This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

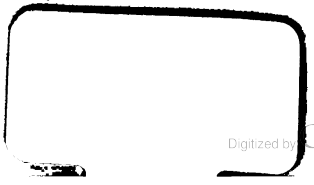
About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

WIDENER LIBRARY
HX GF1M I

Br 2035.5.3

HARVARD
COLLEGE
LIBRARY



Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

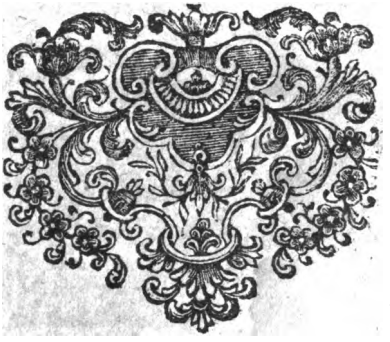
Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

VOL. I.



LONDON:
Printed, and Sold by *J. Baker*, at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-Noster-Row*, 1711.

Digitized by Google

Br 2035.5.3

HARVARD COLLEGE
LIBRARY

1/80
42-193
4

Digitized by Google

THE *POLITICAL* STATE OF *GREAT BRITAIN*;

BEING

An Impartial Account of the moſt Material Occurrences Eccleſiaſtical, Civil and Military: In

A

Monthly LETTER to a Friend in *HOLLAND.*

JANUARY, 1710-11.

The Second Edition.

LONDON:
PRINTED for *J. Baker* at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-noſter-row*, 1711.
Where may be had the following Months.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

THE PUBLISHER TO THE READER.

THE Author of these Papers, who hates Ceremony the more, by seeing it often preposterously practic'd; looking upon a PREFACE as an insignificant Piece of Pedantick Formality, thought his Performance sufficiently accounted for, and recommended by the Title Page; and that this Journal must stand or fall, according as it answers, or comes short of that. This I could not deny: But having, by Arguments drawn from Custom, convinc'd him of the Necessity of something, in the Nature of a

Digitized by Google

Prefatory Introduction, *especially to a* New Undertaking, *he has desired me to acquaint the* Candid Readers *with the following Particulars.*

First, *That these* Papers *are really the Abstracts of Letters to his* Correspondent *Abroad, with a few* Alterations *and* Additions; *and written with all the* Candor *and* Disinterestedness *imaginable: being himself engaged in* no Party; *and only deploring the* Madness, Fury, *and* Intoxication *of the* Hot Men, *on* both Sides.

Secondly, *That Consonant to this Disposition, the most forcible Motive that prevail'd with him to make and publish these* Collections, *was an* honest Intention *to contribute what in him lies, towards the* Healing *our unhappy* Divisions *and* Differences; *which have, to so stupendous a degree, been inflam'd and propagated, chiefly by* Ignorant *and* Mercenary Scriblers. *For he has observ'd, that the latter being un-*

unacquainted with the true Springs *of Affairs; and receiving their* Hints *from* Under-Agents, *that are themselves Strangers to the real Designs of their* Leaders, *They do, generally, over-shoot their* Aim; *and so fall under the utmost* Contempt, *whilst they think to curry Favour with the Great Men of either Side. Now he hopes, that the giving* a fair and true Representation *of Things, without either* Passionate Aggravations, *or* uncandid Extenuations, *will, by degrees, allay the present* Ferment; *and bring many to a right Understanding, who have been grossly impos'd upon by* Factious Libellers.

Thirdly, *That he wish'd he could have spared the invidious Names of* Whigg *and* Tory, High *and* Low-Church, *and other* discriminating Appellations: *But since the* Best *and the* Politest, *in their Discourses and Writings, are forc'd to use them, to avoid tedious Circumlo-*

cumlocutions, he hopes their Example will bear him out. As long as different Parties *subsist, there will be names to distinguish 'em; but let* Factions *and* Parties *cease, and those names will drop of Course.*

Fourthly, *That this first* Journal *containing the Transactions of near Four Months, he had not room to present his Readers with any* Abstracts *of Books and Pamphlets relating to* State Affairs, *as he designs to do, for the future; and, at the same time, to give his Judgment upon 'em, with the same* Impartiality *and* Freedom, *as he relates Matters of Fact. He will, in his next, in a particular manner, take notice of a Pamphlet, Entituled,* The Management of the War, *which he did not peruse 'till the following Sheets were all sent to the Press.*

Fifthly, *That when Monthly Transactions fall short, he will endeavour to entertain his Readers with*

Digitized by Google

with useful and curious Observations on our Civil and Political Constitution; Prerogative of the Crown; Succession *and* Hereditary Right; *Original, Nature, Power, and Priviledges of* Parliament; *Ecclesiastical Courts; Convocation; Universities; Trade; Plantations; Publick Funds and Credit; and, in short, on every thing, that bespeaks the* Attention *and* Admiration *of* Foreigners; *and which ought to be perfectly known by the* Natives, *before they can be thought fit, either for* Publick Business, or Polite Conversation.

Sixthly, *and Lastly, That such Persons as have any curious Papers by them, and are willing to communicate 'em to the Publick, by means of this Journal, may direct their Letters and Packets,* Post-Free, *to my House in* Pater-Noster-Row; *and the Author will endeavour to do every Body Justice, and,*

as

Digitized by Google

as far as possible, to gratify their Desires: for 'tis his Motto,

Si quisquam est, qui placere sé
studeat BONIS
Quam plurimis, & minimè mul-
tos lædere,
In his hic *Scriptor* nomen profite-
tur suum.

Teren. Prol. Eun.

London,

London, January the 1st. 17$\frac{12}{13}$.

SIR,

YOU needed not have been at the Expence of the great Praiſes you have been pleas'd to beſtow on the *Letter* * I wrote to you ſome time ago, (about the *Reaſons that Induc'd Her* Britannick *Majeſty to change Her Miniſtry, and to call a New Parliament*) to engage me to continue acquainting you with the *Political State* of this Country. Your *Deſires* will ever have with me the Force of *Commands*: and I ſhall the more readily comply with them on this occaſion, becauſe I am perſwaded that a Genuine Account of the preſent Tranſactions in *Great-Britain*, will have ſome effect Abroad, and contribute towards the Advancement of the Common Cauſe.

* *viz.* A Letter from a Foreign Miniſter in *England*, &c. *Printed for* J. Baker.

I did, by my Letter of the 15th of *September* laſt, ſufficiently prepare your Expectation of the *great Alterations* that have happen'd here ſince, to prevent your being ſurpriz'd at 'em: I ſhall now acquaint you with the Particulars; and tell you, in the firſt place, that the Court proceeded in that Grand and Important Affair, by ſlower ſteps than many expected; for which divers Reaſons were given, and which occaſion'd as various Speculations: nor is this to be wonder'd at in a Free Country, *where the Meaneſt Tradeſman ſets up for a Politician.*

To wave the Diſcourſes and Surmizes of

Digitized by Google

the *Vulgar*, it was whisper'd among those that have a near Insight into the Management of Affairs, that the *Stand* the Court seem'd to make after the Removal of the late Lord Treasurer, was occasion'd by a Design of keeping in some Members of the *Old Ministry*, whose *Wisdom*, *Integrity*, *and Ability*, the Queen had often experienc'd, and was intirely satisfyed with. But whether such a Coalition of the most Eminent Men of both Parties, was ever *really intended* and *heartily* propos'd to the *Whiggs*; or (which is more probable) whether some great Men of the *Church-Party*, refus'd to come in upon such a *Scheme*, I will not pretend to determine. All I can tell you at present is, that several Persons, too far engaged in the late Measures, were necessarily removed; and others, having voluntarily resign'd their Employments, either through a *false Punctilio*, lest they should be thought to change sides; or because they foresaw that they should, at last, be removed; their Places were supplied by Persons of great Merit and Abilities; and in all Appearance, no less Zealous to promote the Interest of their Country and the Good of the Common Cause; of which I shall give an Account, according to the order of time.

Design of a Coalition.

Ineffectual.

As for the *Dissolution* of the Last Parliament, which (as I told you in my last) was fully resolv'd upon; and was generally expected about the beginning of *September*; it was, for some Days retarded, either through the Difficulty the late Lord Chancellor, and some other Privy Counsellors made, about the *Proclamation*; or through the Apprehension of the Dangers that might attend the Elections in this general Ferment of the Nation;

Difficulties started about the Dissolution of the Parliament.

Digitized by Google

Nation; which were with great Industry and some Warmth, suggested by the Friends of the Old Ministry, particularly by the Earl of *Wh — n*. But Her Majesty being, at last, convinc'd of the necessity of calling a *New Parliament*, She Exerted Her Royal Prerogative; and on the 21st of *September* order'd a Proclamation to be issued out for that purpose.

Removed.
A New Parliament called.

The same Day, the Earl of *Rochester* was declar'd President of the Council, in the room of the Lord *Somers*; and the Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, Lord Steward of Her Majesties Houshold, in the room of the Duke of *Devonshire*, of whom the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of the Secretaries of State, had demanded the Staff the day before. The greatest Objection that ever I heard, was rais'd against these Two Noblemen, by the *Whiggish* Party (who by their Intrigues, prepossess'd King *William* against them) was their acting in the *Ecclesiastical Commission*, in King *James* the Second's Reign: But besides, the *Moderation* they shew'd in that Office, it is certain, that the Earl of *Rochester*, gave in that very Reign, undeniable Proofs of his firm Adherence to the Protestant Interest, by chusing rather to resign his Place of Lord Treasurer, than to contribute to the Advancement of Popery; nor to mention his near Relation to the Queen; great Parts, and exemplary Morals, which have gain'd him the Esteem of all good Men. As for the Duke of *Buckingham*, the late King *William* had so great an Idea of his distinguish'd Merit, Manly Eloquence, and other Abilities, that notwithstanding the sinister Whispers of those about him, he offer'd him a considera-

The Earl of Rochester *made President of the Council; and the Duke of* Bucks, *Lord Steward.*

Their Characters.

Digitized by Google

ble Penſion, which his Grace generouſly refus'd; and only accepted from that Prince, the Title of *Marqueſs*, being before but an *Earl*.

Mr. St. John made Secretary of State.

* *Sept.* 20th. Mr. *Boyle*, having the day * before reſign'd his Place of Secretary of State, the Seals were immediately given to *Henry St. John*, Eſq; who, (like Sir *Thomas Mauſel*) had about Three Years ago, laid down his Office of Secretary of War, on account of Mr. *Harley*'s (whoſe intimate Friend he is) being remov'd from the Secretaries Office. Her Majeſties Choice of Mr. St. *John*, was generally applauded: Nor is, indeed, any Perſon in this Country, better qualify'd for ſuch an Important and Buſie Employment; whether we conſider his Natural Abilities, as Readineſs and Vivacity of Wit, Penetration, and Judgment; or his acquired Talents, as Maſtery of Languages, Flowing Eloquence, Affability, and Addreſs.

His Character.

The Lord Cowper, refuſes to be continued Lord Chancellor; and Sir Simon Harcourt *to be made Lord-Keeper.*

The Lord *Cowper* having intimated his Deſign of laying down his Place of Lord Chancellor, notwithſtanding the Queen's Gracious Declaration, that ſhe was ſatisfy'd with his Service, and deſign'd to continue him in his Office: the Cuſtody of the *Great Seal*, as Lord Keeper, was privately offer'd to Sir *Simon Harcourt*; who beſides his eminent Adherence to the Church Party, on many other occaſions, had exerted his Parts, in a very diſtinguiſhing manner, in the Defence of Dr. *Sacheverell*. But he declined that Truſt for the preſent, and in the mean time, contented himſelf with the Place of Attorney General, which he formerly diſcharg'd with great Reputation, and in which he now * ſucceeded Sir *James Montague*. He appear'd the firſt

He is made Attorney General.

* *Sept.* 17.

time

time in that quality, at the Council held on the 21st of *September*, at which time the Earl of *Rochester*, the Duke of *Buckingham*, and Mr. St. *John*, were Sworn of that most Honourable Assembly; as was also the Lord *Berkley* of *Stratton*, who was the day before declared Chancellor of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, of which place he took the Oath the 26th.

The Lord Berkley *made Chancellor of the D. of* Lancaster.

The Lord Chancellor having on the 23d resign'd the *Great Seal*, the Queen, the next day, committed the Custody of it to three Lords Commissioners, *viz.* Sir *Thomas Treuor*, Lord Chief Justice of the *Common-Pleas*; *Robert Tracy*, Esq; a Judge in the same Court; and Mr. *Scroop*, Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*.

Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, appointed, Sept. 24.

This great *Revolution* of Places and Employments, gave Birth to many False and Groundless Reports; among the rest, it was rumour'd, that the Duke of *Somerset*, Great Master of the Horse, design'd to retire from Court; which, however, did but ill consist with his being made, at this very Juncture, Keeper of the House-Park at *Hampton-Court*.

False Reports.

The D. of Somerset, *made Keeper of the House-Park at* Hampton-Court.

It was also reported, upon the Earl of *Orford*'s * resigning his Place of First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, that either the Earl of *Peterborow*, or the Earl of *Nottingham*, would be put at the Head of that Commission. But the Queen having taken some days to consider of Her Choice, it was at last declared, that Her Majesty had appointed Sir *John Leak*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Dodington*, Esq; *Paul Methuen*, Esq; Sir *William Drake*, Baronet; and *John Aistabie*, Esq; Lord Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High-Admiral of *Great Britain*. Every body

* Sept. 22.

Commissioners of the Navy appointed.

Digitized by Google

Character of Sir John Leake.

body confeſs'd Her Majeſties Wiſdom and Juſtice, in the Choice of Sir *John Leake*, for Firſt Lord Commiſſioner; his many Succeſsful Expeditions, having rais'd the Honour of the *Engliſh* Navy, as high as any Sea-Commander ever did before him.

Earl of Angleſey, *Dyes, and is ſucceeded by his Brother* Arthur Anneſley, *Eſq*

The Earl of *Angleſey*, a Young Noble Man of very bright Parts, who was lately made a Privy Councellor, and held a conſiderable Rank among the New Miniſters, being dead of a Feaver on the 18th of *September*, he was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate, by his Brother *Arthur Anneſley*, Eſq; who had before diſtinguiſh'd himſelf in the Houſe of Commons, where he was one of the leading Men of the Church-Party. On the 29th after, the Queen beſtow'd upon this New Earl, and on *Henry* Lord *Hide*, Son to the Earl of *Rocheſter*, jointly, the Place of Vice-Treaſurer and Receiver General, and Pay-Maſter of Her Majeſties Revenues in *Ireland*.

The latter, and the Lord Hide, *made Vice-Treaſurer in* Ireland. Sept. 29th.

Mr. Granville *made Secretary at War.* * Sept. 29th.

The ſame * day, *George Granville*, Eſq; a near Relation of the Earl of *Bath*, whoſe Family Shew'd their eminent Zeal for the Monarchy, during the late Civil Wars; and a Gentleman of Bright Polite Parts, Affability, and Addreſs, was appointed Secretary at War, in the room of Mr. *Walpole*, who officiated for *Adam de Cardonel*, Eſq; who was alſo Secretary to the Duke of *Marlborough*; and *John Manley*, Eſq; was conſtituted Her Majeſties Surveyor General, in the room of *Samuel Travers*, Eſq;

And Mr. Manley, *Surveyor General.*

The Duke of New-Caſtle, *appointed Chief Juſtice in* Eyre, *beyond* Trent. * Sept. 29.

It was then the general Opinion, that the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, would have reſign'd his Place of Lord-Privy-Seal: but, it ſeems, there was ſo little ground for it, that inſtead of that, his Grace was the ſame * day alſo appointed

Digitized by Google

appointed to be Warden and Chief Juſtice in *Eyre*, of all Her Majeſties Foreſts, Parks, Chaces, and Warrens, beyond *Trent*.

The next * day, *Arthur Moore*, Eſq; a Merchant, was declared one of the Lords Commiſſioners for promoting the Trade of *Great-Britain*, and for inſpecting and improving the Plantations of *America*, and elſewhere: in conſideration of his being a Stickler for the Church-Party in the City of *London*. * Sept. 30th. *Mr. Moore, made one of the Commiſſioners of Trade.*

James Vernon, Senior, *Eſq*; a ſtaunch and firm Gentleman in the Low-Church Party, (formerly a Secretary of State) and *Francis Robarts*, Eſq; being, about this time, remov'd from being Tellers of the Exchequer, they were ſucceeded by *John Smith*, Eſq; late Chancellor of the Exchequer, and formerly Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, a Gentleman who always ſided with the *Whiggs*; and by *Ruſſel Robarts*, Eſq; At the ſame time, *James Vernon, Junior, Eſq*; was made one of the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, in the room of Sir *William Gifford*, who was appointed Governour of the Royal Hoſpital in *Greenwich*. *New Tellers of the* Exchequer.

And here you may obſerve, that the Duke of *Queensberry*, One of the Secretaries of State, and ſeveral other Perſons, were continued in their Places: By which it appear'd, that the preſent Deſign, in theſe Alterations, was not entirely to turn out one Party, to take in another, which would have crampt and ſtreighten'd the Government; but rather to enlarge its Foundation, by encouraging and rewarding all ſuch, who ſhould heartily embrace Her Majeſty's, and the Nation's Service. *Several Whiggs kept in Place.* *Reaſons for it.*

On the 11th of *October* it was declared, that the Queen had appointed the Duke of *Hamilton*, Lord Lieutenant of the County *Palatine* of *Lancaſhire*. *The Duke of* Hamilton, *made Lord Lieutenant of* Lancaſhire.

Digitized by Google

Palatine of *Lancaster*: which shew'd, that his Grace was coming into the way of Preferment; and, at the same time, *George Delaval*, Esq; was appointed Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Portugal*, in the room of the Earl of *Galway*.

Mr. Delaval *Envoy Extraordinary to* Portugal.

On the 19th of the same Month, the Queen, being then at *Hampton-Court*, was pleas'd to declare in Council, *James* Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of the Earl of *Wharton*, who had resign'd some time before. This Choice, when known in *London* and *Dublin*, was no less universally applauded, than wish'd for and, indeed, expected: and was, (as I foretold in my last) rather look'd upon as a *Restoration* than a *Preferment*: *His Grace having highly merited that Government by his eminent Services, both in the last and present War, to the vast Detriment of his own Patrimony*, not to mention his Publick Spirit. Generous Temper, and Affability, which gain him the Love of all that approach him.

The Duke of Ormond, *made Lord Lieutenant of* Ireland.

His Character.

Sir *Simon Harcourt*, having, at length, at the desire of his Friends, been prevail'd with to accept the Custody of the *Great Seal*, the Queen was pleas'd to deliver it to him; whereupon he was the same * day, sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and Lord Keeper: And at the same time, the Earl of *Anglesey*, and the Lord *Hyde*, were likewise Sworn Privy Counsellors. The next * day it was declared, that Her Majesty had appointed Sir *Edward Northey* to be Her Attorney-General; and had confer'd the Honour of Knighthood on *Robert Raymond*, Esq; Her Majesty's Sollicitor General; that *James* Earl of *Berkley*, was made Lord Lieutenant of

Sir Simon Harcourt, *made Lord Keeper.*

* Octob. 19. *Privy-Counsellors Sworn.*

* Octob. 20.

Sir Edward Northey, *Attorney General.*

The Earl of Berkley, *Lord Lieutenant of* Gloucestershire.

Digitized by Google

of the County of *Glocester*, and Warden of the Forest of *Dean*; and that Dr. *Robinson*, Dean of *Windsor*, was nominated to the Bishoprick of *Bristol*; and Dr. *Byssе*, to the Bishoprick of St. *Davids*. *Two Bishops nominated.*

Besides, the before-mentioned Changes in the *Civil Employments*, it was thought necessary, in order to strengthen the Hands of the *New Ministers* and the *Church Party*, to do Justice to some *Military* Gentlemen, who seem'd to have been neglected under the late Ministry. Upon this Consideration, the Earl of *Portmore*, a Valiant and Experienc'd General, who had distinguish'd himself on many Occasions in the late War, (under the name of *Sir David Collier*) *and whose unvoluntary Idleness, was lamented by all the Well-wishers to the Common Cause*, was appointed Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Portugal*, in the room of the Earl of *Galway*, whose Advanc'd Age and Infirmities, rendred him unfit for Action: not to mention his Intimacy with the late Treasurer. On the other Hand, the Lord *Windsor*, who some Years before, had a fine Regiment of Horse taken from him, (either for not Voting in the House of Commons according to the Desire of the Great Man before mention'd, or for opposing the Election of his Son, the Lord *Rialton*) was now restor'd to Her Majesty's Favour, and advanc'd to the Post of a Lieutenant-General. At the same time, General *Webb*, to whose memorable Victory at *Wynendale*, the Allies were principally indebted for the Conquest of the important Town of *Lisle*; but whose Glory was, at first, like to have been given to one that had no share in that Action, was appointed Governour of the Isle of *Wight*. C On

Military Grievances redress'd.

The Earl of Portmore, *Commander in chief in* Portugal.

The Lord Windsor *made a Lieutenant General.*

General Webb *appointed Governour of the Isle of* Wight.

Digitized by Google

New Parliament call'd.

On the 26th of *September*, the Queen in Council order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd for Calling a New Parliament; the Writs to bear *Teste* the 27. of that Month, and be returnable the 25th of *November* next: and another, *in order to the Electing and Summoning the Sixteen Peers of* Scotland; and at the same time, Two other Proclamations were order'd to be publish'd for a *Publick Thanksgiving*, on the 7th of *November*, both in *England* and *Scotland*; *for the Wonderful Course of Success this Campaign, and more particularly, the Signal and Glorious Victory in* Spain: Which, by the by, encourag'd the New Ministry to pursue the Council still in Debate about the Dissolution of the last Parliament.

Thanksgiving appointed.

* Sept. 28.

The Queen goes to Hampton-Court.

Two days * after, the Queen went to *Hampton-Court*, having, the same day order'd the Seals to be put to a Commission for renewing the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*; in which several *Whiggs* that were in the former Commission were left out, and *Tories* put in their Places. This New Commission was chiefly design'd, both to prevent Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, an Alderman next the Chair, and Governour of the Bank of *England*, (who, as I told you in my former, had given some Offence to the Court, by his Application to the Queen, in favour of the Old Ministry) from being chosen Lord-Mayor; and to strengthen the Interest of the Church-Party, in the Election of Parliament Men for the Capital City, which, generally, has a great Influence upon other Elections. But the said Commission was open'd too late, to have the first intended Effect: for the Election for a Lord-Mayor coming

New Commission of the Lieutenancy of London.

The Design of it.

Digitized by Google

coming on the 29th of *September*, according to Cuſtom, the Majority appear'd for Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, and Sir *Robert Beachcroſt*; and tho' a Poll was demanded, and great Intereſt made, by the Church Party, for Sir *Richard Hoare*, yet the two firſt had the Majority of Voices; and being on the 5th of *October*, return'd by the Common-Hall, the Court of Aldermen did on the 11th chuſe Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Lord-Mayor for the Year enſuing, to the great Mortification of the Church-Party. However Sir *Gilbert* had but common Juſtice done him; there being an Agreement made ſome Years ago, between the Aldermen of this City, to chuſe him who is next the Chair, to prevent Animoſities and Diſputes. On the 10th of *October*, the Queen's Commiſſion for a New Lieutenancy of *London*, was open'd at *Guild-Hall*, where Sir *Samuel Garrard*, the then preſent Lord-Mayor, Sir *Francis Child*, Sir *John Parſons*, Sir *Robert Bedingfield*, Sir *William Withers*, and Sir *Richard Hoare*, all of the Church-Party, were Choſen Colonels of the Six City Regiments.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote, *Choſen Lord-Mayor.*

Colonels of the City Regiments Choſen.

About a Fortnight * after, the Lord-Mayor, and the reſt of the Lieutenancy, waited upon the Queen at *Hampton-Court*, and preſented the following Addreſs to Her Majeſty.

* Octob. 23.

Addreſs of the Lieutenancy of London *to the Queen.*

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The Humble Addreſs of the Lord-Mayor, and the reſt of your Majeſty's Commiſſioners of Lieutenancy for the City of *London*.

Dread Sovereign,

NO ſooner did *We find our Selves Honoured by Your Royal Commiſſion, but we una-*

Digitized by Google

nimously resolved to crave leave humbly to prostrate our Selves before your Majesty, to assure You, that our Fidelity to Your Majesty shall ever remain most Firm and Inviolable.

We should be utterly unworthy of that Trust which you have been pleased to repose in us, were we not fully determined to employ those Arms which your Majesty has put into our Hands, for the Defence of your Royal Person and Prerogative.

We own your Right to be Indefeazable, your Person Sacred, and your Throne to be Hereditary; and will be always prepared to hazard all that is dear to us in Defence of your Crown against the Insolence of any Faction at Home, and the Despicable Menaces of a Pretender Abroad.

The Primitive and Apostolical Doctrines and Precepts of our Pure and Undefiled Mother the Church of England, *we will Observe, Support, and Defend, in Opposition to Popery on the one Hand, and Fanaticism on the other; however with a tender Regard to those truly Conscientious, who quietly enjoy their Liberty without disturbing her Peace. And we are firmly resolved to maintain, to the utmost of our Power, the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of* Hanover.

And as we cannot omit to Congratulate your Majesty on the great and uninterrupted Successes, with which it hath pleased the Divine Goodness to Bless your Majesty's Arms, and those of your Allies Abroad: So we do, with equal Joy and Gratitude, reflect on the Wisdom of your Councils at Home, so greatly tending to the Ease, Satisfaction, and Welfare of your People, and the Preservation and Maintenance of our most Excellent and Happy Constitution.

May the Almighty, as a Reward of your Majesty's

Digitized by Google

Majeſty's Piety, yet vouchſafe ſuch further Succeſſes as may procure the Bleſſings of a laſting Peace. And may your Majeſty long Live and Reign in the Hearts of all your People.

To which Addreſs Her Majeſty return'd the following Anſwer:

I Thank you heartily for this Dutiful Addreſs, and take this Occaſion to recommend to you that part of your Duty, the Preſerving the Peace of the City. *The Queen's Anſwer.*

I alſo deſire you, as you have great Fortunes of your own, that you will uſe your Endeavours to Support the Publick Credit.

It was expected, that this Recommendation from the Queen would have had a good Effect, and engaged the *Church-Party* in the City, to lend Money to the Government, and to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours *to Support the Publick Credit*; but neither of this happen'd; and ſo the *Bank* and *Eaſt-India* Stocks, Annuities, and other Funds, continued ſinking; which gave the New *Miniſtry* ſome Uneaſineſs; the rather, becauſe ſome Bills of Exchange drawn from *Genoa* for Remittances into *Spain*, happen'd, at this Juncture, to be proteſted. *Publick Funds*

By this time, the Elections for Parliament Men were over in ſeveral Places; and by the firſt Returns it appear'd, that amongſt the New Members, the number of the *Whiggs* was almoſt equal with that of the *Tories*; which, as was then given out, anſwer'd the Expectation and Deſires of thoſe, who having gain'd their Chief Aim, which was to get the late Lord Treaſurer and his Creatures remov'd; and having now the Princi- *Elections for Parliament Men.*

pal

pal Management of Affairs, design'd to carry things fair and even between both Parties; and therefore wish'd only for such a Majority of the Church-Party in the House of Commons, as might countenance the *New Scheme*; and which, on the other hand, they might easily check, by means of their own Creatures, if an unseasonable Zeal for the Church should prompt 'em to make any Motions against the *Toleration* granted by Law to the Dissenters. If this was the real Intention of the New Ministry, which seems very probable and agreeable to the *Moderate Principles* of the *Chief Contriver* of the *late Alterations*: it soon appear'd that they were either mistaken in their Computation, or disappointed in their Wishes; and that the New Members of the Church Party far out-number'd those of the contrary Side; which, besides the Influence of the Court, was owing to several other Causes. In the first place, many of the *Whigg* Gentlemen, who either could not be induc'd to believe that the last Parliament should be dissolv'd, till the Blow was given; or who, in case of a Dissolution, thought themselves secure of being new-chosen, had supinely neglected making an Interest; whilst those who design'd to oppose 'em, had early taken all the necessary Measures to carry their Point. Secondly, the Ferment rais'd by Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Trial, was now rather encreas'd than abated; being industriously fomented and propagated throughout the Kingdom, in order to *influence Elections*, which it did effectually; and in a more Visible Manner, in the Cities and Boroughs through which that Divine pass'd in his Triumphant Progress, the

In favour of the Church Party.

Reasons of it.

Digitized by Google

the last Summer. Thirdly, the Inferior Clergy, (a few excepted) thinking themselves attack'd through the Sides of Dr. *Sacheverell*, and their Holy Function vilified by the *Parliamentary Censure* past upon him, were more than ordinarily Zealous and Diligent in promoting the Interest of such as they thought best affected to the Church; not only without much regard to the necessary Qualifications of Personal Merit or Estate in the Candidates, but in some Instances, in Breach of the common Duties of Gratitude; strenuously opposing their very Patrons and Benefactors. And in the last place, the Mobility, whose Tumultuous Risings, in favour of Dr. *Sacheverell*, seem'd, if not allow'd, at least conniv'd at, by the Impunity of their Leaders; and whose Spirits had wonderfully been inflam'd by a Multitude of Licentious Writings, in which the *Whiggs* were represented as *Atheists* and *Republicans*; appear'd now, with unusual Confidence, and as it were, arm'd with Authority, at the Elections, on the Side of the *Church* and *Monarchy*; and not only by Reproachful Language, and Odious Epithets, but even by Blows, deter'd those who came to Vote contrary to the *Voice of the People*; insomuch, that if the *Whiggs* had not, on this Occasion, practic'd what they pretend to, *Moderation*, these New Elections might have ended in, what was by many apprehended, a *Civil War*: So dangerous it is, to let loose a giddy, unthinking Multitude! The Influence of the Mob was in a particular manner remarkable in the Election for the City of *Westminster*, where Mr. *Medlicot*, and Mr. *Cross* being set up by the *Church-Party*, some

The Mob outragious.

of

of those who offer'd to give their Voices for their Competitors, General *Stanhope*, and Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*, were knock'd down, and sorely Wounded, which oblig'd many of their Party to return Home without Polling; whereby the Two first Candidates had a vast Majority. The *Whiggs* expected that the Election of the City of *London* would ballance that of *Westminster*; and, indeed, the * first day of the Poll, their Candidates had a considerable Advantage; but such Industry was used by the then Lord-Mayor and the Aldermen of the Church-Party, in bringing many Citizens upon the Livery, and engaging their Votes, that upon the * closing of the Books, the Poll stood thus:

Particularly in Westminster.

* Octob. 9. *The Church-Party very industrious in the Election of the City of* London.

* Octob. 14.

Of the Church Party.	Sir *William Withers*	3629
	Sir *Richard Hoare*	3572
	Sir *George Newland*	3385
	John Cass, Esq;	3240
Of the *Whiggs*.	Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*	3185
	Sir *William Ashhurst*	3048
	Sir *James Bateman*	3104
	John Ward, Esq;	3224

The Four first being declar'd, the latter suspecting foul Play, demanded a Scrutiny, which was granted; but which avail'd them nothing. The same day the Poll was ended, there were extraordinary Rejoycings throughout the City, by Illuminations, Bonefires, and Ringing of Bells, *&c.* And the Tumultuous Mob was so exalted and so enraged against those who seem'd not to partake in the Publick Joy, that they broke all the Windows they saw without Lights, without Distinction; so that many Houses of the *Church-Party* were damag'd, as well as those of the *Whiggs*; and in particular, that

Rejoycings in the City.

The Mob riotous and Insolent.

of

of Sir *Richard Hoare*, one of the Four, for whose sakes these Rejoycings were made; which shews by what Spirit of Blindness and Intoxication the Rascality is govern'd. Some days before, the Mob committed a more Bare-fac'd and Audacious Piece of Outragiousness: For as Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, one of the *Whigg* Candidates, was going out of *Guild-Hall*, they not only Insulted him by Reviling Language, but one of them, more Insolent than the rest, spit in his Face; an Affront which perhaps was never offer'd before, in any civiliz'd Nation, to a Person of his Character; he being the Lord-Mayor Elect of this Capital City; and as such, the most Eminent Civil Magistrate in all *Christendom*. I could relate several other Instances of Popular Madness and Fury, upon occasion of these Elections; but such Passages are better obliterated by Silence, than recorded in History.

Sir Gilbert Heathcote *Insulted.*

It is to be observ'd, that whilst the Election of the City of *Westminster* was depending, a Paper was * dispers'd, written in *French*, with the Title of AVIS *Salutaire aux* Refugiez, *sur l' Election des Membres de Parliament*; That is, *Wholesome Advice to the Refugees, about the Election of Members of Parliament*; importing, in substance, 'That 'since the *French* Refugees could not, at this 'Juncture, stand Neuter, without disobli'ging both Parties; they ought to adhere 'to that which the Court did visibly favour, 'and give their Votes for Mr. *Medlycot*, and 'Mr. *Cross*; whereby they would secure to 'themselves, the great Bounties they recei'ved from the Queen, and even get 'em In'creas'd; that how Charitable soever Her

* Octob. 7. *Advice to the* French *Refugees Publish'd.*

Digitized by Google

' Majeſty might be ſuppos'd to be, it was not
' reaſonable for them to flatter themſelves,
' that She would continue profuſely pouring
' down Her Favours on People, who ſhould
' be ſo ungrateful, as to joyn with thoſe who
' deſign'd to render Her Deſires Ineffectual.
' That for want of a juſt Complaiſance on
' this Occaſion, they might deprive the
' Tradeſmen amongſt them, of the Support
' and Countenance of the Crown, againſt the
' Severity of the Laws about Apprentices;
' and endanger the Loſs of ſo many Penſions,
' which Her Majeſty beſtow'd on ſo great a
' number of Refugees: That they ought, be-
' ſides, to conſider, that their Adherence to
' the Crown, was the only way for them to
' make themſelves conſiderable; that the
' Two great Parties of this Nation being
' ever ſtruggling, and almoſt of an equal
' Strength, they were *Conquerors*, and *Con-*
' *quer'd* by turns: So that let the *French* Re-
' fugees chuſe what ſide they pleas'd, tho' they
' might, indeed, ſide with the ſtrongeſt, ſome-
' times, yet they would at other times, ſtrike
' in with the weakeſt; in which caſe, they
' would be Obnoxious, and expos'd to the
' Reſentment of the prevailing Party; where-
' as, if they adhered to the *Crown*, they would
' be protected by it, and be look'd upon as a
' *Body of Reſerve, on which it might depend,*
' *to turn the Scale on the ſide it ſhould like*
' *beſt.* That even the Party which ſhould
' get uppermoſt, being thereby become the
' *Court-Party*, would, in ſuch a Caſe, look
' upon 'em, as one of their *Bulwarks*; and
' favour 'em as much now, as it did thwart
' 'em before; juſt as an Army that has ta-
' ken a Town, takes care to preſerve its

' For-

' Fortifications, which they endeavoured to
' batter down during the Siege. That the
' *Refugees* ought also to reflect on their past
' Conduct, in the Reign of the late King
' *William*, when they ever follow'd the Sen-
' timents of that Great Prince, and Con-
' summate Politician, who did oftentimes
' change Parties. That they were then sure to
' Vote, and be Zealous for such as that Prince
' favour'd, without examining under what
' Appellations or Banners they appear'd.
' That it could not be thought, that their
' Passion to please the Queen could be less;
' that She had not, upon any account, de-
' serv'd, that they should make an *injurious*
' *Difference* between Her and the late King,
' since She was no less Bountiful and Chari-
' table towards 'em; nay, had rather en-
' larg'd, than diminish'd their Pensions; and
' had solemnly promis'd to use her utmost
' Endeavours to accomplish that for them,
' when She should make a Peace, which King
' *William* undoubtedly design'd to do at
' *Ryswick*; that is, to procure their Resto-
' ration. That as they were not in a Con-
' dition to make a right Judgment of our
' Parties, which was a great Mystery even
' for most *English*-Men, their surest way
' was to rely on the solemn Declarations,
' Her Majesty had made, on all Occasions,
' that She was resolv'd to secure the Prote-
' stant Succession in the Illustrious House of
' *Hanover*; and to maintain the *Toleration*
' *Act*. Concluding, that the present Mini-
' stry, was the same that begun the War
' with so much Zeal and Success; and 'twas
' to be hoped, they would gloriously end
' what they had so happily begun. This

Digitized by Google

nameleſs *Advice*, (which by common Fame, was father'd upon a Miniſter of the *French* Royal Chappel at St. *James*'s,) though approv'd by a Few, had a contrary effect with the Generality of the *French* Refugees, who leaning on the *Law-Church Party*, and ſuppoſing that the Court had not eſpous'd the Intereſt of Mr. *Croſs*, againſt that of General *Stanhope*, they follow'd the natural Bent of their Inclinations, in Voting for the latter, whom they juſtly thought highly qualified by his Birth and Abilities, to repreſent the City of *Weſtminſter*; and who ſeem'd, at that Juncture, ſufficiently recommended by his great Services and Succeſſes in *Spain*. On the other hand, the *French* Refugees were ſo exaſperated againſt the ſuppoſed Author of the *Advice* before-mentioned, whom they nick-named, the *Frith Bacheterell*, that bitter Invectives were caſt upon him; and ſome time after, a Printed *Letter* was Addreſs'd to him, wherein he was Arraign'd and ſharply Cenſur'd, *as a buſie Intermeddler in Politicks, and a Diſturber of his Brethren's Repoſe, who had Maliciouſly endeavour'd to render 'em ſuſpected to the Queen, and odious to the* Engliſh *Nation, by repreſenting them as* a ſet of Men ſeparate from the reſt, and a Body of Reſerve on which the Queen might depend, *&c*: *Which extravagant Notion of the* Refugees, *was however, too chimerical to make any Impreſſion on any Man in his right Senſes.* After this, the Writer of this Letter, vindicates the Conduct of the *Refugees*, ſhewing, that *on all occaſions, they had, as far as in them lay, contributed towards the Publick Welfare, and the Advancement of the Glory of the Nation; ſpilling their Blood in the Armies,*

Diſapprov'd by moſt of the Refugees,

Who Vote for General Stanhope.

A ſharp Letter written to the Author of the Advice.

Digitized by Google

nies, with the same Zeal as the Natives; setting up Manufactures, employing their Goods and Industry towards the Improvement of Trade; and freely lending their Money to the Government, for the Support of Publick Credit, *in the most difficult Times. That as the* Refugees *had discharg'd their Obligations to the* English *Nation in general, so was their Carriage towards the Queen as blameless: that they never had question'd Her Title to the Crown, which they believ'd both Lawful and Indisputable; that they had for Her Sacred Person, both a profound Veneration, and a most sincere Affection, which was still heighten'd by the lively and grateful Sense they had of Her unbounded Charity towards 'em. That they were inviolably Devoted to Her Interest, and heartily Zealous for Her Service; respecting and admiring the Christian and Royal Virtues She was Mistress of, in so eminent a degree; and being perswaded of Her Affection for the Protestant Religion, and with what Spirit of Charity and Moderation, She employ'd Her Authority to promote and defend it. That they rejoyc'd at the wonderful Successes of Her Arms; look'd upon Her as a Glorious Instrument in the Hands of the Almighty, to confound and pull down the Common Enemy of* Europe, *and of the Protestant Religion; and put up fervent Prayers for the lengthening of the Days of so Great and so Virtuous a Princess, whose principal Glory was to be the Nursing Mother of the Church, and to make her People Flourishing and Happy. That the Pretence for the* Advice to the Refugees, *was an ill-grounded and wretched Supposition; that they were, indeed numerous enough in* Westminster, *to make their Votes of some Consideration; but*

were

Digitized by Google

were to be accounted for nothing in all the other Parts of the Kingdom; so that it was senseless to call 'em a Body of Reserve, and a Bulwark of the Court-Party; *which could not properly be said of 'em, unless they had an influence in all, or most of the other Elections. That the* Refugees *did not deny Mr.* Medlycot's *and Mr.* Cross's *Qualifications, for so distinguishing an Employment; but neither could it be denied, that the other Two Candidates had also their Merits. That the* Refugees *were not ignorant that they had already fill'd that Station with Honour; and seeing besides, that several great Lords espous'd their Interest, they could not imagine, that their Voting for them, could be a Disrespect to the Queen; especially when they consider'd, that whilst the Duke of* MARLBOROUGH, *the Glory of the* English *Nation, and the Admiration of* Europe, *continued Penetrating into the Enemies Country, by the taking of the most important Barriers of their Dominions; one of these Candidates signaliz'd his Zeal and Valour in* Spain; *and by the share he had in two famous Victories, and the Conquest of several Provinces, added a* fresh Lustre *to the Glory of Her Majesty's Arms; and shew'd how worthy he was of his Command, and how much he had merited the Esteem and Gratitude of his Country-Men. That the Assertion, that the Queen did visibly favour, Mr.* Medlycot *and Mr.* Cross, *was so far from Truth, that on the contrary, Her Majesty had declar'd,* that She left Her Subjects at their full Liberty, in that Respect. *That the* Refugees *had, on this, behaved themselves as they did on the like Occasions; some remaining quiet and silent; and such as Voted, following their private Intima-*

tions,

Digitized by Google

tions, after the Example of the English; *and giving their Voices, some for one Party, others for t'other; as they used to do in the former Elections, without being ever Censur'd for it; that whenever it shall please the Queen to make Her Will known, the* Refugees *will tarry* Submission *and* Obedience *as far as can be expected from good and dutiful Subjects, without having need of the* pretended wholesome Advice. *That the Writer of that Libel, had shew'd his Folly and Malignity, not only in what he said of the* Refugees, *but also in daring to ascribe Sentiments of Anger and Revenge to Her Majesty, both Injurious to Her, and Inconsistent with Her Moderation, Charity and Justice: For if according to the Author of the* Advice, *those who subsisted by the Royal Beneficence, were to be deprived of their Pensions, and forc'd to starve, for the suppos'd Fault of the* Refugees *on this Occasion; in such a Case, the* Innocent *would be made to bear the Punishment of the* Guilty; *it being Notorious, that most of those who have a share in the Royal Bounty, are not able to be House-keepers, and therefore have no Right to Vote in Elections.* Concluding, that the Writer of the Advice, who *had rais'd this Clamour against the* Refugees, *to curry Favour, was mistaken if he thought that so Odious a Proceeding should be acceptable to the Queen, and procure him a Preferment; Her Majesty being too clear Sighted, and too Just to be imposed upon; and that having ascrib'd such Injurious Sentiments to Her Majesty, he should rather be in danger of Her Displeasure, but that Mercy may be hoped from so Indulgent and so Good a Princess.* I thought fit to preserve the Substance of these Two Pieces; because the first was Industriously sup-

suppressed soon after its Publication; and because the other, (which is grown scarce) shews the genuine Temper and Sentiments of the *French* Refugees in *England*, with respect to the Queen and Nation. It would require a Volume by it self, to abstract all the other Papers and Pamphlets that were publish'd in *English*, in order to influence Elections; but it being Customary, in this Country, upon such Occasions, for both Parties to rail at one another, and by all possible Methods to endeavour to make the opposite side Obnoxious, I shall not rake into so much Filth; and shall only take notice, that about this time, the following Paper was secretly dispers'd, and found early in the Morning at the Doors of several *Whiggish* Lords and Gentlemen.

A Paper dispers'd in favour of the Pretender.

Vivat
JACOBUS TERTIUS,
Princeps Noster
Legitimus.
M——G——D——H

Neither the Author, nor Spreaders of this Paper, who are undoubtedly *Papists* and *Jacobites*, are yet discover'd; and as for the four Capital Letters, it was conjectured, that they contained a Curse upon the Protestant Succession.

One thing more is observable about the Elections, *viz.* that many of the *Tories* had boasted, that none of the *Managers* against Dr. *Sacheverell* would be Chosen again; but notwithstanding the utmost endeavours that were used by the Church-Party, Sir *Joseph Jekyl*, Sir *Peter King*, Mr. *Lechmere*, and Mr. *Walpole*, were returned,

Some of the Managers Rechosen.

Digitized by Google

as was also General *Stanhope*, tho' he lost his Election at *Westminster*.

As for the Elections in *Scotland*, those for the *House of Commons*, went (as far as I can be inform'd) near upon an equal Foot between both Parties; but as for those of the Peers, it is reckon'd that they are all of the Court-Party: their Names, as they were return'd on the 10th of *November*, are as follows. *Elections in Scotland.* *Sixteen Scotch Peers Return'd*

Duke of *Hamilton.*	* Earl of *Kinnoule.*
* Duke of *Atholl.*	Earl of *Northesk.*
* Marq. of *Annandale.*	Earl of *Orkney.*
* Earl *Marshal.*	Earl of *Roseberry.*
* Earl of *Eglintoun.*	Earl of *Ilay.*
Earl of *Mar.*	* Viscount *Kilsythe.*
Earl of *Loudoun.*	* Lord *Balmerino.*
* Earl of *Hume.*	* Lord *Blantyre.*

Where you may observe, that the Nine marked with Asterisks, were not of the last Parliament, but were chosen instead of the Nine following, *viz.*

Duke of *Montross.*	Earl of *Wymes.*
Duke of *Roxborough.*	Earl of *Leven.*
Marq. of *Lothian.*	Earl of *Seaford.*
Earl of *Crawfurd.*	Earl of *Glasgow.*
Earl of *Rothess.*	

Before the Return of these Peers was known, there was a strong Report, that the Queen would Create several New Peers, in order to ballance the *Whigg* Lords, who had the Majority: but whether the number of the *North British* Peers was thought sufficient for that purpose, or whether such a Design was never thought of, 'tis certain, that no Creation has yet been made.

Digitized by Google

The New Lord Mayor Sworn; Solemnity omitted.

On the 30th of *Octob.* Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, the New Lord-Mayor, was, according to Cuſtom, Sworn at the Exchequer in *Weſtminſter*; but the Pageants, and ſome other parts of the Solemnity of that day, which uſed to be the greateſt Feſtival in this Metropolis, were omitted: the Lord-Mayor well knowing, that he was not acceptable to the Common-People, ſome of whom were ſo Inſolent, as to Inſult him in his Cavalcade.

* Novemb. 1. *The Lord Haverſham Dyes unlamented by either Party.*

Two Days * after, dyed *John Thompſon*, Lord *Haverſham*, Famous, for ſeveral Years paſt, for his Speeches in Parliament, in which he boldly laid open the Faults and Miſmanagements of the Miniſtry; ſo that as he was not lamented by the *Whiggs*, he was I ſuppoſe, as little regretted by the *Tories*; ſome of the latter being apprehenſive that he might now carp at 'em, as he had done before at their Antagoniſts. This Noble Perſon was the Son of *Maurice Thompſon*, Eſq; the Eldeſt Branch of a very Ancient Family in *Buckinghamſhire*; whoſe chief Eſtate lay in and about *Haverſham* in that County. His excellent Natural Parts were improv'd by all the Acquiſitions of Polite Literature; but thro' the Influence of his Father, who in the late Civil Wars, had taken up Arms againſt the Royal Party, he was Bred up in the *Republican* Principles, which got Root in him as he grew in Years, from his great Intimacy with the late Lord *Wharton*, a reſolute Stickler for Liberty in the Reign of King *Charles* II. By means of this Noble Peer, he gain'd the Friendſhip and Eſteem of *Arthur*, Earl of *Angleſey*, then Lord

A ſhort account of his Life and Character.

Digitized by Google

Lord Privy Seal, who very much favour'd the *Diſſenters*; and whoſe Daughter, the Lady *Frances Windham*, (Relict of *John Windham* of *Felbridge-Hall* in the County of *Norfolk*, Eſq;) he, ſome time after, married; and had by her, One Son *Maurice*, who ſucceeds him in Honour and Eſtate; and Eight Daughters; Seven of whom are living, Six * married, and the other a † Maiden. This Match brought him into the good Graces of King *Charles* II. who would have prefer'd him, but that he found him unfit for his purpoſe, and unwilling to comply with ſome Deſigns then on foot at Court. However, he was by that Prince created a Baronet in 1673. and at the ſame time, offer'd the Place of Treaſurer of the Chambers, which he refus'd. In the Year 1678, being a Member of Parliament, he warmly inſiſted on a ſtrict Inquiry into the *Popiſh* Plot, and was a ſtrenuous Promoter of the Bill of *Excluſion*: Nor was he leſs Zealous againſt the prevailing Vices and ſiniſter Deſigns of the Court in the ſucceeding Parliament; and in that of *Oxford*, was for the Speaker's keeping the Chair, after the King had abruptly diſſolv'd 'em. Being choſen again in 1685. he brought the ſame Principles and Sentiments to the Parliament-Houſe: and tho' upon the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Rebellion, he readily voted for the Attainder; yet when it was quaſh'd, he ſpoke with great Reſolution againſt King *James*'s keeping a Standing Army. In 1688 he was one of the firſt that Sign'd the *Aſſociation* to invite the Prince of *Orange* over into *England*; and none of the laſt that joyn'd

* *Viz.* Helena, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Katherine, *and* Dorothy.

† Althamia.

joyn'd him upon his Landing in the Weſt. Upon that Prince's Acceſſion to the Throne, he was call'd to aſſiſt at Court with his Counſels, but was contented with ſerving his Country, both in the *Convention* and the Parliament that enſued, till the year 1696. when he was created Baron of *Haverſham*, and made one of the Lords of the Admiralty. He continued in that Poſt, till the Earl of *Pembroke* was * made Lord High Admiral; at which Promotion he was ſo diſguſted, that from that time, he took all Opportunities of thwarting almoſt every thing that was advanc'd by the Court. About Three Months after, (*June* 13. 1701.) in a free Conference between both Houſes, upon a Difference about the Tryal of the Impeach'd Lords, the Commons inſiſting, *That the Peers Accus'd of the ſame Crimes, ſhould not be admitted to Vote and be Judges in each others reſpective Caſes*; the Lord *Haverſham* made a Speech, wherein he ſtrenuouſly aſſerted the *Right of Judicature inherent in the Peers*; and ſaid, that *as to the Lords Voting in their own Caſe, the Commons themſelves had made this Precedent: for in theſe Impeachments, they had allow'd Men equally concern'd in the ſame Facts, to vote in their own Houſe*; *and* beſides, *had left ſome Men in the ſame Circumſtances at the Head of Affairs near the King's Perſon, to do any Miſchief, if they were inclinable to it; ſo that it look'd as if the* Commons *thought them all innocent.* This Speech gave ſo great Offence to the *Commons*, that they ſent, the ſame day, to the Houſe of Peers, a Charge againſt the L. *Haverſham*, demanding immediate Satisfaction

* *March* 1701.

Digitized by Google

faction, and refuſing to proceed till Reparation was made 'em; which Difficulty put an end to all good Correſpondence between the Two Houſes, and occaſion'd a ſudden Prorogation, and, afterwards, a Diſſolution.

Upon the Death of King *William*, in 1702. the Lord *Haverſham* was inclinable to come into any Meaſures with the preſent Government; and accordingly made his Viſits to the New Miniſters; but finding no effect of their fair Promiſes, he went on with his Reſentment againſt the Court; and was a great Obſtacle to the *Occaſional Conformity Bill*, which, at that time, was voted for, by all that had Places of Truſt. In the Year 1703 he again exerted his Power to prevent that Bill from making any Advance in the Houſe of Peers; and (*as he ſays himſelf*, in ſome Notes found after his Death) 'joyn'd in a Conſultation over the Water, 'where it amaz'd him to ſee certain Perſons, that ſeemingly eſpouz'd and voted 'for it, make Intereſt againſt it: But his 'joyning with them did not hinder him 'from oppoſing their *Exorbitance of Power* 'in Parliament, and calling in Queſtion 'ſome Exceſſes which he had Reaſon to 'believe had crept into the *Treaſury*. In '1704 a certain great Man with a *White* '* *Staff* made ſome Advances to him, 'which he could not in Conſcience accept; 'nor he believed the other, for want of it, 'have made good; but he avoided the 'Snare, and help'd to give the finiſhing 'Stroke to the Death of the *Occaſional Bill*; 'for which he had that Peer's Thanks, but 'only from the Teeth outwards. In 1705 'the

* *I ſuppoſe he means the Lord* T——r.

Digitized by Google

'the Duke of *Devonſhire* talk'd to him about making his Peace with ſome Courtiers, in order to Preferment; but he told him, *there muſt be a thorough Change, not a Removal of Three or Four, before he could venture into the Service.* In 1706 he ſtickled againſt the Union, being of Opinion at that time, that it would be prejudicial to the *Engliſh* Intereſt, as well as to the Priviledges of the *Scots* Peerage. And finding ſeveral * Biſhops violent in extirpating Epiſcopacy out of *Scotland*, had the better Opinion of ſuch of their Bench as * were for a Toleration for Epiſcopal Diſſenters, and ever after voted along with 'em. About this time, he was as he own'd himſelf an *Occaſional Conformiſt*, going ſometimes to Church, and ſometimes to Meetings; 'but in 1707 he reſolv'd to 'be a conſtant Communicant of the Church 'Eſtabliſh'd by Law. The ſame Year, he 'urg'd an Inquiry *into the real Cauſes* (as 'he ſaid) *of the* Pretender's *intended Invaſion; not ſuch as were fictitious, and bore 'little Reſemblance to Truth; but in this, as 'in many other Inſtances of his Zeal, to de'teſt ill Practices, was over-rul'd.* In 1708 'he laid the ill Condition of the Garriſons 'and Forts of *Scotland* before the Parliament; but to no purpoſe, through the 'prevailing Intereſt of the Miniſtry. In the 'Year 1709-10 he made a Speech in De'fence of Dr. *Sacheverell* and the Church 'Eſtabliſh'd; and, ſome Months after, had the Satisfaction to ſee the Change of the *Miniſtry* he had ſo warmly oppos'd; the Diſſolution of the Parliament; and the New Elections

* *The* Whiggiſh.

* *Meaning the* High Church *Biſhops.*

Digitized by Google

ctions agreeable to the Principles he had lately embraced. In *May* 1709. he married to his Second Wife Mrs. *Graham*, his Houſe-Keeper, with whom he lived in ſo great Familiarity, even whilſt his Firſt Lady was alive, that the Rigid Presbyterian Miniſters (as the Report goes) refus'd to adminiſter to him the Sacrament: Which, is ſuppos'd to have been the occaſion of his communicating with the Church of *England*. He dyed at his Seat in *Richmond*, and was inter'd in the Church there; the Pall being born up by the Duke of *Ormond*, the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and the Lords, *Hyde*, *Howard*, *Cheyney*, and *Mohun*.

On the 6th of *November*, the Queen came from *Hampton-Court* to Her Palace at St. *James*'s; and the next day, being appointed for a General Thankſgiving, Her Majeſty went to Her Royal Chappel; where after Divine Service, in which *Te Deum* was ſung to excellent Muſick, Dr. *Stanhope* preach'd a Sermon: but modeſtly declin'd enlarging on the Succeſſes in *Spain*, becauſe, as he hinted, General *Stanhope* his Relation, had ſo great a Share in them. It was reported, that the Queen did not go to the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, in the City, as uſual, to avoid giving the Mob an opportunity to aſſemble, and commit Riots. The next * day, Her Majeſty return'd to *Hampton-Court*.

Thankſgiving obſerv'd.

* Nov. 8.

It was about this time induſtriouſly given out by the *Enemies* of the *New Miniſtry*, that there was a growing Jealouſy between Two Great Men; and that to prevent the ill Effects of it, the Queen had reſolv'd to make the one High-Treaſurer; and to buy the

Ill grounded Report of a Jealouſy between two Great Men.

Digitized by Google

the place of Master of the Rolls for the other; but this Report appeared to be altogether groundless: and those two Persons have hitherto acted with all the Unanimity and Friendship imaginable.

On the 9th of *November*, the following Advertisement was published in the *London* Gazette.

Advertisement in the London *Gazette.*

Whereas some Evil designing Persons have unscrewed and taken away several Iron Bolts out of the great Timbers of the West Roof of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; *Her Majesty, for the better Discovery of the Offenders, is pleased to promise Her most gracious Pardon for the said Crime to any Person concerned therein, who shall discover his Accomplices in the said Fact, so as they, or any of them may be convicted thereof.*

H. St. JOHN.

And as a further Encouragement for any Person concerned in the said Fact, that shall make such Discovery of his Accomplices, so that they or any of them may be Convicted thereof, he shall receive a Reward of Fifty Pounds, to be paid by Sir Richard Hoare, *at the* Golden-Bottle *in* Fleetstreet, *within ten Days after such Conviction.*

Which occasions the Report of a Pretended Plot.

This Advertisement, which was again inserted in the next Gazette, occasion'd some Alarm; and gave a Handle for the Report of a Plot to destroy the Queen and the Court, by the Fall of the Roof of the Cathedral of St. *Paul*, on the Thanksgiving Day, when it was suppos'd Her Majesty would

Digitized by Google

would have gone thither: Which pretended *Screw-Plot*, as it was afterwards call'd, many uncharitable Persons were ready enough to fasten upon the *Whiggs*. But upon Enquiry, it appeared, that the missing of the Iron Pins, was owing to the Neglect of some Workmen, who thought the Timbers sufficiently fastened without 'em.

Baron Spanheim's Death.

On the 14th of *November* in the Evening, dyed the famous Baron *Spanheim*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the King of *Prussia*, after having resided about Nine Years at this Court with great Reputation. And because the Publick are no less curious to know the Particulars of the Death of Great Men, than those of their Lives, it will not be improper to mention, that his Decease was hasten'd, by having eat too great a quantity of fine Grapes.

Occasion of it.

For having taken a Vomit to ease his Stomach, and refusing to take, at the same time, a Poffet to help carry it off, the Remedy did not operate till he was gone to Bed; and the violent Motion having, on the other hand, stir'd a Stone he had in the Bladder, and stop'd his Urine, he expir'd the next Night.

His Character.

His Great Parts and Learning are sufficiently known by the Books he had publish'd during his Life; and I shall only add, that some time before his Death, he put the finishing Hand to his Second Part of his excellent *Latin* Treatise relating to *Antiquities* and *Medals*; the first Part of which was printed here some Years ago, in a large Volume in *Folio*. His exemplary Morals, Piety, and Charity, gained him the Love and Veneration of all good Men: and he was particularly lamented by all the Foreign Ministers residing here,

Digitized by Google

who, both on the account of his great Knowledge in the Civil Law, and *Laws of Nations*, and his consummate Experience, look'd on him as their President; and never fail'd consulting him on all occasions, wherein the Dignity, Honour and Priviledges of their Character were concern'd. On the other hand, his Wise and Prudent Carriage procur'd him the Esteem of all the Princes near whom he resided: The King of *France*, who (to do him Justice, tho' an Enemy) must be allow'd to be a good Judge of Merit, was wonderfully taken with his Conversation, and saw him depart his Court with some Regret; and Her *Britannick* Majesty had so great a Value for him, that besides the particular Marks of Favour, which on many Occasions, She bestow'd upon him when alive; She was still generously pleas'd to honour his Memory, by giving to his only Daughter (the Marchioness of *Montandre*) the Sum of one Thousand Guineas, the usual Present of this Court, to Ambassadors Extraordinary, when they take their Leaves. He dyed in the 81st year of his Age, and was buried in *Westminster-Abbey*, near the Corps of his Wife, who dyed about Two Years before.

* *The Lord Griffin dyes, Nov. 10.*

Some days before, * dyed a Noble Person, who for some Years past, ow'd his Life to Her Majesty's Mercy; I mean, *Edward* Lord *Griffin*; who being taken on Board the *Salisbury*, upon the *Pretender*'s Attempt on *Scotland*; and lying already under Condemnation of Death, was committed to the *Tower*, where he at last expired in a very advanc'd Age, after he had, from Month to Month,

Digitized by Google

Month, been respited by Her Majesty's Favour.

The Lord *Shannon*, a Major General, having resign'd the Command of the Six Battalions which encamp'd the last Summer in the Isle of *Wight*, and which were about this time embark'd, in order, as 'twas then thought, to be forthwith transported to *Portugal*, Her Majesty appointed Major General *Whetham*, and Brigadier *Britton* to command them. *The Lord Shannon resigns his Command of Six Regiments Embark'd for Portugal.*

On the 18th of *November*, the Queen came from *Hampton-Court* to St. *James's* Palace; where, the same Evening, the Earl of *Galway*, who was some Days before arriv'd from *Portugal*; and whose waiting upon the Queen, had been excus'd till Her Majesty should come to Town, had the Honour of Kissing Her Majesty's Hand; and met with a more gracious Reception than many expected; by reason of the Removal of the Lord Treasurer, his intimate Friend. The next * day, being *Sunday*, there was a great Appearance of the Nobility and Gentry at Court; and the Two New Bishops of *Bristol* and St. *David's*, were consecrated in the Arch-Bishop's Chappel at *Lambeth*. *The Earl of Galway, has Audience of the Queen.* Nov. 18. * Nov. 19. *The two New Bishops Consecrated.*

The Meeting of the Parliament approaching, and the Elections being over, the *Church-Party* were overjoy'd to find, that about 240 New Members, most, if not all, of their side, were return'd, so that they had no Reason to doubt of having a great Majority. *About 240 New Members return'd.*

The Parliament being met on the appointed * day, the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity; *The Parliament meets.* * Nov. 25.

and

and having ſent for the Commons, the Lord-Keeper, by Her Majeſty's Command, notify'd to them, Her Majeſty's Pleaſure, that they ſhould forthwith proceed to the Choice of a fit Perſon to be their Speaker, and preſent him to Her Majeſty the *Monday* following. The Commons being return'd to their own Houſe, proceeded accordingly to the Choice of a Speaker, which, as 'twas generally expected, fell, without any Oppoſition, on *William Bromley*, Eſq; who for many Years paſt, had been chosen Member for the Univerſity of *Oxford*. He could not fail of having all the Votes of the *Church-Party*, of which he had been one of the moſt conſtant and moſt reſolute *Leaders*; particularly in the two firſt Parliaments of this Reign, when he brought in, and ſtrenuouſly ſtickled for the *Occaſional Conformity-Bill*: not to mention his natural and acquired Abilities, and conſummate Experience of Parliamentary Methods of Proceeding; which alone ſufficiently recommended him to that high Station. It is obſervable, that Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, Mr. *Smith*, (formerly Speaker) and another Member, were, at firſt propos'd: but this was only to try the Temper and Affections of the Houſe; for aſſoon as Mr. *Bromley* was named, the general Voice was for him.

Mr. Bromley *choſen Speaker of the Commons.*

His Character.

The Queen being on the 29th of *November* return'd to the Houſe of Peers, the Commons preſented their Speaker to Her Majeſty, who having approved their Choice, She afterwards made the following Speech to both Houſes:

My

Digitized by Google

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I Have, by calling this Parliament, made appear the Confidence I place in the Duty and Affection of my Subjects; and I meet you here with the greatest Satisfaction, having no reason to doubt, but that I shall find such Returns, as will add new Life to our Friends, and entirely disappoint the Hopes of Our Enemies. *The Queen's Speech. Nov. 27.*

'To this end, I shall Recommend to you what is absolutely Necessary for our Common Safety.

'The Carrying on the War in all its Parts, but particularly in *Spain*, with the utmost Vigour is the likeliest Means, with God's Blessing, to procure a safe and Honourable Peace for Us, and all Our Allies, whose Support and Interest I have truly at heart.

'For this purpose, I must ask from you, *Gentlemen of the House of Commons*, the Necessary Supplies for the next Year's Service: And let Me put you in mind, that nothing will add so much to their Efficacy as Unanimity and Dispatch.

'I cannot, without great Concern, mention to you, that the Navy and other Offices are burthened with heavy Debts, which so far affect the Publick Service, that I most earnestly desire you to find some Way to answer those Demands, and to prevent the like for the Time to come; the Justice of Parliament in satisfying former Engagements, being the certain Way

'for

'for Preserving and Establishing National
'Credit.

'I am sensibly touched with what my
'People suffer by this Long and Expensive
'War, to which when it shall please God
'to put an End, the Flourishing Condition
'of My Subjects shall be as much my Care,
'as their Safety is at present.

'*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

'The Eyes both of Friends and Enemies
'are upon you: The Way to give Spirit
'to the One, and to defeat the restless Ma-
'lice of the Other, is to proceed in such
'manner as becomes a *British* Parliament.

'I shall in the plainest Words tell you my
'Intentions, and I do this with the greater
'Satisfaction, because I depend upon their
'being agreeable to you.

'I am Resolv'd to Support and Encou-
'rage the Church of *England* as by Law
'Establish'd.

'To Preserve the *British* Constitution
'according to the Union.

'And to Maintain *the Indulgence by Law*
'*allowed to Scrupulous Consciences.*

'And that all these may be transmitted
'to Posterity, I shall employ none, but
'such as are heartily for the Protestant Suc-
'cession in the House of *Hanover*, the Inte-
'rest of which Family no Person can be
'more truly concern'd for than My self.

'These are My Resolutions, and your
'Concurrence with Me in a ready Pursuit
'of them will best manifest your Zeal for
'Our Religion, for the Interest of Our
'Country

Country, for your own Safety, and for My Honour.

This excellent Speech was receiv'd with general Applause; though it is remarkable, that it had a contrary Effect to what it was expected, in relation to the *Publick Funds*. The same had through *different Causes* (*which may be more properly deduced in another Place*) been sinking ever since the Removal of the Earl of *Sunderland*; which was look'd upon as a sure Indication and Fore-runner of the Changes that ensued: For the Stock of the Bank of *England*, which *is*, as it were, the Standard of the rest, and which was then at about 124 *per Cent*, fell by degrees, near Thirty *per Cent*; insomuch that on the first day of *November*, it was at 95 and a half. However, many of the *Whiggs*, and *Dissenters*, who entertain'd strange Notions and Jealousies of the *New Ministry* and *Parliament*, which were thought to be rais'd and fomented by those that were put out of Place, having recover'd their Fears; and it being reasonably expected that the Commons would *discharge all Publick Debts*, as the only means *effectually to retrieve and maintain National Credit*, the Stocks began to rise again; so that on the *Monday* the Queen made Her Speech to the Parliament, about Noon, the Bank was advanc'd to 108. But no sooner was this Speech out of Her Majesty's Mouth, than some of the *Stock-Jobbers* that heard it, posted to *Exchange-Alley*; and whether through *Mistake* and *Ignorance*, or *Ill Will* and *Design*, related that the Queen

Fall of the Publick Funds.

The Queen's Speech misconstrued by some ignorant or ill designing Persons.

Queen had not mention'd the maintaining of the TOLERATION-ACT, as She did formerly, and was now expected; but only the INDULGENCE *by Law Allow'd to* Scrupulous *Consciences*; which they said was a *Diminutive* of the *Toleration*. They also excepted against the Epithet *Scrupulous*, instead of which, they would have had the word *Tender* join'd with *Consciences*; and some either more Splenetick or more Malicious, observ'd, that the Expressions used by the Queen in relation to the *Dissenters*, were the same as were often repeated in Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Sermon on the 5th of *November*: Which renewing and even encreasing the Jealousies of the *Whiggs*, the Bank-Stock fell that very Day 3 *per Cent*. And tho' upon better Information, all were convinc'd, that the Words *Toleration* and *Indulgence*, *Tender* and *Scrupulous*, are of the same Import, and therefore interchangeable; yet thro' Fears and Jealousies of another Nature, the Stocks continued sinking till New Year's Day, when the Bank was about 100. This Passage, in my Opinion, deserves the greater Attention, in that it shews how easily Men are *deluded* and *govern'd*, either by *mistaken Notions*, or *crafty Insinuations*, when *Prepossession* helps on the *Deceit*.

On

On the 28th of *November* the Lords agreed upon an Addreſs to the Queen, which they preſented the next day, being as follows:

WE Your Majeſties moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Aſſembled, preſent our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Majeſties moſt Gracious and Excellent Speech at the Opening this Parliament, and particularly for the great Confidence Your Majeſty is pleas'd to place in the Duty and Affection of Your Subjects. The Lord's Addreſs to the Queen.

We Conceive it to be of the higheſt Importance, to Carry on the War with Vigour in all its Parts, and particularly in Spain, *in order to Procure a Safe and Honourable Peace; and Your Majeſty may be Aſſur'd we ſhall Concur in all reaſonable Methods to that End; and we humbly hope Your Majeſties great Example will Engage all Your Allies to joyn with Your Majeſty, in doing their utmoſt to the ſame Purpoſe.*

We have the Happineſs to Agree entirely with Your Majeſty in the ſeveral Reſolutions You have declared ſo plainly and affectionately to Your Parliament: And we think our ſelves oblig'd to repeat our Thanks for Your Majeſties great Care to tranſmit the Bleſſings of Your Reign to Poſterity, by Securing the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover.

Digitized by Google

We cannot also but have a particular Satisfaction in the Assurances Your Majesty has given to Maintain and Encourage the Church of England *as by Law Establisht, which is the firmest Support of the Monarchy, and the strongest Defence against Popery.*

We have no more to add, but that we shall carefully endeavour in all our Consultations, to proceed with that Unanimity and Dispatch, as may give the greatest Weight to them; and to Assure Your Majesty, that nothing shall be wanting, on our Part, to satisfie the World, that with an unshaken Zeal we will constantly Defend Your Majesties Royal Person, Honour, and Dignity, on which our Safety and Happiness so much depend.

To this Address, the Queen return'd the following Answer.

My Lords,

The Queen's Answer.

I Am very glad to find I have your Concurrence in the Resolutions I declared to you, and give you Thanks for this Address, so full of Affection to Me, and Zeal for the Publick Good.

The Commons having spent three Days in *Qualifying* themselves; that is, in taking the Oaths, particularly that of *Abjuration*, and making and subscribing the Declaration appointed by the Laws made for that purpose (*of which I shall give you an Account upon*

Digitized by Google

upon another Opportunity.) Their Speaker, on the 29th of *November*, reported the Queen's Speech to the House, whereupon it was unanimously resolv'd; That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, 'To return the humble Thanks of the 'House for Her Majesty's most gracious 'Speech from the Throne; and to assure 'Her Majesty, That this House would 'heartily concur in all the Particulars, 'which Her Majesty had been pleas'd to 'recommend: That this House would ef-'fectually and speedily grant the necessary 'Supplies for a vigorous carrying on the 'War, till such a Peace might be obtain'd, 'as Her Majesty should judge to be safe and 'honourable for Her Subjects, and all Her 'Allies; That this House would preserve 'and establish the Publick Credit; and in 'all Respects answer the Expectation of 'those they represented, and shew how 'justly Her Majesty had confided in the 'Duty and Affection of Her People.

The Commons Resolution for an Address.

This Resolution beng taken, Sir *Thomas Hanmere* moved, That in the said Address they should represent to Her Majesty, *That the most effectual Way to give Spirit to Her Friends, and defeat the restless Malice of Her Enemies would be by Discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and Avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as might weaken Her Majesties Title and Government*: This Motion occasion'd a small Debate, in which Mr. *Lechmere* said, That they ought likewise humbly to caution Her Majesty against *such Measures and Principles, as might weaken*

Debate about it.

Digitized by Google

the Settlement of the Crown in the Illustrious House of Hanover, *and advance the Hopes of the* Pretender. No Member offering to second Mr. *Lechmere*, Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stood up and said, 'That tho' the Protestant Succession was already sufficiently establish'd 'and secured by several Acts of Parliament, 'so that it seem'd needless to add any thing 'to them; yet, since a Motion was made 'in Favour of the Illustrious House of 'Hanover, it would look strange, both at 'Home and Abroad, if the same should drop: Whereupon it was resolv'd, That the Clause offer'd by Mr. *Lechmere* should be inserted in the Address, which was done accordingly. On the last day of *November*, Sir *Thomas Hanmere* reported the said Address, which he had himself drawn up, and which, with an Amendment, was approv'd, being as follows:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Commons Address to the Queen.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain *in Parliament assembled, do joyfully appear before your Majesty, to return our most humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Speech from the Throne. We bring the Thanks of Your whole People, whom Your Majesty has made happy, by that Confidence You have been pleased to place in their Duty and Affection: And we bring our own most Solemn Assurances, that we will make all such Returns, as shall convince Your Majesty, that Your Confidence has not been misplaced.*

We

Digitized by Google

We are ſatisfied, We lie under all poſſible Obligations, both from our Duty to Your Majeſty, and the Care We owe to Our Country, effectually and ſpeedily to grant the neceſſary Supplies for a vigorous Proſecution of the War in all its Parts, and eſpecially in Spain : *This We ſhall ſtudy to do, in ſuch a manner as may beſt anſwer the Publick Service, and be moſt eaſy to thoſe We repreſent ; And the ſame We ſhall continue to do, till ſuch a Peace may be obtained, as Your Majeſty, in Your Royal Wiſdom, ſhall judge to be Safe and Honourable for Your Subjects, and all Your Allies.*

We have no Reaſon to doubt of Your Majeſty's Care in every thing that concerns the Intereſt and Welfare of Your People ; but We think Our-ſelves obliged, in Juſtice to Our Fellow Subjects, and in order to make them bear, with greater Chearfulneſs, the Burdens We ſhall find neceſſary to lay upon them, moſt humbly to beſeech Your Majeſty, that you will pleaſe to continue Your Powerful Influences with all Your Allies, that they may exert themſelves in the Common Cauſe with Reſolutions equal, and Aids proportionable to Ours.

The Burden of thoſe heavy Debts, which preſſes Your People with ſo ſenſible a Weight, is, in ſome meaſure, alleviated by Your Princely Compaſſion. We ſhall endeavour to trace the Source of this great Evil, and to apply a Remedy ſuitable to it. The Honour and Juſtice of Parliament ſhall, by Us, be inviolably maintained ; and all ſuch other Meaſures purſued, by which the Publick Credit may be preſerved and eſtabliſhed.

Your

Digitized by Google

Your faithful Commons are truly ſenſible of Your Majeſty's Wiſdom and Goodneſs in thoſe Reſolutions which you have declared; and do moſt heartily concur in all which You have been pleaſed to recommend to them.

We return Your Majeſty Our moſt humble Thanks for the firm Aſſurances You have given both by Your Words, and by Your Actions, of Supporting and Encouraging the Church of England, *as by Law eſtabliſhed.*

As we are True Sons of that Church, We cannot but be tenderly concerned for its Proſperity, and for its Honour, and are by Affection and Principle inclined to ſecure its Doctrine, Diſcipline and Worſhip.

As We are Fellow-Chriſtians and Fellow-Subjects with thoſe Proteſtant Diſſenters, who are ſo Unhappy to entertain Scruples againſt Conformity with Our Church, We are deſirous, and determined to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allowed them.

As We are Britains, *it is Our common Intereſt, and ſhall be Our joint Endeavour, to preſerve that Union between the Parts of* Great-Britain, *on which the Safety of the Whole depends.*

As We are Lovers of Our Excellent Conſtitution both in Church and State, and Sollicitous that Our Poſterity may be as Happy in all future Ages, as We hope long to continue under Your Majeſty's moſt Auſpicious Reign, We ſhall always ſteadily adhere to the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of Hanover, *and be moſt watchful to prevent any Danger which may threaten that Settlement, ſo neceſſary for the Preſervation of Our Religion, Laws and Liberties.*

Theſe

Digitized by Google

These are Ends truly worthy Your Majesty's Pursuit; and We do, with all Humility, represent to Your Majesty, That the most Effectual Way to give Spirit to Your Friends, and defeat the Restless Malice of your Enemies, will be, by Discountenancing all Persons of such Principles, and Avoiding all Measures of such Tendency, as may weaken Your Majesty's Title and Government, the Settlement of the Crown in the Illustrious House of Hanover, *and advance the Hopes of the Pretender; and all other Principles and Measures that have lately threatned Your Royal Crown and Dignity, and which, whenever they prevail, will prove Fatal to Our Whole Constitution, both in Church and State.*

On the 2d of *December* the Commons, in a Body, presented this Address to the Queen, who return'd them the following Answer:

Gentlemen,

I AM extreamly well pleas'd with your Addres; and I fully depend upon the Assurances You give Me, of your Concurring in all the Particulars I have recommended to You. *The Queen's Answer.*

You may depend upon my Care, to encourage those whose Principles are agreeable to our Constitution in Church and State.

This Answer was so acceptable to the Commons, that they resolv'd to present to Her Majesty an Address of Thanks thereupon.

Tho'

Digitized by Google

Tho' the Addreſs of the Commons was univerſally approv'd, and abundantly ſhew'd their good Diſpoſitions, to anſwer all the Expectations of the Queen and Nation; yet it had little or no Effect in relation to the Publick Funds: Moſt of the *Whiggs*, who are the *Money'd-Men* of this Country, being ſtill ſomewhat uneaſie, and like to continue ſo, as long as the Doctrine of *abſolute Paſſive-Obedience*, and the *Hereditary Right*, both which they think inconſiſtent with the late *Revolution*, and the *Hannover Succeſſion*, ſeem to be countenanc'd. Not to mention their Apprehenſions, that the Duke of *Marlborough* would be either laid aſide, or reſign his Command.

Whigs *and* Money'd-Men *uneaſie.*

Motion about returning Thanks to the D. *of* M. *dropt.*

This Jealouſie was encreas'd upon a Paſſage that happen'd, on the 28th of *November*, in the Houſe of Peers: Where the Earl of *Scarborough* having made a Motion, *that the Thanks of the Houſe be return'd to the Duke*, ſome Objections were rais'd againſt it; and his Grace's Friends being apprehenſive, that if the Queſtion were put upon it, the Negative might carry it, ſaid, it would be time enough to ſpeak of that Matter when the Duke was come Home; whereupon the Houſe was adjourn'd. The next * Day, there was a Complaint made by a Noble Peer, againſt the Lord-Keeper, for taking upon him, to introduce the *Scotch* Lords to the Queen, being himſelf no Peer by Patent: But the Lord-Keeper excuſing his Miſtake, if he had committed any, with a great deal of Modeſty; and, on the other hand, the late Lord-Chancellor, maintaining that he had Right to act as he had done, no farther Notice was taken of it. On

* *Nov.* 29*th.*

Complaint againſt the Lord-Keeper over-rul'd.

Digitized by Google

On the 1st of *December* the Commons, in a Grand Committee, took the Queen's Speech into Consideration, and resolv'd *to Grant Her Majesty a Supply*: Which Resolution was, the next Day reported and agreed to by the House. At the same Time the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, that She would be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers, to lay before the House the Estimates of the Navy, Land-Forces, and Ordnance, and the Accounts of the publick Debts upon those Heads; as also, *a State of the Numbers of effective Men, in Her Majesty's Pay in* Spain *and* Portugal, *at the Time of the Battle of* Almanza; *and a distinct Account of the Numbers of effective Men, in Her Majesty's Pay, in* Spain *and* Portugal, *each Year since the Battle of* Almanza: The Desires of which Addresses were readily comply'd with.

Resolutions of the Commons about the Supply, &c.

And about the Affairs of Spain.

Two Days * after, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, resolv'd, 'That 40000 'Men be employ'd in the Sea-Service for 'the Year 1711, including 8000 Marines. '2. That 4*l. per* Man, *per Mensem*, be al- 'low'd for Maintaining the said 40000 Men 'for 13 Months: 3. And that 120000 *l.* be 'allow'd for the Ordinary of the Navy, 'for the Year 1711. These Resolutions were reported and agreed to the next † Day; and on the 6th of *December* it was resolv'd, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, to raise 4 *s.* in the Pound by a Land-Tax, *&c.* upon which a Bill was § order'd to be brought in.

* *Dec.* 4. 40000 *Seamen and Marines voted.*

† *Dec.* 5. *Land-Tax Bill order'd to be brought in.*

§ *Dec.* 7.

Digitized by Google

* *Dec.* 22. About a Fortnight * after, the Commons in a grand Committee upon the Supply,

40000 Men to act on Land voted for. resolv'd, 'That the 40000 Men, which 'were rais'd to act in Conjunction with the 'Forces of Her Majesty's Allies, be conti-'nued for the Year 1711. 2. And that 'the Sum of 919092 *l.* 3 *s.* 6 *d.* be granted 'to maintain them: Which Resolutions

† *Dec.* 23. were also agreed the next † Day.

Bill for the Quarantain. On the 15th the Commons order'd a *Bill to oblige Ships and Persons coming from Places infected, more effectually to perform their Quarantain*; which with the Land-Tax Bill were prepar'd, and pass'd Both Houses before *Christmas*. The Commons spent most of their intermediate Time on a great

Controverted Elections. Particularly of Bewdley. many Petitions about *Controverted Elections*; the most remarkable of which was in relation to the Return of *Bewdley*, in the County of *Worcester*. Previous to the Hearing of the Merits of that Election, the Commons

† *Dec.* 13. † resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, *That the several Papers relating to the Charter for the said Borough* might be laid before the House, and to bespeak the Favour of the Commons for Mr. *Winnington*, the following Speech made in the House near two Years before, against the *New-Charter* of *Bewdley*, was publish'd and dispers'd.

Mr. Speaker,

Speech against the new Charter of Bewdley. 'I Did not intend to have troubled you 'this Session, and I believe it will be 'to little Purpose now: For if a Gentle-'man stands up to complain of Grievances, 'although

'although this House meets in order to redress them, he is represented as a Person that obstructs Her Majesty's Business; if he finds fault with the Ministry, he is said to reflect upon the Queen; if he speaks against the Continuance of the War, to prevent the Beggary of the Nation, to prevent the Money'd and Military Men becoming Lords of us, who have the Lands: then he is to be no Object of Her Majesty's Favour and Encouragement. This, Sir, is the Pass we are brought to, and this is the Freedom of Speech you are pleas'd to ask for at the opening of this Session, and which, of Right, belongs to every Member of this House. I remember the Time, when such Restraints as these, would not have been suffer'd or endur'd; but we are under *Arbitrary Ministerial Power*; and if ever there was an instance of it, it's in this that's now before us: But how great soever the Discouragements are to Freedom of Speech, I think my self oblig'd, as an *English* Gentleman, who never will comply with an Arbitrary Ministry; as a Member of this House, who has been always zealous to support the Constitution of Parliament; as a Neighbour to this Borough in the Case now before us, to speak my Mind with that Warmth I us'd to do, when the Liberties of my Country, or any part of it, seem to be touch'd. For though the Injury may be felt by one single Man, or one single Society of Men; yet the Terror, the Concern, and the Consequence of it, reaches unto all. We have had a Fact this Day of dangerous Tenden-

Father'd on Sir John Packington

Digitized by Google

'cy laid before us, of a New Charter forc'd 'upon an Ancient Corporation, at the sin-'gle instance of a Noble Lord, without a 'Surrender of the Old, contrary to Law, 'to Reason, and the Rights of the Mem-'bers thereof; which they refus'd to accept, 'as being inconsistent with their former 'Charter of King *James* I; and, as they con-'ceiv'd, void in it self; since it's impossible 'for two Charters, any more than two 'Grants, or two Leases, to have a being at 'the same time. Ever since the Revolution, 'every thing has been transacted in this 'Corporation, pursuant to the Charter of '*James* I. the Right of the Bailiff and Bur-'gesses, affirm'd by Judgment in the *Queen's* '*Bench*, until this new Corporation was erect-'ed by this unprecedented Charter, which the 'Old was so far from consenting should pass, 'that they oppos'd it by entring Caveats in 'all Offices, and by shewing that it was 'contrary to Her Majesty's Intention, ex-'press'd in the Warrant.

'Thus, Mr. Speaker, have you seen the 'Prerogative inlarg'd and extended farther, 'I will be bold to say, than it was in the 'unhappy Reign before the Revolution: 'Every Gentleman remembers how highly 'things of this Nature were resented in K. '*James*'s time, when Court Arts were us'd to 'wheedle and terrifie Burroughs into a Sur-'render of their Charters; and when they 'found that Method would not do, they en-'deavour'd to take them away under Colour 'of Legal Process, by bringing *Quo War-'ranto*'s against them: This was then thought 'dangerous to the Constitution; and very

'well

‘ well it might, for the People of *England* ‘ could expect no other Fruit from such a ‘ Proceeding, but that this House will be ‘ fill'd with Men of the Army, with Men ‘ of broken and desperate Fortunes, with ‘ Pensioners, with Vassals of the Court, ‘ with Slaves of the Ministry, and with all ‘ those Servile sort of Gentlemen, that can ‘ give with one Hand to receive with the ‘ other, and thereby betray those they re- ‘ present to Arbitrary Power. But this In- ‘ stance now before us, is more new and ‘ dangerous, than taking away Charters by ‘ Surrender or *Quo Warranto's*: Those Me- ‘ thods made some Noise, alarm'd the free ‘ People of *England*, and you see what came ‘ of it; But this is a quicker, a more si- ‘ lent Method of doing it, which, like white ‘ Powder, destroys the Liberty of the Peo- ‘ ple, and subverts the Constitution of this ‘ House, without Noise or Notice. I beg, ‘ Gentlemen, you would consider all the ‘ Circumstances with which this Charter ‘ was attended, and I am sure, you can't re- ‘ flect upon 'em without Grief. First, as to ‘ the time, You have heard, Sir, how the ‘ Great Seal of *England* was affix'd to this ‘ Charter, upon the 22d of *April*, 1708, the ‘ very same Day there was an order made ‘ in Council to issue out Writs for calling ‘ this Parliament; in this critical Juncture, ‘ was this Corporation erected, I will not ‘ scruple saying, to serve the Arbitrary De- ‘ signs of those who are afraid of a free ‘ Election, who are afraid of a free and ‘ uninfluenc'd Parliament: Such a Parlia- ‘ ment would scorn to flatter Great Men,

‘ would

Digitized by Google

'would enquire into Miſcarriages, and pu-
'niſh ſuch as were faulty; would call thoſe
'Miniſters to Account who ſhould prevail
'with the Queen to turn Men of Ability
'and Conſideration out of Place and Em-
'ployment, for acting upon Principles of
'Honour and Conſcience, and doing their
'Duty in this Houſe. Another evil Conſe-
'quence with which this Charter is attend-
'ed, is, That ſo many new Electors, and a
'new returning Officer are created by it to
'the Infringement of the Liberty of the
'Subject, and making all Elections, in a
'manner, depend upon the Will of the
'Prince. I hope, Gentlemen, you will ſe-
'rioufly conſider this matter, that you will
'lay aſide all Thoughts of Party in this
'Cauſe; for if it be in the Power of the
'Crown to diſſolve old Corporations and
'erect new, in ſo exorbitant a manner, we
'may bid Adieu to Liberty and Property,
'and to all that has coſt us ſo much Blood
'and Treaſure to maintain and defend;
'there will be no difference then between a
'Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and a Par-
'liament of *Paris*.

'I hope, once more, Gentlemen, you will
'ſeriouſly conſider how much the Honour
'and Juſtice of this Houſe is concern'd in
'the Determination of the Caſe now before
'you: The Eyes of the People have been
'for ſome time open'd, they will obſerve,
'they will judge of our *Votings* in this Cauſe,
'and do expect from us, as we have put a
'Stop to unjuſt and exorbitant Power
'Abroad, that we ſhould neither ſuffer, nor
'endure it at Home.

On

On the 18th of *December* the Commons order'd the Clerk of the Crown to attend the next Morning with the laſt Return for the Borough of *Bewdley*, by which *Anthony Lechmere* Eſq; was return'd, and alſo with the Returns of Mr. *Herbert*, now Lord *Herbert*, and Mr. *Cornwall*, to ſerve for the ſaid Borough; and having, the next † Day, fully heard the Merits of the Election for the ſaid Borough, reſolv'd, ' 1. That *Salway* ' *Winnington*, Eſq; was duly elected; 2. ' That the Charter dated the 20th of *April*, ' 1708. attempted to be impos'd upon the ' Borough of *Bewdley*, againſt the Conſent ' of the ancient Corporation, was void ' illegal, and deſtructive of the Conſtitu- ' tion of Parliament. 3. And that an Ad- ' dreſs be preſented to the Queen, laying ' before Her Majeſty the Reſolution of the ' Houſe, and deſiring, that She would give ' Directions to Her Attorney-General to ' take the proper Methods for Repealing ' the ſaid Charter, and for Quieting the ſaid ' Borough in their Enjoyment of their Rights ' and Priviledges: The Queen readily com- ply'd with the Deſire of this Addreſs, and on the 23d of *December* gave the Royal Aſſent to the Act for the *Land-Tax*, and to another *to oblige Ships*, &c. *to perform the Quarantain*: After which, both Houſes adjourn'd themſelves to the 2d Inſtant.

† Dec. 19.

The New Charter of Bewdley *voted void and illegal.*

Two Acts paſt Dec. 23.

It is obſervable, that the ſame Day the Queen paſs'd the *Land-Tax* Bill, about Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds were Subſcrib'd upon the Clauſe of *Loan* inſerted in the ſaid Act; beſides about 600000 *l.* more which had already been lent to the Government

Digitized by Google

vernment by private Persons upon that Security. This rais'd a reasonable Expectation, that a great deal more would be Subscribed the following Days; the rather because besides the 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, Interest, given by the Parliament, the Lenders had the Advantage of making 3 *per Cent.* more, by Paying in their Subscriptions in *Exchequer* Bills, which were taken at *Par*, altho', in the ordinary Payments, they were at 3 *per Cent.* Discount: But whether those who were able to lend, hoped to make a greater Advantage of their Money, by the subsequent Funds; or were shy to part with it, for the Reasons hinted at before, I don't hear that above 50000 *l.* more has yet been Subscribed. I hope, however, to give you a better Account of this Matter in my next.

Subscriptions on the Loan of the Land-Tax fall short of Expectation.

† Nov. 15. The same † Day the Parliament began to sit, the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury* met also at the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul*, where after a *Latin* Sermon, preach'd by Dr. *Kennet*, Dean of *Peterborough*, the Lower House proceeded to the Choice of a Prolocutor. That Part of the Clergy who call themselves *Moderate*, supported by the Interest of the Archbishop, and some of his Suffragans, who voted against Dr. *Sacheverell*, would have advanc'd Dr. *Kennet* to that Post; but Dr. *Atterbury*, Dean of *Carlisle*, being set up by those who profess a warmer Zeal for the Church, carry'd it by a great Majority. The Convocation being met again on the 6th of *December*, the Lower House presented their Prolocutor to the Archbishop; on which

The Convocation meets.

Dr. Atterbury chosen Prolocutor.

Digitized by Google

which Occaſion Dr. *Smaldridge*, and Dr. *Atterbury* himſelf, made each an eloquent Speech in *Latin*, which the Metropolitan anſwer'd in the ſame Language; and then adjourn'd them to that Day Sevennight. In the mean time, it being apprehended that the old Diſpute between the Archbiſhop and the Lower Houſe (*of which I ſhall another Time give you a full Account*) might now be unhappily reviv'd, one of the *First Men* in the Miniſtry us'd his Endeavours to ſettle a good Correſpondence between them; for which purpoſe, he invited Dr. *Atterbury* to dine with him, on *Sunday* the 10th of *December*; and two Days after, the Queen wrote the following Letter to the Archbiſhop.

Mr. H—— endeavours to ſettle a good Correſpondence between the Archbiſhop and the Prolocutor.

ANNE R.

'MOST Reverend Father in God. Our Right Truſty and Right Entirely beloved Counſellor, We greet you well. Being, by God's Ordinance, according to our juſt Title, Defender of the Faith, and Supreme Governour of the Church within this Our Realm; We think Ourſelf obliged to take all Occaſions of manifeſting our moſt tender Concern for the Honour and Proſperity of the Church of *England*, and for the Preſervation of the juſt Rights of all its Members.

The Queen's Letter to the Archbiſhop.

'We have therefore, by Our Royal Writ, ſummoned this preſent Convocation, together with the Parliament, as in all Times hath been accuſtomed, that the Clergy might be employed in Buſineſs

 ſuitable

' ſuitable to their Sacred Function; ſuch
' as might tend to the Advancement of
' Religion and Virtue, and redound to
' God's Bleſſing, and the Publick Benefit.

' It is with great Grief of Heart, We ob-
' ſerve the ſcandalous Attempts, which of
' late Years have been made, to infect the
' Minds of Our good Subjects, by looſe and
' prophane Principles, openly ſcattered and
' propagated among them.

' We think the Conſultations of the Cler-
' gy particularly requiſite to repreſs theſe
' daring Attempts, and to prevent the like
' for the future.

' The juſt Abhorrence that our Subjects,
' from all Parts of the Kingdom, have ex-
' preſs'd of ſuch wicked Principles, and
' their Abettors, give Us good Ground to
' hope, that the Endeavours of the Clergy,
' in this reſpect, will not be unſucceſsful.

' For Our Part, We are ready to give
' them all fitting Encouragement to proceed
' in the Diſpatch of ſuch Buſineſs as proper-
' ly belongs to them, and to grant them
' ſuch Powers as ſhall be thought requiſite
' for carrying on ſo good and deſirable a
' Work. In confidence that Our Royal In-
' tentions, in that behalf, will not be fru-
' ſtrated, nor the Ends of ſuch Aſſemblies
' defeated by any unſeaſonable Diſputes
' between the Two Houſes of Convocation,
' about unneceſſary Forms and Methods of
' Proceeding; We earneſtly recommend,
' that ſuch Diſputes may ceaſe: And, We
' are determined to do all that in Us lies, to
' compoſe and extinguiſh them. All which,
' We require you to communicate to the
' Biſhops

'Biſhops and Clergy of your Province in 'Convocation aſſembled; and ſo We bid 'you very heartily farewel.

'*Given at Our Court at St.* James's, *the* 'Twelfth Day *of* December, 1710, *in* 'the Ninth Year *of Our Reign.*

By Her Majeſty's Command,

'Superſcribed, *DARTMOUTH.*

'*To the moſt Reverend Father in God, Our* 'Right Truſty *and Right Entirely Beloved* 'Counſellor, Thomas, *Lord Archbiſhop* 'of Canterbury, *Primate of all* Eng-'land, *and Metropolitan, and Preſident* 'of the Convocation of the Province of 'Canterbury.

The Convocation being met again on the 13th of *December*, the Biſhops propos'd to the Inferior Clergy the following Addreſs, in order to be preſented to the Queen, entitl'd,

The Humble Addreſs of the Archbiſhop and Biſhops [and the reſt of the Clergy] of the Province of Canterbury *in Convocation Aſſembled.*

'1. WE Your Majeſty's moſt faithful 'and dutiful Subjects, the Arch-'biſhop and Biſhops [and Clergy] of the 'Province of *Canterbury* in CONVOCA-'TION aſſembled, do humbly preſent 'ourſelves before Your Majeſty, to expreſs 'the grateful Senſe we have of the many

The Biſhops Addreſs propos'd to the Inferior Clergy.

Digitized by Google

Bleſſings we enjoy under Your moſt auſpicious Reign; and to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the many and great Advantages it hath pleaſed God to give You and Your Allies, particularly in this laſt Year, againſt the common Enemy of our Religion and Liberties.

2. We ſhould have eſteem'd it a mighty Addition to theſe Bleſſings, if after ſuch ſucceſsful Progreſſes in War we could have congratulated Your Majeſty upon a ſecure and glorious Peace. But even the Continuance of the War gives us a more lively Senſe of the terrible Dangers we were in, and of the great Deliverance that we owe, under God, to Your Majeſty's wiſe and happy Adminiſtration. For if after ſo many Battles won, ſo many Towns taken, ſo many whole Countries gain'd, the Enemy is not yet brought to comply with fair and equal Conditions of Peace; in how deplorable a State muſt we have been, had ſo exorbitant a Power been either left without Oppoſition, or been unſucceſsfully oppos'd.

3. We of the Clergy think ourſelves bound in a particular Manner to return our moſt humble Thanks to Your Majeſty, for Your conſtant Zeal and Affection for the Church of *England*, of which, under Chriſt, You are ſupreme Governour; and for the frequent Declarations of Your fix'd Reſolution to ſecure and maintain the Proteſtant Succeſſion in the Houſe of *Hanover*, with which we always have believ'd the

Safety

'Safety of Your Majeſty, of the Church of '*England*, and of the whole Proteſtant 'Intereſt, to be inſeparably united.

'4. Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter 'to the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, our 'Preſident, has been by him communicated 'to us, for which we return our moſt hum-'ble and dutiful Thanks: And we humbly 'beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that 'we ſhall be ready to pay, not only all *the Duty* we owe to your Majeſty as our *lawful and rightful Sovereign*, but all the Grati-'tude that is due to ſo great a Benefactor: 'That through the Divine Aſſiſtance we 'ſhall now and at all Times endeavour by 'our Doctrine, our Lives, and our Labours, 'to ſerve and adorn that Church which 'Your Majeſty hath ſo firmly reſolved to 'ſupport and encourage: That we ſhall 'ever be watchful againſt the Growth of 'Atheiſm and Immorality, of Hereſy, 'Schiſm and Superſtition: That we ſhall 'faithfully inſtruct the People committed 'to our Charge to be dutiful and obedient 'to Your Majeſty for Conſcience Sake; 'And ſhall alſo ſtudy, as becomes the Mi-'niſters of the Goſpel, to promote Piety, 'Peace and Quietneſs among all Your Sub-'jects.

'5. May it pleaſe God to pour down up-'on Your Majeſty all Bleſſings both Spiri-'tual and Temporal: May He direct all 'Your Counſels for the Good of theſe King-'doms, and proſper your Affairs both at 'Home

'Home and Abroad for the Common Be-
'nefit of us and all *Europe*: May You long
'live to see Your People in an honourable
'and lasting Peace; and may All in their
'several Stations make such Returns of
'Duty to Your Majesty, as may render
'Your Reign easy and happy, and enable
'You to derive the Blessings thereof to ma-
'ny Generations.'

Debates about it.

The Lower Clergy seem'd ready to agree to the main Points of the three first Paragraphs, but desired to have some Expressions in the Fourth enlarg'd: Upon which a Debate arising, the Metropolitan communicated to them the Letter from the Queen beforemention'd; and then adjourn'd them for two Days only. Being met again accordingly on the 15th of *December*, the Consideration of the Address was resumed; and the Inferior Clergy insisting on the Enlarging of the fourth Paragraph, and upon Answering the several Heads of the Queen's Letter (which Method the Commons had follow'd with relation to Her Majesty's Speech) the Bishops refus'd to comply with their Desires. Whereupon, to prevent *Altercations*, that might give *Offence* to the Laity, the Archbishop thought fit to adjourn the Convocation to the 17th of the next Month, not without encreasing the Disgusts of many: Of which Number would have been Dr. *Aldrich*, Dean of *Christ's Church* in *Oxford*, but that he died just the Night before. He was a Learned and Pious Divine; a warm Zealot for the Church Interest; a stout Champion for the Prerogatives of the Crown; and, of late Years, had made himself

The Convocation adjourn'd to the 17th of January.

Dr. Aldrich *Dean of Christ's Church at* Oxon, *dies* Dec. 14th.

Digitized by Google

ſelf famous, for Contriving the Hieroglyphical Figures of the *Oxford* Almanacks; in ſome of which many fancy'd to ſee ſtrange *Alluſions*, particularly in favour of the *Pretender*.

The E. of Peterborow *appointed to go to* Vienna, Dec. 4.

About the Beginning of *December*, the Queen appointed the Earl of *Peterborow* to go to *Vienna*, to concert Meaſures with the Imperial Court for the vigorous Proſecution of the War, particularly in *Spain*, which at this Juncture ſeem'd to be the Favourite Project: Tho' not generally approved. For many obſerv'd, That this was the very Thing the Moſt Chriſtian King had been aiming at in the late Negotiations, *viz.* To make a ſeparate Peace, excluſive from *Spain*, in order to carry thither the Streſs of the War; where, whatever Engagement he enter'd into, he would underhand aſſiſt his Grandſon, who having beſides the Affections of the People, might proſecute the War with infinite Advantage over the Allies; whereby his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty would eaſe himſelf of the War in *Flanders*, which gall'd him moſt, and threaten'd the very Heart of his Dominions; the Penetrating into which was the moſt probable Way of bringing him to Terms of a juſt, honourable, and laſting Peace.

New Scheme of carrying the Streſs of the War into Spain *not generally approved.*

The E. Rivers *appointed Miniſter Plenip. to* Hanover, Dec. 14. *Capt.* Delaval *Plenipotent. to the Emperor of* Morocco.

At the ſame Time, the Earl *Rivers* was appointed Her Majeſty's Miniſter and Plenipotentiary to the Court of *Hanover*, from whence he was lately return'd; and Captain *Delaval*, who had already been named Ambaſſador Extraordinary to *Portugal*, was alſo

Digitized by Google

also appointed Ambassador Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of *Morocco*; with Instructions to treat for Horses and Provisions, for the Confederate Armies in *Spain*.

And Mr. Craven *Governor of* Carolina.

About this Time, likewise, *Charles Craven*, Esq; Brother to the Lord *Craven*, was appointed Governour of *Carolina*, in the room of Major *Tynne*, lately Deceas'd.

Reports of several Changes.

It was then strongly reported that Mr. Secretary St. *John* would go Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *Hague*, in the room of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and that Sir *Thomas Hanmere* was to succeed him in the Secretary's Office; that the Earl of *Ilay*, Brother to the Duke of *Argile*, a young Nobleman of great Learning and bright Parts, or the Earl of *Marr* wou'd succeed the Duke of *Queensberry* in the other Office; and that the Duke of *Argile* was to command in *Spain* in the Room of General *Stanhope*, whose Conduct many took the Freedom to censure, upon the News that King *Charles* had abandon'd *Castile*; Upon a Supposal, grounded on the Veracity of the *Paris* Gazetteer, that after the Battle of *Saragossa*, General *Stanhope* had given the Counsel, and press'd his Catholick Majesty to march to *Madrid*, contrary to the Advice of Count *Staremberg*, and General *Belcastel*, who were for Marching to *Pampeluna*: But whatever was then design'd, none of those Changes are yet declar'd.

Reflections made on General Stanhope.

About

About the Middle of *December* it was made publick, That the Queen had named *Richard Hill*, Esq; to be Her Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, and to the Council of State appointed for the Government of the *Spanish Low-Countries*, (which Employment he formerly discharg'd with great Reputation) in the Room of Lieutenant-General *Cadogan*, whom Her Majesty had thought fit to recall from that Employment. The Military Men were not so surpriz'd at this Change, as when they heard that the Commissions of Lieutenant General *Meredith*, Major General *Makartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood* were superseded. An Information, it seems, (*by what Means procured is yet a Secret*) was laid before the Queen, That those three Gentlemen had, in their Cups, drunk *Damnation and Confusion to the New Ministry, and to those who had any Hand in turning out the Old*: Which, implying a very heinous Reflection, if not, as some endeavour'd to strain it, an Imprecation on the Queen's self; Mr. *Granvile*, Secretary at War, was directed to signify to them, 'That the Queen had no 'further Occasion for their Service, but 'that out of Her gracious Bounty, She was 'pleas'd to permit 'em to sell their respective 'Regiments. Brigadier *Honywood* being then in *London*, Her Majesty's Pleasure was signify'd to him here; and the Order for suspending the other two Generals was sent to the Duke of *Marlborough*, then at the *Hague*, who transmitted it to them at the *Brill*, where they were ready to embark for *England*.

* Dec. 12th. *Mr* Hill *named Envoy Extr. & Plenip. to* Holland *and* Flanders.

The Commissions of three Generals superseded, Dec. 10.

Their suppos'd Crimes.

Digitized by Google

land. Some Persons, who, about this Time came over from *Flanders*, extenuated the Crime of those three unfortunate Gentlemen, Averring, That they only drank a *Health to the Duke of* Marlborough, *and Confusion to all his Enemies:* Which is usual in all Armies, out of Respect to the Commander in chief. But whether this Excuse was well grounded or not, it was thought necessary to make an Example, in order to keep within due Bounds the Generals and other Officers of the Army, some of whom, 'twas said, had been so unwary as to drop doubtful Expressions of *Standing by their General:* Which might administer the greater Cause of Suspicion, at this Juncture, because the Design of making a *General for Life* was laid to the Charge of the *Old Ministry*, in a * Pamphlet said to be countenanc'd by some Great Men. Not many Days after the Earl of *Hertford*, Son to the Duke of *Somerset*, was made Governour of *Tinmouth* Fort, in the Room of General *Meredith.*

Extenuated by some.

Call'd * Faults on Both Sides.

The E. of Hertfort Governour *of* Tinmouth Fort.

D. of Beaufort *and D.* Hamilton *Sworn Privy-Council, Dec.* 13.

On the 13th of *December*, *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, (who about Three Months before, was appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Hampshire*, and Warden of *New-Forest*,) and *James* Duke of *Hamilton*, were Sworn of Her Majesty's Privy-Council; and the latter took at the same Time, the Oaths appointed to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, his Grace being Lord Lieutenant of the County *Palatine* of *Lancaster.*

About

Digitized by Google

About this Time Sir *James Wisheart*, and *George Clarke*, Esq; were made Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Mr. *Methuen*, and Mr. *Dodington*. It is remarkable, that Mr. *Clarke* had formerly been turn'd out of his Place of one of the Prince of *Denmark*'s Council, as High Admiral, for not Voting in the House of Commons as directed by a Great Man; so that his Preferment was now thought a Piece of Justice done him. About this Time also *Charles Whitworth* Esq; who was Envoy to the Czar of *Muscovy*, was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the same Court; and Mr. *John Loggan*, Her Majesty's Consul at *Ostend* and *Bruges*. The Queen was also pleas'd, about the middle of *December*, to appoint the Earl of *Abingdon* Lord Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all Her Majesty's Forests, Chaces, Parks, *&c.* on the Southside of *Trent*, in the Room of the Earl of *Wharton*, and to make the Countess of *Abingdon*, one of the Ladies of the Bed-Chamber. Not many Days after, *Dec.* 26. Her Majesty conferr'd the Honour of Knighthood upon *Constantine Phipps*, Esq, one of Dr. *Sacheverell*'s Council, in his late Trial, and appointed him Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*; and *William Jefferies*, Esq; was named Her Majesty's Resident at the Court of *Sweden*.

Sir James Wisheart, and Mr. Clarke made Commissioners of the Admiralty,

Mr. Whitworth Ambassador Extr. to the Czar,

The Earl of Abingdon Justice in Eyre of the S. S. of Trent, and His Countess Lady of the Bed-chamber.

Mr. Phipps Knighted and made Chancellor of Ireland, Dec. 26. Mr. Jefferies Resident in Sweden.

On the 20th of *December*, Don *Venture Zary*, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of *Morocco*, was conducted by Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies, in Her Majesty's Body-Coach, to a private Audience at St. *James*'s, where being introduc'd

The Morocco Embassador.

duc'd into the Queen's Presence by the Lord *Dartmouth*. He thus deliver'd himself:

'*Most Puissant, most Victorious, and most*
'*Gracious Queen.*

His Speech to the Queen.

'THE Emperor my Master, *Muly Hamet Ismael*, King of *Fez* and *Morocco*, 'who has Kings for his Slaves, and Sovereign Princes for his Tributaries, has sent 'me to cultivate that Friendship with your 'Majesty which has been offer'd on the 'Part of *Great Britain* by your Chieftain 'and Embassador Mr. *Delaval*, and to con'gratulate You upon the many important 'Victories and Conquests that Your Maje'sty's Arms have gain'd over the Two Great 'Followers of the Christian *Messias*, the 'Kings of *France* and *Spain*.

'It is with Pleasure He hears what Fame 'speaks of your wonderful Atchievements, 'and He has made Choice of me, that sit on 'the Third Step of his Footstool, to concert 'such Measures with Your Majesty, as may 'be conducive to the farther Progress of your 'Arms on the Coasts of *Spain* and *Barbary*.

''Tis for this End my Great Master, 'who is Lord over infinite Countries, and 'whose Power has no Limits, makes an 'Offer to Your Majesty, of what Assistance 'may be thought necessary for the Main'tenance of Your Forces by Sea and Land, 'and has to request on his Part, that Your 'Majesty will enable Him, by means of Your 'invincible Shipping, to reduce the Fortress 'of *Ceuta*, and other Towns in *Barbary*, to 'his Majesty's Obedience. 'In

Digitized by Google

'In Consideration of this, my Master's 'Goodness prevails upon him to release such 'of your Majesty's Subjects as are in his 'Possession, without *Fee* or *Ransom*, and 'is willing that such as are in his Subjects 'Hands should be set at Liberty, upon such 'Terms of Agreement as shall be concerted 'between Me and Your Ministry.

'In the mean time, most Excellent Ma-'jesty, my Credentials will give you to 'understand with what Power the most 'Exalted *Muly Hamet Ismael* my Master, has 'invested me, and I shall make it my Busi-'ness to let Your Majesty see, by the Obe-'dience I pay to his Orders, how willing 'and ready I shall be to enter upon such a 'Treaty as may increase the Grandeur, 'Power, and Authority of both Empires: 'Not without Hopes that my Person and 'Message will be acceptable to a Court 'that shines with the brightest Refulgencies 'of all Glories, that can enlighten any 'Kingdom or Country, that is not under the 'immediate Influence of our Great Prophet.

This Speech, which savours more of the Politeness of an *European* than an *African* Court, was very graciously receiv'd; and his Excellency, after having made his Master's Presents to Her Majesty, consisting of Two Lions, Tigers Skins, Gold Dust, and Jewels, was conducted back to his House in the same Order he came.

The next *Day, the *Quakers* presented an Address to the Queen: Which being remarkable * Dec. 21.

Digitized by Google

markable for its Stile, I shall set it down here at large; being as follows:

To ANNE *Queen of* Great Britain, *&c.*

The humble and thankful Address of the Queen's Protestant Subjects the People call'd *Quakers*, in and about the City of *London*, on behalf of themselves and the rest of their Perswasion.

The Quakers Address to the Queen.

WHEN we consider the Queen's Royal Regard to protect our Religious Liberty, and Her fresh Assurance from the Throne, of Her Christian Resolution to maintain the Indulgence by Law Allowed to scrupulous Consciences; and Her tender Care that the same may be transmitted to Posterity in the Protestant Succession of the House of Hanover; *We find our selves concerned gratefully to acknowledge Her Goodness herein, and the ready Concurrence of Her great Council therewith.*

Taking this Occasion to assure the Queen of our Duty and Affection, and peaceable Behaviour under Her Government, as is our Principle, and hath always been our Practice.

And we heartily desire our Fellow Subjects may lay aside all Animosities, and, in a Spirit of Love and Meekness, endeavour to out-do each other in Virtue and universal Charity.

May it graciously please Almighty God to defend and bless Thee (O Queen) and guide Thee by his Council in a long and prosperous Reign here,

Digitized by Google

here, and afterwards receive thee to Glory, is the hearty Prayer of thy faithful Subjects.

Signed in Behalf, and by Appointment of a Meeting of the said People in London, *the 19th Day of the tenth Month,* 1710.

Her MAJESTY's Answer was,

I Thank you for your Address, and you may always depend on my Protection. *The Queen's Answer.*

On the 22d, the Electoral Prince of *Hanover*, Duke of *Cambridge*, the Duke of *Devonshire*, and the Duke of *Argile*, were, with the usual Solemnity, install'd Knights of the most Noble Order of the Garter, the Lord *Hallifax* standing Proxy for the First. *Three Knights of the Garter install'd,* Dec. 22.

On *Christmas*-Day the Queen went out of Mourning, which she had worn above Two Years for the Loss of Her entirely beloved Royal Consort, the late Prince *George* of *Denmark*; and the Court was extream magnificent. But the wonted Rejoycings of these Holy-Days were much appal'd, by the ill News that came in the Day * before from *Spain*, by the Way of *Paris* and *Holland*: Which seem'd to confirm the Opinion of those who were for carrying on the War with all Vigour in *Flanders*, and standing on the Defensive in *Spain*: *The Court goes out of Mourning,* Dec. 25. * Dec. 24. *Ill News from* Spain.

On *Christmas*-Day, died *John Tredenham, Esq*; Member of Parliament for St. *Mawes*, one of the Leading-Men of the Church-Party: And who towards the End of King *Wil-* *Mr.* Tredenham *dies,* Dec. 25.

Digitized by Google

William's Reign, having been found with some other Members of Parliament, at a Tavern with Monsieur *Poussin*, the *French* Agent, was thereupon branded with the Name of *Poussineer*.

The Duke of Marlborough *arrives in* London, Dec. 28.

On the 23d of *December*, the Duke of *Marlborough* embark'd in *Holland* for *England*; arriv'd at *Solebay* the 26th, at Five in the Evening; lay the next Night at *Chelmsford*; and the 28th, between Seven and Eight a Clock at Night, arriv'd at his Lodgings in St. *James*'s. The Particulars of his Reception not being yet perfectly known, though very material, at this critical Juncture, I must refer 'em to my next; and conclude this long Letter with acquainting you that General *Meredith* had a farther Mortification put upon him; his Place of Gentleman of the Horse to the Queen, being, about this time, given to *Conyers Darcy*, *Esq*; Brother to the Earl of *Holderness*. I am, *&c.*

Mr. Darcy *made Gentleman of the Horse to the Queen.*

P. S. Upon the Closing up of my Letter, I was told that Mr. *Hill* has excus'd himself from going over as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary: But I cannot affirm it for Truth.

F I N I S.

Digitized by Google

London, Feb. the 1st 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

SIR,

THE Parliament being met again on the 2d of *January*, Mr. Secretary St. *John* acquainted the Commons, 'That pursuant to 'their Addreſs of the 13th of 'December laſt, the Queen had directed 'Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. Solliciter-'General to take the moſt proper and effe-'ctual Meaſures for Repealing the Charter 'of *Bewdley*, mention'd in the ſaid Addreſs; 'as alſo, That Her Majeſty had given Di-'rections to the proper Officers to lay be-'fore the Houſe, Accounts of Proſecutions, 'order'd by, or carry'd on, at the Expence 'of the Crown, *&c.* according to the Deſire 'of this Houſe, in their Addreſs of the 22d 'of *December* laſt. He afterwards deliver'd to the Houſe, the following Meſſage from Her Majeſty, Sign'd by Her.

The Parliament meets again Jan. 2. 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

ANNE *R.*

HER Majeſty having received Notice, That there has been an Action in Spain, *very much to the Diſadvantage of King* Charles's *Affairs; which having fallen, particularly, on the* Britiſh *Forces, the* Queen *immediately gave Directions for ſending and procuring Troops to repair this Loſs.*

The Queen's Meſſage to the Commons.

Her Majeſty acquaints this Houſe with this

Intelligence, and likewise with Her Orders given thereupon; Not doubting but the Parliament will approve thereof, and concur in their Assistance for remedying so great a Misfortune.

Their Unanimous Vote thereupon.

After the Reading of this Message, it was unanimously agreed, to return Her Majesty Thanks for the same, and likewise to assure Her Majesty, 'That this House was 'perfectly satisfy'd in her great Care, 'entirely depended upon Her Wisdom, and 'would effectually Support Her Majesty 'in such Measures, as She should think 'proper for Retrieving the Loss in *Spain*.' The Committee appointed to draw up this Address, reported the same to the House the next † Day, and it being unanimously agreed to, it was resolv'd, That it should be Presented by the Whole House. Accordingly, on the 4th of *January*, the Speaker, with the House, attended the Queen at St. *James's* with the following Address.

† Jan. 3.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Commons Address to the Queen.

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament Assembled, do return Your Majesty Our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Message, wherein Your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to Us the Intelligences You have received of an Action in *Spain*, very much to the Disadvantage of King *Charles's* Affairs; and the Directions Your Majesty has given for send-

'ing

'ing and procuring Troops to repair this 'Loss.

'We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, 'that this Disadvantage will not Discou-'rage Us from using Our utmost Endea-'vours, to enable Your Majesty to carry 'on the just and necessary War, in which 'You are engaged, for Preserving the Li-'berties of *Europe*; But after the many 'and undoubted Instances We have received 'of Your Majesty's Great Care and Wi-'dom, being perfectly satisfied in the One, 'and entirely depending on the Other, 'We are resolved, effectually to Support 'Your Majesty in the Prosecution of those 'Measures that Your Majesty shall, on this 'Occasion, think proper for Retrieving the 'Loss in *Spain*.

The Queen's Answer to this Address, was,

Gentlemen,

'I Thank you very kindly for the entire 'Confidence which you place in Me, 'and will endeavour to make the best Use 'I can of it, for the Publick Advantage. *The Queen's Answer.*

The Queen having, on the 2d sent the like Message about the Affairs of *Spain* to the House of Peers, their Lordships presented the following Address to Her Majesty:

'WE Your Majesties most Dutiful 'and Loyal Subjects, the Lords 'Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament 'Assembled, Return our most humble *The Lords Address to the Queen.*

'Thanks to Your Majesty for Your Gracious Message, relating to the present State of Affairs in *Spain*, and for the Orders Your Majesty has been pleas'd to give, for Sending Troops of Your own, and Exciting Your Allies to Send some of theirs, in due time, in order to Repair this Loss. And as this Misfortune may have been Occasion'd by some preceding Mismanagement, we take the Liberty to Assure Your Majesty, we will use our utmost Endeavours to *Discover* it, so as to Prevent the like for the future.

'And such is the Confidence we have in Your Majesty's great Prudence and Care, That we humbly Assure Your Majesty, we will, to the utmost, give all the Assistance in our Power, to recover the ill Condition of those Affairs, and to Support the War against the Common Enemy in all Places where your Majesty, in Your Wisdom, shall think it necessary, for the Obtaining an Honourable and Lasting Peace, in the Concluding of which we entirely rely upon Your Majesty.

To which Address, Her Majesty return'd this Answer.

The Queen's Answer.

THat Her Majesty took very kindly the Address of this House, and doth not doubt of the Lords hearty Concurrence in Supporting a War of so great Importance as this is.

The Lords having resolv'd to enquire into the Management of Affairs in *Spain*, their Lordships, on the 4th of *January*, upon

upon a Motion made by the Duke of *Beaufort*, made Application to the Queen to ſtay, for ſome Days, the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Journey to *Vienna*, that they might make uſe of ſuch Lights and Informations as he was able to give them, concerning thoſe Affairs. Accordingly, the Earl of *Peterborow*, who deſign'd to have ſet out the next Day, having, for that Purpoſe, ſent part of his Servants and Equipage to *Greenwich*, was countermanded; and the Peers having, on the 5th, taken the Affairs of *Spain* into Conſideration, the Earl of *Abingdon*, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole Houſe, put ſeverally *Five Queſtions* to the Earl of *Peterborow*; to which his Lordſhip return'd diſtinct Anſwers, containing, in the main, a Relation of the Facts and Paſſages publiſh'd, ſome Years before, by Dr. *Freind*, a Phyſician, who attended his Lordſhip in *Spain*, in a Book, Intituled, *An Account of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct*, &c. wherein that Lord's Management is fully juſtify'd, and highly extoll'd; not without ſome glancing Reflections on the Conduct of the other Generals in *Spain* and *Portugal*, particularly, the Earl of *Galway*'s. After this, the Lords order'd the Earl of *Galway*, and the Lord *Tyrawley*, (formerly known under the Name of Sir *Charles Hara*) to appear before them the next * Day, which they did accordingly; and the firſt having a Chair appointed for him without the Bar, by reaſon of his Infirmities, was deſired by the Chairman to give the Lords an Account of what he knew concerning the Affairs

The Lords enquire into the Affairs of Spain. Jan. 5th.

Five Queſtions put to the Earl of Peterborow.

The Earl of Galway *and the Lord* Tyrawley *Summon'd to appear before the Lord's.*

* Jan. 6th.

fairs of *Spain*. The Earl of *Galway* having excus'd his Deficiency in not expreſſing himſelf ſo properly as he could wiſh, in the *Engliſh* Tongue, gave the Lords an ingenuous Account of his Conduct, from his firſt ſetting out for *Portugal*, till the Time he was re-call'd, with which their Lordſhips appear'd to be well ſatisfy'd: And as he ſaid, his Memory might have fail'd him in ſeveral important Particulars, he deſired that he might be allow'd to give in Writing, what he had deliver'd by Word of Mouth, which was readily granted. As for the Lord *Tyrawley*, being deſired to ſay what he knew about the ſame Affairs, and not knowing the Drift of ſuch an Enquiry, but rather ſuſpecting his own Reputation might be concern'd, his Lordſhip ſtood upon the Reſerve, and ſaid, *That when he was in the Army, he kept no Regiſter, and carry'd neither Pen nor Ink about him, but only a Sword, which he us'd the beſt he could upon Occaſion*; and that *all he knew, in general, was, That they always acted according to the Reſolutions of the Councils of War*. The Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* being withdrawn, ſeveral Peers, particularly the Earls of *Wharton* and *Godolphin*, the Lord *Hallifax*, and ſome others, ſpoke in Favour of my Lord *Galway*; and among the reſt, the Duke of *M*———— ſaid, *That 'twas ſomewhat ſtrange, that Generals who had acted to the beſt of their Underſtandings, and had loſt their Limbs in the Service, ſhould be examin'd like Offenders, about inſignificant Things.* After a ſmall Debate, the Lords adjourn'd to the *Monday* † following, when the Earl of *Galway* deliver'd his

The Earl of Galway *gives the Lords an Account of his Conduct.*

The Lord Tyrawley *Stands on the Reſerve.*

Several Lords Speak in Favour of My Lord Galway, *particularly the Duke of M*———*gh.*

† Jan. 8th.

Digitized by Google

his Narrative in Writing, as did also the Earl of *Peterborow*, the *Recapitulation* of his Answers, with several other Papers.

The next * Day, the House of Peers being sat, in order to resume the Consideration of the Affairs of *Spain*, the Duke of D——re moved, That Dr. *Freind* might be summon'd to attend, which was order'd. There being a great many Strangers in the House, the Earl of G——n moved, That the House might be clear'd: But the Duke of B——m opposid it, saying, 'That he 'suppos'd those Strangers were brought in 'by the Members themselves, and there-'fore were under the Protection of the 'House; That it might afterwards be 'moved, That the Lords Eldest Sons should 'also go out, tho' they had as much Right 'to stand behind the Throne, as the Lords 'to Sit where they Sat; That he had him-'self formerly enjoy'd that Priviledge, 'and *wish'd himself to be Young enough to be 'amongst them.* Hereupon it was carry'd, That the Strangers that had been placed in the Gallery should be suffer'd to stay: And as I had the Happiness to be one of them, both that Day and the two next Sittings, I had an opportunity to take Notice of all that pass'd in these remarkable Debates; of which I shall give you an Account with the more Freedom, because, I suppose, one of the Reasons why the Lords admitted so many Strangers in their House, was, That all the World might know, with what Candour They proceeded in so important an Affair.

* *Memorable Debate about the Affairs of* Spain, Jan. 9th.

Strangers permitted to Stay in the House of Lords.

The Preliminary about Strangers being over,

D. B——m. over, the Duke of *B*——*m* said, he hop'd 'That Business would not take up so much 'of their Time as it had done two or three 'Years before: Upon which the Earl of
E. S——gh. '*S*——*h* said, That the principal Point 'which they ought to take into their Consideration, and strictly examine into, was 'the Council of War held in *Valencia*, the '15th of *January*, 1707. *N. S.* and the 'joyning of the Troops brought by the 'Earl *Rivers*, with those under the Com-'mand of the Earl of *Galway*. After this
E. Wh——n. the Earl of *W*——*n* moved, whether the Earl of *Galway*'s Memorial should be Read in the House, or in the Committee; and
L. F——rs. the Lord *F*——*rs* saying, it was more proper to read it in the Committee, it was agreed, it should be so: And the Earl of
E. P——w. *P*——*w* having desired, That his Recapitulation might also be read in the Committee, the same was granted. After this the House adjourn'd at Pleasure, and resolv'd into a Committee of the Whole House, of which the Earl of *Abingdon* was chosen Chairman, as before.

The Queen comes Incognito *to the House of Peers.* The Queen being expected to hear this memorable Debate *Incognito*, the same did not begin till Her Majesty was come, that is, about a Quarter past Two in the Afternoon. Hereupon the Duke of *B*——*m*
D. B——m. moved, That the Earl of *Galway*'s Paper might be read, and the Chairman having order'd the Clerk to read it accordingly,
E. P——w. the Earl of *Peterborow* renew'd the Instances he had made before, That my Lord *Galway* might be ask'd some Questions, and that he and the Lord *Tyrawley* might be
L. C——r. call'd in: But the Lord *C*——*r* said, that 'twas

'twas not proper to ask the Lord *Galway* any Queſtions, till the Earl of *Peterborow*'s *Narrative* had been read in his Preſence, which was agreed to. Hereupon the Earl of *Peterborow* ſaid, *That to avoid all Miſtakes he deſired his Paper might not be call'd a* Narrative, *which might look like an* Accuſation; *for he accuſed no Body; but only,* a Recapitulation of his Anſwers. After this the Clerk read the Earl of *Galway*'s *Narrative*, being as follows:

Ld. C——h.

E. P——w.

The Earl of Galway's Narrative.

'In Obedience to your Lordſhips Commands, I preſent you with a ſhort Narrative in Writing, containing the moſt material Occurrences that happen'd in *Portugal* and *Spain*, during the Time I had the Honour to command the Queen's Troops there.

'In *June* 1704, being retired in the Country, I receiv'd the Queen's Commands to attend Her Majeſty at *Windſor*, where She was pleas'd to order me to go, and take upon me the Command of Her Troops in *Portugal*. I deſir'd to be excus'd from accepting an Employment which I did not think my ſelf equal to, but the Queen ſeeming fix'd in Her Reſolution, I obey'd. 1704.

'Upon my Arrival at *Lisbon*, I found the two Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* already marching for *Abeira*, and joyn'd upon their Rout. But the Seaſon was much advanc'd, and it being thought impracticable to attack the Enemy there, it was ſoon reſolv'd to retire into Winter Quarters.

'The Troops being in Quarters, I went

Digitized by Google

'to *Lisbon*, where I had certain Advice that
'*Gibraltar* was beſieg'd, and Mareſchall
'*Theſſé* gone thither; upon which, conſi-
'dering the Importance of the Place, I im-
'mediately ſent the Prince of *Heſſe* four of
'the beſt Regiments of Foot, under my
'Command, *viz.* The Battalion of Guards,
'my Lord *Barrymore*'s, Lord *Donnegall*'s,
'and Lord *Mountjoye*'s, together with a large
'Supply of Ammunition and Proviſions,
'which the Garriſon wanted extreamly.
'This Relief arriv'd in good Time, and
'prov'd ſo Succeſsful, as not only to defend
'the Place, but to hold out a Siege that
'entirely ruin'd the Enemy's Infantry, and
'prevented their being able to take the Field
'the following Spring in *Alentejo*.

1705. 'Being inform'd of their Condition, as
'likewiſe that there was but a very ſmall
'Garriſon in *Badajox*, I endeavour'd to per-
'ſwade the *Portugueſe* to attack that Place,
'but cou'd not then prevail; however,
'they took *Valencia de Alcantara* by Storm,
'and *Albuquerque* by Capitulation, under
'the Command of the *Conde das Galveas*,
'and afterwards retir'd to Quarters of Re-
'freſhment, as is uſual in the exceſſive Heats
'of the Summer.

'During this Interval, I went to *Lisbon*
'to confer with the Earl of *Peterborow*. I
'found the King of *Spain* deſign'd to em-
'bark with him, and not doubting but the
'Earl was bound upon ſome important Ex-
'pedition, tho' I had no Orders to that
'Purpoſe, and had now only one Regiment
'of Horſe, two of Dragoons, and five of
'Foot left under my Command in *Portugal*,

'I offer'd him whatever Part of theſe 'Troops he pleas'd to deſire. The Earl ac-'cepted of my offer, and choſe the Royal 'Regiment of Dragoons, and *Cunningham's*, 'taking likewiſe an Order with him from 'Me to the Governour of *Gibraltar*, for 'ſuch Regiments from thence as he ſhould 'think fit to take on Board, leaving only 'a ſufficient Garriſon for the Defence of 'the Town, and accordingly his Lordſhip 'took from thence thoſe four Regiments, 'which I had ſent thither to the Relief of 'the Place.

'After the King of *Spain* and my Lord 'Peterborow were ſailed, with great Difficul-'ty I prevailed upon the *Portugueſe* to be-'ſiege *Badajox* in Autumn; but inſtead of 'taking the Field, as we had agreed to do, 'in the Beginning of *September*, it was the '2d of *October* before I could get them to 'inveſt the Place under the Command of 'the Marquis *Das Minas*. Our Cannon 'had already begun to play with Succeſs, 'when an Accident happen'd in a Battery, 'which I went thither to repair; and be-'ing there to give the neceſſary Orders for 'that Purpoſe, I loſt my Arm by a Can-'non ſhot from the Town; but it is the 'general Opinion, that if the Diſpoſition 'which I put in Writing, the very Morn-'ing the Misfortune happen'd to me, and 'propos'd to a Council of War, where the 'ſame was agreed to, had been duly exe-'cuted, Mareſchall *Theſſé* could never have 'reliev'd the Place, which muſt neceſſari-'ly have fallen into our Hands in a very 'few Days.

'Not long after the Siege was raiſed, 'News came of the Surrender of *Barcelona* 'to King *Charles*, and about a Month after, 'that Mareſchall *Theſſé* had march'd with 'the beſt Part of the Forces, quarter'd on 'the Frontier of *Portugal*, in order to joyn 'the Duke of *Anjou*, and beſiege *Barcelona* 'again.

'Upon this I reſolved to propoſe to the '*Portugueſe* to march to *Madrid*, conclu- 'ding, that either the Duke of *Anjou* would, 'by this means, be obliged to quit the 'Siege of *Barcelona*, or elſe that we could 'meet with no Oppoſition in our Way. 'For this purpoſe, I took a Journey to *Lis- 'bon*, even while my Wound, upon the cut- 'ting off my Arm, was ſtill open, and had 'ſuch Succeſs with the King of *Portugal*, 'that his Troops took the Field, the fol- 'lowing Spring, by the 26th of *March*, *N.S.* 'under the Command of the Marquis *Das 'Minas*, with intention to beſiege *Alcantara*, 'and march that way to *Madrid*. Mean 'time the Duke of *Berwick*, who had been 'ſent to command on the Frontier of *Portu- 'gal* in Mareſchal *Theſſé*'s ſtead, had thrown 'ten Regiments of Foot into *Badajox*, and 'march'd with ſeven more, and a Body 'of 4000 Horſe, towards *Alcantara*, in or- 'der to reinforce that Garriſon, by the 'Addition of thoſe ſeven Regiments, which 'he had accordingly left there, and then 'came back to *Brocas* with his Cavalry, 'where we ſurpriz'd him, beat his Rear- 'Guard, purſued him a conſiderable Way, 'and took poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of *Brocas*, 'in which Place we left a Garriſon to co- 'ver

'ver our Forragers, during the time that 'we ſhould lie before *Alcantara*.

'After this, we continued our March to '*Alcantara*, which ſurrendred to us in a ve'ry few Days; we took Ten good Battali'ons Priſoners of War there, and found 'above Sixty Pieces of Cannon in the Place, 'with great Store of ſmall Arms and Am'munition.

'After the Surrender of *Alcantara*, we 'croſs'd the *Tagus* there, and having taken 'in ſome Places of ſmall Note upon our 'March, and forced a Paſs at *Maſſagona*, 'where the Enemy had entrenched them'ſelves, we advanc'd as far as the Bridge 'of *Almaras*.

'But here the *Portugueſe* reſolv'd unani'mouſly to return Home again, notwith'ſtanding all the Arguments the Generals 'of the Allies could offer to the contrary, 'which happen'd very unfortunately; for 'had the Army march'd directly from 'thence to *Madrid*, in all probability, we 'muſt have arriv'd there at the ſame time 'with the News of the Duke of *Anjou*'s be'ing return'd to *France*, the Dutcheſs muſt 'have been oblig'd to eſcape alone, and the 'Tribunals being ſtill there, 'tis very like'ly the War would have been over.

'Some of the *Portugueſe* were willing to 'go back and beſiege *Badajox*, which was 'intirely laying aſide all Thoughts of *Ma'drid*, but others for attacking *Ciudad Ro'drigo*, and by joyning with theſe, I en'gaged them, after the Taking of that Place, 'to go to *Madrid*. But the time which was 'loſt on this Occaſion had given the Duke

'of

'of *Anjou* an Opportunity of returning 'from *France* to *Madrid*, from whence he 'withdrew the Court, and all the Tribu-'nals, before our Army cou'd reach that 'Place; ſo, upon our arrival there, we 'found *Madrid* an open Village; and the 'Troops having been extreamly weakned 'by ſo long a March, were not above '4000 Horſe, and Eight or Ten Thouſand 'Foot.

'The *Portugueſe* Generals, and thoſe of 'the Allies, thought it highly neceſſary 'the King of *Spain* ſhould come to *Madrid*, 'as ſoon as poſſible, for, beſides the Advan-'tage his Preſence might have been to his 'own Affairs, it was of the laſt Importance 'to us to be immediately joyn'd by the 'Forces with the King, and under the 'Earl of *Peterborow*'s Command, not being 'ſtrong enough, without them, to attack 'the Duke of *Anjou*, who had already re-'ceived ſome Succours from *France*, beſides 'the 5500 Horſe, and 8000 Foot, of which 'the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army conſiſted, 'after he had been joyn'd by the *Conde 'de las Torres*.

'Being perfectly inform'd of the Ene-'my's Strength and Motions, and having 'great Reaſons to believe, that if we were 'joyn'd in time by all the Forces with the 'King and the Earl of *Peterborow*, we might, 'in this favourable Conjuncture, drive the 'Duke of *Anjou* intirely out of *Spain*, make 'our ſelves abſolute Maſters of that King-'dom, and put an End to an Expenſive 'War. All the while we lay at *Madrid* 'and *Guadalaxara*, I diſpatch'd every Day

'one

Digitized by Google

'one or more Expreſſes, and the greateſt 'part of them Officers, with Letters to the 'King of *Spain*, and to my Lord *Peterbo-* 'row, repreſenting to them both the Im- 'portance of our being joyn'd forthwith, 'and earneſtly deſiring that no time might 'be loſt in improving ſo Critical a Jun- 'cture.

'As the next beſt Means to adviſe our 'Friends of our Arrival at *Madrid*, the firſt '*Gazette* Day, after we got thither, I caus'd 'it to be publiſhed in the *Gazette*, that We 'were there, and expected, in a very few 'Days, to be joyn'd by the King and the 'Earl of *Peterborow*, hoping that the natu- 'ral Curioſity of the *Spaniards* wou'd give 'a Printed News-Paper a free Paſſage.

'But notwithſtanding all the Diligence 'that was us'd in this Matter on our Part, 'near ſix Weeks were elaps'd at *Madrid* 'and *Guadalaxara* before we receiv'd a[illegible] 'Advice that the King was upon his March 'to joyn us, and in the mean time the 'Duke of *Anjou*'s Army was ſo much en- 'creaſed by daily Reinforcements from ſe- 'veral Parts, that he was now become 'ſuperiour in number to us, even after we 'were joyn'd by thoſe Forces, which the 'King and my Lord *Peterborow* brought 'along with them.

'And I muſt ſay, that it is the general 'Opinion, and I do verily believe, as the '*Portugueſe* loſt one fair Opportunity of 'putting an End to the War, by not Mar- 'ching directly from the Bridge of *Alma-* 'ras to *Madrid*, ſo We loſt another for 'want of being joyn'd in Time, by the

'Forces

' Forces under the Command of the King ' of *Spain* and the Earl of *Peterborow*.

' And whereas that Noble Lord is pleas'd ' to aver, That he never receiv'd any Ad- ' vice from Me, of my Arrival at *Madrid* ' with the *Portugueſe*; and as an Argument ' of my Neglect of him on that ſubject, pro- ' duces an inſtance of one Officer that hap- ' pen'd to paſs through his Quarters with ' Letters from Me to the King, and none ' for his Lordſhip: I am obliged to Obſerve, ' That I gave this Officer an Hundred ' Piſtoles, and ordered him to go directly ' to the King of *Spain*, who then lay at ' *Sarragoſſa*, but he was accidentally forc'd ' to go out of his Way to avoid one of the ' Enemy's Parties, which was the true oc- ' caſion of his paſſing through the Earl of ' *Peterborow*'s Quarters at *Valencia*, contra- ' ry to his firſt Intention. But ſeveral o- ' ther Officers who were diſpatch'd by Me ' to the Earl, aſſured Me they had the Ho- ' nour to deliver him thoſe Letters which ' I writ his Lordſhip from *Madrid* and ' *Guadalaxara*; and even taking the Fact ' to be as the Earl of *Peterborow* is pleas'd ' to ſtate it himſelf, it's plain his Lord- ' ſhip had, at leaſt, ſome Verbal Informa- ' tions from that very Officer that paſs'd ' thro' his Lordſhip's Quarters, and conſe- ' quently could not be altogether Ignorant, ' either of the Place where the *Portugueſe* ' Army lay, or of the Neceſſity of joyning ' them without Loſs of Time.

' After the General had got King *Charles* ' Proclaim'd at *Madrid*, it was thought fit ' to advance to *Guadalaxara*, where we had

' at

Digitized by Google

'at laſt, Advice that the King was coming 'to joyn us, and at the ſame time were in-'form'd, That the Duke of *Anjou* was at 'Guadalaxara, to which Place We march'd 'to prevent the Enemy from intercepting 'the King. Upon our Approach, the Duke 'of *Anjou* repaſs'd the River, which little 'Advantage we contented our ſelves with, 'for it was not thought adviſeable to fol-'low, and attack him on the other ſide, 'being advantageouſly poſted, and ſtronger 'than we.

'We ſtay'd here two Days, and when we 'thought the King was out of Danger, we 'again retir'd to *Guadalaxara*, where we 'were joyn'd by his Majeſty and my Lord 'Peterborow, with two Regiments of *Spaniſh* 'Dragoons, and part of *Pearce's*, for his 'Lordſhip had left behind him, in ſeveral 'Places, 13 Battalions of *Engliſh* Foot, with 'the Remainder of *Pearce's*, and two other 'entire Regiments of Dragoons.

'So ſoon as the Armies were joyn'd (ha-'ving, upon *my* Arrival at *Madrid*, ſent 'Capt. *Montagu* to give the Queen an Ac-'count of our March, and to deſire Her 'Majeſty's Leave to retire) I waited upon 'my Lord *Peterborow*, offering him the 'Command of the *Engliſh*, and to receive 'his Orders, till I ſhould have the Queen's 'Leave to go Home. But becauſe the Mar-'quis *de Mina* wou'd not do ſo too, my 'Lord *Peterborow* choſe not to ſtay with 'the Army, and within a few Days after 'went away.

'The King reſolv'd, by Advice of the 'General Officers, to go to *Chincon*, where

Digitized by Google

'all Things neceſſary for the Army were 'found in great Plenty: But the Seaſon 'being far advanc'd, a Council was held 'about taking Winter Quarters, where it 'was agreed to be, by no means, ſafe to can-'ton on that ſide the *Tagus*, for fear of lo-'ſing all Communication with the Sea; be-'ſides, the Country was ſo open, the Troops 'could not be divided without Danger.

'For theſe Reaſons, after having ſtay'd 'at *Chincon* about three Weeks, tho' the 'Army had Forrage and Proviſions for as 'many more, it was agreed, forthwith to 'croſs the *Tagus*, leaſt the approaching Rains 'ſhou'd render the Fords impracticable; 'nor was there a poſſibility of taking Win-'ter Quarters ſo commodiouſly as in the 'Kingdom of *Valencia*, where the Situation 'of the Country rendred us ſecure againſt 'any Attempts from a ſuperior Army.

'This Reſolution was put in practice, 'and we made our Retreat in good Order, 'notwithſtanding all the Interruption the 'Enemy were able to give us, and we 'oblig'd at *Tnieſta* to croſs the River in 'ſight of all their Cavalry.

'Whilſt the Army was in Quarters, my 'Lord *Peterborow* came back from *Italy*: 'And whereas it has been ſuggeſted that 'his Lordſhip did then demand from Me '5000 Men for ſome Expedition on the 'ſide of *Catalonia*, which were refus'd: I 'muſt declare I don't remember that the 'Earl ever apply'd himſelf to Me in parti-'cular upon that ſubject; if he had, the 'Anſwer muſt naturally have been, that 'Matter depended not upon Me to grant

'or

Digitized by Google

'or refuſe, but upon the King of *Spain*, under whoſe Command I was.

'But I do remember the Earl propos'd 'this at ſome General Council, or Council 'of War, held in the King's Preſence, about 'the Operations of the enſuing Campaign, 'and I joyn'd with thoſe that were of Opi'nion, that it was by no means convenient 'to divide the Troops, as may appear by a 'Copy of that Opinion ſign'd by my Lord *Tyrawley*, and by Me, bearing Date the 15th 'day of *January*, 170⅞. But I muſt beg 'leave to obſerve, That this was not the 'Deciſive Council for the Operations of 'the Campaign, for many ſubſequent Coun'cils were held in the King's Preſence, 'more important than this; and tho' in 'them there might have been ſome Vari'ety of Opinions as to the Manner, yet al'moſt all the Generals and Miniſters that 'aſſiſted at thoſe Councils, agreed perfect'ly in the Subſtance, which was, that we 'ſhould joyn our Troops and march to '*Madrid*. Some, indeed, were for paſſing 'thro' the Plains of the *Mancha*, and 'croſ'ſing the *Tagus*, but this Opinion was over'rul'd, becauſe of the hazard in paſſing 'the River if the Enemy oppos'd us, and 'of the Scarcity of Proviſions in the *Mancha*, 'which had been exhauſted by the Enemies 'Winter Quarters; for which Reaſons it 'was, after many Debates, agreed, That 'we ſhould take the Way of *Valencia* and '*Arragon*, paſſing the *Tagus* at its Head, to 'avoid all Oppoſition. But leſt the King'dom of *Valencia* might, by this Means, be 'any ways expoſed, it was likewiſe Re-

'solved, before we should begin our March, 'to destroy all the Enemy's Magazines of 'Provisions and Forrage in the Country 'bordering upon the Frontier of *Valencia*, 'to prevent them from making Incursions; 'and I do take upon me to aver, That 'nothing was ever transacted, during the 'time I had the Honour to Command the 'Queen's Troops, contrary to the positive 'Resolution of any General Council, or 'Council of War, unless that Resolution 'was afterwards repealed by some subse-'quent Council.

'So sensible was every one of our being 'already too Weak, it was Resolv'd to de-'sire my Lord *Rivers* (who was lately ar-'riv'd at *Lisbon*) would joyn us with the 'Troops that came under his Command 'from *England*, which his Lordship did, 'not long after.

'For the better Execution of what had 'been resolv'd for our March thro' *Valencia* 'and *Arragon*, proper Commissaries and 'Officers were dispatch'd to provide Bread 'and Forrage sufficient for the Troops in 'all Places where it was design'd the Ar-'mies should pass. I went with the Mar-'quis *Das Minas* to the Frontiers, towards 'the latter end of *March*, and we took the 'Field the beginning of *April*. We ruin'd 'part of the Country bordering upon the 'Frontiers of *Valencia*, before the Enemy 'could joyn their Troops, particularly 'Tecla, where they had their largest Ma-'gazines; and judging it necessary to take 'in the Castle of *Villena*, to prevent the 'Army from being Masters of one of the

'most

'most considerable Inlets into the King-
'dom of *Valencia*, sat down before that
'Place, but it prov'd stronger than was
'expected, and after we had spent some
'Days there, we had Notice the Enemy
'had assembled their Troops at *Almanza*.

'Upon this Advice, a Council of War
'was held, where it was unanimously re-
'solv'd to fight the Enemy, which we
'were the rather induced to, because it was
'judg'd impossible to subsist upon the *De-*
fensive in the Kingdom of *Valencia*, for the
'Country had already been so much ex-
'hausted by our Winter-Quarters, there
'was not two Days Provision to be found
'for the Army, and we could not have
'been able to have subsisted there so long
'as we did, but for the Supply we found
'in the Enemies Magazines at *Teele*. Nor
'did we think it proper to pursue the once
'intended March thro' that Kingdom, and
'*Arragon*, left Provisions should be want-
'ing, leaving the Enemy so near, and in
'a Condition to follow us; for tho' Com-
'missaries had been employ'd, there was
'Reason to apprehend the Towns we were
'to pass thro', would shut the Gates against
'us, whilst we were closely follow'd by
'the Enemy, and persecuted by the Rea-
'sants of the Country, who grown despe-
'rate, by seeing themselves abandon'd,
'would naturally be up in Arms in the
'Mountains. Besides, we had certain Ad-
'vice that there was already a Body of
'*French* Troops, consisting of 8000 Men,
'in *Spain*, and upon their March to rein-
'force the Enemy. Thus as the Army

'must

'muſt inevitably have periſh'd without 'Fighting, 'twas thought reaſonable to run 'the Hazard of a Battle, wherein we had 'an equal Chance to come off Victors; 'which was accordingly done two Days 'after, on the 25th of *April*, 1707, *N.S.* 'but with ill Succeſs.

'The Cavalry of the Allies, with ſome 'ſmall Part of the Foot that had eſcaped 'the ill Fate of the Day, joyn'd again at '*Alcira*, from whence they retired to *Tor-* '*toſa*; and finding the Enemy had croſs'd 'the *Ebro*, endeavour'd by Oppoſing their 'Paſſage over the *Chinca*, to amuſe them till 'the latter End of the Campaign. Mean 'Time, with great Expedition, I gathered 'the broken Remains of the Foot, out of 'which I form'd 5 Batalions, and rais'd 'four more of *Catalans*, with which we 'made a Stand againſt a Victorious Ene- 'my, and preſerved the Principality *of* '*Catalonia* entire, excepting *Lerida*: After 'the taking of which Place the Enemy 'thought fit to retire to Winter Quarters, 'and we did the ſame.

'In *February* following, the Marquis *de* '*Minas*, with moſt of the *Portugueſe* Gene- 'rals, embark'd for *Liſbon*, and having the 'Queen's Leave to do ſo too, I viſited the 'ſeveral Quarters where the Troops in 'Her Majeſty's Pay were lodg'd; and 'having left the neceſſary Orders with 'Majors Generals *Carpenter* and *Wills*, 'for their Government in my Abſence, 'took the ſame Opportunity of going 'thither.

'Upon my Arrival in *Portugal*, I found 'the

'the Queen's Orders there to take upon Me 'the Characters of Ambaſſador Extraordi- 'nary, Plenipotentiary, and General of 'Her Forces, which Charges I accepted in 'Obedience to Her Majeſty; tho' I had 'nothing ſo much at Heart, as the Pleaſure 'of returning to that Retirement, from 'whence, only the Queen's poſitive Com- 'mands could have drawn Me.

GALWAY.

After the Reading of this Paper, the Earl of *R———er* mov'd, That the Lord *Galway* ſhould *be aſk'd*, whether he had any Thing to add to it? Whereupon the Earl of *G———n* ſaid, *That the Earl of* Peterborow's *Narrative ought to be read before hand in his Preſence.* The Earl of *Galway* and the Lord *Tyrawley* being call'd in, the Clerk read the five Queſtions that were put the *Friday* before to the Earl of *Peterborow*, with his Lordſhip's Anſwers, ſeparately.

Rivers
E. R——r.
E. G——n.
Godolphin.

Firſt QUESTION.

That the Earl of Peterborow *be deſired to acquaint the Committee how he was ſupported with Men and Money, during the Time he commanded in* Spain, *and what Applications he made for either, and to whom?*

1ſt. Queſtion.

ANSWER.

To the firſt Queſtion he was pleas'd to anſwer, 'That the Management of the 'War in *Spain*, when under the Conduct 'of other Generals, was not only ſup- 'ported by great Numbers of Men, and 'vaſt

Anſwer.

Digitized by Google

'vast Sums of Money, but also with notorious Falsehoods, publish'd in their Favour to excuse their repeated Disgraces; 'Whereas his Lordship was not supported 'as the Service required, with either Men 'or Money; but his Conduct traduced, 'notwithstanding his constant Success, 'by Multitudes of Representations and 'Suggestions to his Prejudice, all of them 'detected to be false, before your Lord'ships, on the Evidence lying before the 'House, or in his Hands to prove them so, 'whenever his Lordship should be allowed 'the Opportunity.

'That he had no Reinforcements of 'Men till three or four Days, before the 'French rais'd the Siege of *Barcelona*; That 'Mr. *Stanhope*, who came with those Forces, 'in his Letter represents them, as far short, 'in his Opinion, of what the Occasion re'quired; And that he received no Money 'from *England*, till his Coming back to 'Valencia after that Siege, and that 'little Sum was out of his Lordship's 'Power to make use of; the Pay-Master, 'far above a Month, disputing to issue it, 'by his Lordship's Orders, as appears by 'Proofs upon Oath in this House.

'That the Troops he brought there did 'not amount to 5000, tho' publish'd in the '*English* Gazette to amount to 25000.

'That no one Regiment was provided 'with the least Equipage; no Mule, nor 'Horse; no Carrige for the Troops, 'nor any Beast of Draught for the Ar'tillery; no Magazines for Provisions for 'a March: His Lordship never having

'receiv'd

'receiv'd any Money from *England* till 'that time, having taken and relieved '*Barcelona*, drove 7000 Men with 3000 'out of *Valencia*, and 25000 Men out of '*Spain*, with the inconſiderable Forces he 'had, before he receiv'd one Penny from '*England*. His Lordſhip ſaid further, He 'never had any Eſtabliſhment order'd, nor 'allow'd for Baggage-Money, Forrage-'Money, or the Train of Artillery, till 'juſt about the time when the Command 'of the Forces was put into other Hands. 'His Lordſhip was pleaſed to ſay, he was 'forced to ſhift as well as he could, with 'what Money he had of his own, and could 'pick up and down the World, and was 'rewarded for his Pains and Services, 'with having his Bills proteſted, which he 'drew from *Genoa*, for Moneys put on 'Board Her Majeſty's Ships; for which 'Her Captains were accountable to the 'Pay-Maſter, and put out of the Earl's 'Power. That the Troops receiv'd the 'full Summ without any Diſcount, tho' this 'was made uſe of by a *Secret of State*, as one 'Motive for recalling his Lordſhip, That 'he had drawn the Bills at 25 *per Cent.* 'Diſcount. The Earl farther took Notice, 'That tho' he wanted Money, and all Ne-'ceſſaries whatſoever, it was objected to 'him, that he did not immediately put 'the Troops in ſuch a Condition into the 'Field, which was utterly impoſible, for 'the aforeſaid Reaſons; and his Lordſhip 'affirm'd, that a Merchant had ſtopped, 'and yet detain'd 1400*l.* of his Lordſhip's 'Money in his Hands, for the Damages

'he pretended to have receiv'd by the Pro-
'testing the Bills, which the Earl of *Peter-*
'*borow* had drawn in his Favour.

'His Lordship farther observ'd, That
'some Lords had seem'd unsatisfy'd upon
'this Head, tho', notwithstanding all those
'Difficulties, it appear'd by the Oaths of
'all the Officers examin'd in the House,
'that the Troops sent to the Siege of *Reque-*
'*na* went without Baggage; which Place
'was to be taken to make the Entrance into
'*Castile* possible; and that all the Regiments
'begun their March, Regiment by Regi-
'ment, the Moment they had their Mules
'deliver'd to them for their Equipage. His
'Lordship concluded this Head, with ob-
'serving what untrue Representations were
'made in Favour of others, when, to ex-
'cuse the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, a King
'was to be used at that Rate, as to have
'it, in an Account printed by Authority,
'declared, That he took Numbers amoun-
'ting to 4 or 5000 Men, from a Battle to
'be fought for his Crown, the very Regi-
'ments of Horse and Foot mentioned by
'Name, whereas it is notoriously known to
'the whole World, that he took only about
'200 miserable *Spanish* Dragoons; and that
'of the Regiments mention'd to be taken
'away from the *English* General in *Valencia*,
'some of them were never in Being, others
'were Regiments of Trained Bands in
'*Barcelona*, and none of them within 250
'Miles of the Place.

Second QUESTION.

2d. *Question.* *That the Earl of* Peterborow *may assist in the*

the Houſe of what he knows of the Earl of Galway's *Proceedings, during his Stay with the Army at* Madrid, *his March to* Guadalaxara, *and his Retreat to* Valencia, *and if he knows any Thing of the Oppoſition made by the King of* Spain, *the Count* De Noyelles, *and the* Spaniſh *Miniſters and Generals to thoſe Meaſures.*

ANSWER.

To the ſecond Queſtion the Earl was pleas'd to anſwer, 'That from the Time, 'the Earl of *Galway* came firſt into *Spain* 'as far as *Almaras*, and thence return'd 'back into *Portugal*, the Earl of *Peterborow* 'had no Advices from the Earl of *Galway*, 'no Account of the Motives of that Re-'treat, or any Hopes given him of the Re-'turn of the *Portugueſe* into *Spain*. That 'after the raiſing the Siege of *Barcelona*, 'and the Retreat of the *French* Army out 'of *Catalonia*, the E. of *Peterborow* receiv'd 'no Letter, or Meſſage, from the Earl of 'Galway, after his ſecond Entrance into 'Spain; nor had the leaſt Notice of his 'Situation, Circumſtances, or Deſigns, 'till he ſaw his Troops retreating from the 'Enemy to take the ſtrong Camp of *Gua-'dalaxara*; tho' the Marches of the King 'from *Arragon*, and thoſe of the Earl of 'Peterborow from *Valencia*, were well known 'in the *Portugal* Camp. That two ſeveral 'Officers, ſent by my Lord *Galway*, came 'to *Valencia* and brought no Letters to the 'Earl of *Peterborow*, one of them demand-'ing Money for the Purſuit of his Journey. 'That as to the Perſons who adviſed

Anſwer.

Digitized by Google

'the King to go by *Arragon*, and not by '*Valencia*, he knows no farther, (being at 'that Time absent from his Majesty) but 'that, having ever extreamly oppos'd it, 'and having writ to the Secretary of State, 'at his first coming to *Valencia*, against it, 'he receiv'd an Answer to this Purpose, 'That he hoped the Earl *Peterborow* would 'bear the Mortification and Disappoint-'ment with Patience, since the King was 'so resolved; and a Messenger, by the ap-'pointed Token, known to be sent by my 'Lord *Galway*, had given Notice, that the 'said Earl expected the King by the Way 'of *Arragon*, and had given to understand 'how every Thing was prepar'd for his 'Reception that Way.

Third QUESTION.

3d. Question. *That the Earl of* Peterborow *acquaint the House, what Advices his Lordship receiv'd from the Earl of* Galway *at* Madrid, *in Order to concert any Publick Measures, and what his Lordship knows of the Reasons that induced the King of* Spain *to go by* Arragon *towards* Madrid, *and not by* Valencia.

ANSWER.

Answer. To the third Question the Earl is pleased to answer, 'That the Earl of *Galway* 'continu'd about 40 Days at *Madrid*, with-'out making any Endeavours to augment 'his Troops, or provide any Maga-'zines for the Subsistence of his Army. 'That meeting the Enemy unexpectedly, 'and retreating to the Camp of *Guada-'laxara*, the Troops were without Provi-sions,

'ſions, and in the greateſt Diſorder; That 'the Meaſures taken in that Retreat, where '5000 Men were loſt without a Blow, and 'their whole Cavalry ruin'd, were all po'ſitively againſt the King's Opinion, and 'that of all Officers and Miniſters; That 'the Earl of *Peterborow* had the Accounts 'he gives, from the King of *Spain's* own 'Mouth, and ſeveral of his Generals; and 'it will particularly appear by Letters 'from Count *Noyelles* Velt-Mareſchal of the 'Emperor, and General to the King of '*Spain*, and from Mr. *Stanhope*, which Let'ters the Earl is ready to produce; and 'that it *is* notorious to the whole World, 'that if the Earl of *Galway* had purſu'd 'the Enemy, ten Days longer, towards the '*Ebro*, all the Horſe under the Mareſchal 'of *Berwick* had deſerted to King *Charles*, 'and the *French* could never have return'd 'to *Spain*.

Fourth QUESTION.

If his Lordſhip pleaſe to give an Account of the Councils of War in Valencia *about the 15th of* January, 1707, *upon Notice of the Earl* Rivers *Sailing into the Streights, and upon the Projects of that Campaign, and what Numbers the King took from the Army, and an Account of his Manifeſto upon ſo doing?* *Fourth Queſtion.*

ANSWER.

To the fourth Queſtion the Earl is plea- *Anſwer.*
'ſed to anſwer, 'That ſeveral Councils of 'War were held in the Month of *January* 'at *Valencia*, (about the Time that the In'telligence was brought that the Forces,

'under

Digitized by Google

' under the Earl *Rivers*, were entred into the
' Mediterranean) in order to adjust the Mea-
' sures for the ensuing Campaign; That
' the Matters therein debated, were prin-
' cipally, whether the Army should march
' towards *Madrid*, and seek the Enemy?
' In the Debates the Earl of *Peterborow* posi-
' tively assures, That the Earl of *Galway*,
' Mr. *Stanhope*, and Lord *Tyrawley*, sup-
' ported those Measures, with the *Portu-*
' *guese* General; and that the King, the
' Count *de Noyelles*, the *Spanish* Generals
' and Ministers, with himself, argu'd
' strongly against those Measures, as high-
' ly dangerous, and impracticable, and this
' in repeated Councils of War; till, at last,
' the Earl of *Peterborow*, solicited by the
' King of *Spain* to renew the Debate, desir'd
' the King, that all call'd to the Council
' should bring their Opinions in Writing,
' that every Body's Opinion, and Reasons
' for that Opinion, might appear and be
' known to the World; which, according to
' the King's Commands, were put in Writing
' and deliver'd at the Council. That the said
' Earl sent his Opinion Home, and gave
' the Lord Treasurer an Account of the
' controverted Points, in that Council of
' War, by Letters about that Time, and af-
' ter the Battle of *Almanza* from *Genoa*,
' which Letters, attested upon Oath to be
' true Copies, he is ready to produce.

' That the King's Opinion, and that of all
' his Generals and Ministers, in Concurrence
' with the Earl of *Peterborow*, was over-rul'd
' by a Minister of Her Majesty, assuring
' that

'that Her Majesty had given him Orders
'to declare in Her Name, that Her positive Orders were, That they should seek
'the Enemy, march to *Madrid*, and not divide the Forces, upon any Occasion whatsoever.

'That in a subsequent Council of War,
'the best Measures were concerted for the
'putting this in Execution, against which
'the King, and so many Generals, and Foreign Ministers had declar'd; and that
'it was unanimously agreed, the Army
'shou'd march by the Head of the *Tagus*
'into *Arragon*, to avoid the Enemy's Horse
'in the Plains, and not have that River to
'pass before the Enemy.

'That, notwithstanding this, the Earl of
'*Galway* brought the Army into the Plains
'of *Valencia*, the direct contrary Route to
'that of *Arragon*, and into all those Dangers, which he was to avoid, by marching by the Head of the *Tagus*.

'That, by Letters from my Lord *Sunderland* to Mr. *Stanhope* and Lord *Galway*,
'before the House, it appears that these
'Lords and Persons differ'd in Opinion
'from the rest: The subject Matter of their
'Opinion being inserted, and it being taken Notice of in such Letters, that these
'Opinions in Writing were receiv'd, and
'agreeable to the Ld. *Treasurer*'s Thoughts;
'and Mr. *Stanhope* thank'd and approv'd,
'for what he had offer'd in the Queen's
'Name.

'That the Earl of *Peterborow* was the
'more of that Opinion, because the Duke
'of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* had declar'd

'their

'their Sentiments for a *Defensive War* at 'that time in *Spain*, and had communica- 'ted their Thoughts to *Charles* the Third, 'upon that subject, to the certain Know- 'ledge of the Earl of *Peterborow*, as he can 'make appear by Authentick Papers from 'the King of *Spain*.

'That the Earl sent a Project to the 'Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, in con- 'cert with himself to the Queen, which 'Her Majesty had Herself requir'd, in 'which the said Sentiments might appear, 'if the Earl had the Queen's Leave to 'produce it.

'That he went into *Italy* by the Queen's 'Commands and Sollicitations, with Powers 'and Authorities to Negociate and Treat 'with the Duke of *Savoy*, tho' it is true he 'was found Fault with for so doing, as if 'he had not the Queen's Orders (which yet 'he is ready to produce) and was recall'd 'upon that Pretence; that those Orders 'were communicated to the King of *Spain*, 'Lord *Galway*, Mr. *Stanhope*, the Generals, 'and Ministers of the Army, then at *Gua- 'dalaxara*; and he was by them unanimously 'Sollicited to go for *Italy*, in pursuance of 'those Orders, and this agreed to in a 'Council of War.

'That an Objection rais'd, that he went 'alone when order'd to go with Troops, 'is of no weight, since while he was pre- 'paring to execute those Orders according 'to that Letter, a strong Squadron of the 'Ships were commanded away to the *West- 'Indies*, under Admirals appointed from '*England*, and the particular Ships men- 'tion'd

Digitized by Google

'tion'd for that Service. That those Orders were founded upon the Supposition 'that *Madrid*, and all *Spain*, were in the 'Hands of King *Charles*; that notwithstanding the total Alteration of Affairs, it 'was not in the Power of the Earl of *Peterborow* to prevent this fatal Separation 'of the Fleet, tho' he propos'd and sollicited the other Admirals to joyn with 'him in setting aside Orders so prejudicial to the Publick, but could not prevail; 'when yet they allow'd it made the Fleet 'useless for that Year, where they were, 'and that the Squadron under their precise 'and positive Orders, could be of no Service in the *West-Indies*, not even to go out 'off there, to pursue the Gallions, had they 'had Intelligence of them.

'That the King of *Spain*, Count *Noyelles* 'Mr. *Stanhope*, and *Zinzerling*, by the King's 'Orders, sollicited the Earl of *Peterborow*'s 'Return into *Spain*, and he was order'd by his 'Catholick Majesty to sollicite, in the most 'pressing Manner, that the Earl of *Galway* 'might be recall'd, and the *Portuguese* 'Troops removed; That accordingly, 'when he had sent the Project upon *Thoulon*, and against *France*, to the Secretary 'of State, he return'd, and assisted at the 'several Councils, which are now enquired into, and of which he has given a full 'and true Account; and that he was the 'more pressing and endeavouring to prevent the rash Measures which brought on 'the Battle of *Almanza*, because the *Defensive* in *Spain*, was agreed on by the Duke 'of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, in order to

Digitized by Google

'the Design projected against *Thoulon*? 'Which Design against *Thoulon* was wholly alter'd, and made so impracticable, 'that the Duke of *Savoy*, in the most public and solemn Manner, declar'd his 'Unwillingness to engage in it.

'That then, in those Councils, when 'the Earl *Rivers* was arriv'd, and landed 'at *Alicant*, farther Debates arose what 'Advices should be given him, and what 'propos'd to him, to execute with his 'Troops? The Project approv'd, and 'offer'd by my Lord *Galway* and Mr. *Stanhope*, was, (to the best of his Remembrance) 'That the Troops should advance to some 'little Town near the Enemy, with Assurance given my Lord *Rivers*, that, in 'some few Days, he should be sustained 'with a considerable Body of Horse, and 'some Foot: That in the Particular he 'refers himself to the Earl *Rivers*, not having so perfect Remembrance of it, as the 'rest, but that he perfectly remembers 'that he oppos'd, with the utmost Warmth, 'that any such Proposition shou'd be made 'to the Earl *Rivers*, it being certain (however dangerous and improper it was) 'that shou'd such Measures be pursu'd, 'that Earl, being wholy ignorant of the 'Situation of Affairs, would not object 'against marching towards the Enemy.

'He perfectly remembers, that, at these 'Councils, there was no Account given, 'that could be depended upon, of the Enemies Forces, who, at that Time, were 'known to have a Body of near ten Thousand Horse, and might soon be drawn

'together

Digitized by Google

'together from their Quarters, he knew 'that thoſe Troops could do no Service, 'but muſt remain fatigu'd and expos'd, 'and without the Forces promiſed in a 'few Days to ſupport them, which he was 'certain could not joyn them in a Month, 'and thought himſelf obliged to give my 'Lord *Rivers*, and Brigadier *Gorges* this 'Account, That the Earl *Rivers* might take 'the utmoſt Cautions, and be upon his 'Guard.

'That according to the Account he gave, the Earl *Rivers* Forces were fatigu'd and expoſed, for near a Month, without any Re-inforcement from the Earl of *Galway*, and at laſt Orders ſent to make a Retreat, which could not be executed without great Hazard to the Troops.

'That upon the Earl *Rivers*'s Arrival at *Valencia*, after ſuch Uſage to himſelf and Her Majeſty's Troops, the Earl of *Peterborow* met him juſt going to the King, and told him, *why he was ſo poſitive in the Information given him, that he ſhou'd not be joyn'd by any Troops in a Month's Time?* Which was, becauſe he knew that the new Commiſſaries they had choſen for furniſhing Bread and other Proviſions for the Troops, at a higher Rate than they were furniſhed before, were not engaged by their Contract to deliver the Neceſſaries for the Troops which were to joyn the Earl *Rivers*, till a Month after the Time, they were promiſed it; and the Earl of *Peterborow* then deſired the Earl *Rivers* to aſk the King, *Whether this Mat-*

'ter of Fact were not true? Who, as he be-
'lieves, might tell him the ſame Thing.

Fifth QUESTION.

5th Queſtion. *What the Motives were of the King of* Spain's *leaving the Army, when it was Reſolv'd to march towards* Madrid, *and towards the Enemy; and whether there were any Orders pretended from* England *for thoſe Meaſures?*

ANSWER.

Anſwer. To the fifth Queſtion the Earl is pleas'd to Anſwer, 'That the King of 'Spain, when the Troops were marching 'into *Murcia*, towards the Enemy, aſſem-'bled a Council to no other purpoſe, but 'to ſend, by the Hands of his Secretary of 'State, a Proteſt, with his Reaſons why he 'would not march with the Army, but go 'to protect his Subjects in *Catalonia*; the 'Contents of which *Proteſt*, the Earl very 'well remembers, having had a Copy of 'it, by the King's Order. And that he has In-'ſtruments under the King's Hand and 'Seal, to ſhew how he was Over-rul'd, and 'Contradicted in the Matters he thought 'fit to propoſe for the Publick Service.

Abingdon. E. A——n. After the Reading of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Recapitulation, the Earl of *A——n*, Chairman of the Committee, aſk'd my Lord *Galway*, *Whether he had any Thing to add to his Paper?* To which his Lordſhip anſwer'd, That his Memory ſuggeſted to him nothing more at that Time, but that, if the Houſe were pleas'd to allow him a Copy of the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Paper, he might make ſome Remarks upon it: Which was granted.

The

Digitized by Google

The Chairman of the Committee ask'd, afterwards, the Lord *Tyrawley*, whether he was willing to communicate to the Lords, what he knew concerning the Council of War held in *Valencia* the 15th of *January*, 1707. *N. S.* To which he answer'd, 'That 'the Reason why he was shy of Speaking 'the *Friday* before, was, because he thought 'himself accus'd; and as his Doubt still 'continu'd, and no Body is obliged to ac-'cuse himself, he desired to know, whether 'he was accus'd or no? And if he was, he 'desired a Copy of the Accusation, that he 'might put in his Answer.

The Lord Tyrawley's Examination.

Argyle.

D. A——e.

Hereupon the Duke of *A*———*e* said, That the Lord *Tyrawley*'s Question was improper; That he was there in order to be examin'd by the Lords; and that he ought to answer to such Questions, as should be put to him by the Chairman. The Lord *Tyrawley* insisting, that if he were accus'd, he ought to make his Defence according to the Forms of Courts of Judicature, the Lord *Peterborow* said, That he accused no Body; That the Lord *Tyrawley* was a Gallant Man, but that, as it commonly happens, he might have been sway'd by the Opinion of his Superiours; whereupon the Chairman told him, *he was not accused.* Notwithstanding this, the Lord *H*———*x* said, That the Lord *Tyrawley*'s Question was not altogether ill-grounded. That any Thing that tends to a Censure, may be look'd upon as an Accusation; and that the House of Peers being the supream Court of Judicature, they ought to observe the Forms of Justice, as well as inferiour Courts. A Debate being like to ensue thereupon,

E. Peterborow.

Halifax.

Ld. H——x.

Digitized by Google

D. B——m. thereupon, the Duke of *B——m* moved,
Buckingh. That the Persons at the Bar might withdraw; which they did; and then his Grace complain'd of the Earl of *A——*
Ld. H——x. Saying to the Lord *Tyrawley*, he was not
Hallifax. accused. The Lord *H——x* said, 'They 'were enter'd upon a large Field; that 'this Business had taken up much of their 'Time three Years before, to little Pur- 'pose; that the Council in *Valencia* was 'a Point of no Weight or Consideration; 'but that, if it was made to be the Cause of 'ill Measures, the Lord *Tyrawley* was in- 'volv'd in the same Accusation with the 'Lord *Galway*. Hereupon the Earl of
E. A——n. *A——n* justify'd what he said, *viz.* That
Abingdon. the Lord *Tyrawley* was not accus'd: Upon
Argyle. ing, it was impossible he should, becau
D. A——e. the House of Peers only judges, but never accuses: After which, the Duke of *A——* in Answer to the Lord *H——x*, sa That *three Years before, they enquir'd* Spain *had been got, but now they enquir'd it came to be lost*; and that they were on *Enquiring*, and not *Accusing*. To this
D. M——gh. Duke of *M——gh* reply'd, *That he co*
Marlborough. *not perceive the Tendency of such an Enqui but if they design'd to censure Persons, who acted to the Best of their Understandings, t would have no Body to serve them; and it appear'd by General* Stanhope's *Letter Mr. Secretary* Hedges, *that the Council in* Valencia, *was unanimous in Four Po and did not debate the Fifth, which they lef be determin'd by the subsequent Councils War.* Hereupon the Earl of *P——*
E. P——w. desired, that Mr. *Stanhope's* Letter might
Peterborow. be

be read, which was done accordingly. It bore Date the ſame Day the Council was held; and the moſt remarkable Paſſage in it, is, 'That he, the Lord *Galway*, and the 'Lord *Tyrawley*, had given their Opinions 'for an *Offenſive War*, and that King 'Charles's Miniſters and the Earl of *Peter-* 'borow being of another Opinion, he had 'proteſted againſt it, in Her Majeſty's 'Name; ſaying, That the Queen did not 'ſpend ſuch vaſt Sums, and ſend ſuch Num- 'bers of Forces, to garriſon Towns, but make 'K. *Charles* Maſter of the *Spaniſh* Monarchy; 'But he apprehended he had committed a 'Fault in Offering to proteſt in Her Majeſty's 'Name, againſt the Opinion of a Perſon of 'ſo Superiour a Character, as the Earl of 'Peterborow.

Part of General Stanhope's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Hedges.

After the Reading of this Letter, the Lord *N*—— and *G*——— ſaid, *That the Lords* Galway *and* Tyrawley *having been poſſeſs'd with an Opinion that they were accus'd, they ought to be let know, they were not.* The Lord C——r added, That *They ought to declare clearly and plainly, whether this was an Accuſation or no; that the Reputation of Men of Honour was their Liberty and Property; that, conſequently, if this Enquiry tended to cenſure the Reputation of the Lords* Galway *and* Tyrawley, *by what Name ſoever it might be call'd, it was an* ACCUSATION; *and they might aſk to have it in Writing, and ought to be allow'd time to make good their Anſwers*; adding, *He did not ſpeak ſo much in Favour of thoſe two Gentlemen, as for the Honour of that Illuſtrious Aſſembly.*

North & Grey.

L. N—— & G———.

Ld. C——r. Cowper.

To

D. B——m: Buckingham. To this the Duke of *B———m* reply'd, 'That the Lord *Tyrawley*'s Question was 'improper: That if all who are summon'd 'to the Bar of the House, in order to be exa-'min'd, should ask the same Question, they 'could never proceed in any Enquiry, or 'come to the Knowledge of any thing; 'that the Lord *Tyrawley* was as cautious 'and reserv'd, as if he knew he was re-'ally accus'd. That the *Friday* before, he 'remember'd nothing; and now he wanted 'to know, whether he was accus'd or 'no? That the Lord *Galway* had acted 'fairly, like a Man of Honour: That the 'Lord *Tyrawley* ought to do the same; but 'if he refused, they could not force him to 'it: That the Reading of Letters was irre-'gular before they had examin'd him; and 'that the Chairman ought to ask him pe-'remptorily, whether he would tell the 'Lords what he knew about the Council 'held in *Valencia*. Hereupon the Duke of

D.M——gh. Marlborough. *M———gh* mov'd, 'That the Lords *Galway* 'and *Tyrawley* might be told, That they were 'not accus'd, and that the Council in *Valen-'cia* was only to give Light into the sub-'sequent Operations of the Campaign: To

E. R——r. Rivers. which the Earl of *R——r*, answer'd, '*That tho'* '*it had been alledg'd*, That *Reputation* was as 'dear to them as *Liberty* and *Property*; yet 'the Lords ought not to tie their Hands, by 'telling them, whether they were accus'd 'or no: And therefore moved, That the 'Chairman should ask the Lord *Tyrawley* to

E. P——w. Peterborow. 'answer, if he pleas'd. The Lord *P——w* said, *No Man can be accus'd for giving his Opinion in a Council of War*: After which the

Digitized by Google

the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* being call'd in again, the Earl of *A——n* told the latter, That the Lords desired to be inform'd of what he knew about the Council of War held in *Valencia*. Thereupon the Lord *Tyrawley* said, *That being apprehensive he might be accus'd, he thought he ought to be upon his Guard; but as he hoped that Illustrious Assembly would not take Advantage of any thing he might say, he would frankly acquaint them with all he knew about the Council of War: That 'tis a hard Matter to charge one's Memory with Things so far distant; but that he remembred, in general, that several Schemes were proposed for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign: That an* Offensive War *was resolved upon by a Majority of Voices: That, besides the Lord* Galway, *Mr.* Stanhope, *and himself, all the* Portuguese, *viz. the Marquis* das Minas, *Count* d' Oropeza, *the Conde* de Corsana, *and the* Portuguese *Ambassador, were of that Opinion: That the Operations of the Campaign were left to the Determination of subsequent Councils: That, as to the Battle of* Almanza, *it was unanimously resolved upon, not one General opposing it; and that Monsieur* Freisheim, *who commanded the* Dutch, *and was very jealous of any thing that regarded the Service of his Masters, did not speak one Word against it.*

E. A——n.

Lord Tyrawley.

The Earl of *N——m* having interrupted the Lord *Tyrawley*, telling him, *He was not examin'd about the Battle of* Almanza: The Duke of *B——n* said, *No Lord ought to speak to the Lord* Tyrawley, *but the Chairman:* And the Lord *H——x* added, *That what he had said was very proper, the Battle of* Almanza *being a Consequence of the Coun-*

E. N——m.

D. B——n.

L. H——x.

Digitized by Google

cil of War held at Valencia. On the other
E. P——w. hand, the Earl of P——w saying, *That what*
D. M——gh. *the Lord* Tyrawley *had said, was to no purpose*:
The D. of *M——gh* reply'd, *He had answer'd*
E. G——n. *fully to the Question that was put to him.*
The Earl of *G——n* having desired that
the Lord *Tyrawley* might go on, he was call'd
in again; and the Chairman telling him
Ld. C——r. he might proceed, he answer'd, *He had no*
more to say. However, the Lord *C——r* de-
siring he should be ask'd *Whether the March*
E. P——t. *to* Madrid *was agreed in that Council of War?*
And the Earl of *P——t*, *Whether*, in the
same Council, *an Offensive War was resolv'd*
upon? The Chairman put those two Que-
stions to my Lord *Tyrawley*, who answer'd
as before, *That it was resolv'd to march to* Ma-
drid, *but that the further Operations of the*
Campaign were reserv'd to the Determination
of subsequent Councils, after they had beaten the
E. P——w. *Enemy.* The Earl of *P——w* desiring to
know by whom those Resolutions were ta-
ken, the Lord *Tyrawley* answer'd, *By the Ma-*
jority of several Councils of War, which were
held twice a Week; and that, *as far as he could*
remember, the King did not declare his Opinion.
The Earl of *P——w* having afterwards
desired leave to ask the Earl of *Galway* a
Question, about his Negotiations in *Italy*?
L. E——t. The Lord *P——t* said, *No Questions were*
E. A——n *now to be put, but in relation to the Council of*
War held in Valencia. The Earl of *A——n*
having told the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley*
that they might withdraw, they withdrew
L. C——r. accordingly; after which the Lord *C——r*
said, *That all he could collect from the Lord*
Tyrawley's *Examination, was, That the same*
Persons

Persons who where for an Offensive War in the Council held at Valencia, *were very unanimous in the subsequent Councils, and concurr'd in the Execution of the Operations agreed on.*

After this the Chairman order'd the Clerk to read several Papers that lay upon the Table, particularly the following Letter from Mr. *Stanhope* to Mr. Secretary *Hedges.*

Several Papers read.

Valencia Jan. 15th, N. S. 1707.

SIR,

'SINCE my last of the 25th of *Decem.* we have receiv'd the ill News of the King of *Portugal*'s Death, and the Loss of *Alcantara.* The same Ships brought us Letters from my Lord *Rivers* and Sir *Cloudesly Shovell*, acquainting us, They had taken the Resolution of bringing the Land Forces to this Kingdom: Upon these Advices, and the Arrival of the Earl of *Peterborow* from *Italy*, several Conferences have been held on the Operations of the next Campaign. Inclosed I send you the Opinions given by my Lord *Galway*, Sir *Charles Hara*, and my self, in Writing, as the King had desir'd. What is mention'd therein of taking *Origuela* and *Murcia*, as soon as the Forces shall Land, is agreed unanimously; as likewise to Sollicite either Succours, or a powerful Diversion from *Italy*; and also to engage, if possible, a Squadron to stay in these Seas. I am sorry it is doubtful whether this Latter can be compass'd, Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* having writ Word, That

Mr. Stanhope's *Letter to Sir* Charles Hedges.

'That his Ships will return ſoon after the 'Landing of the Troops; and if the Succours the *French* give out they are to 'have, (of which my Lord *Peterborow* will 'inform you more particularly) are really marching, a Squadron would be ne'ceſſary to hinder them from hurting us 'in *Catalonia*; which would otherwiſe re'quire more Troops for the Defence of it, 'than we can ſpare and leave our ſelves a 'ſufficient Force to go to *Madrid*. The 'main Part of our Votes, which relates to 'the Deſign of the Campaign, is not yet 'dtermin'd, there being many Opinions 'that we ſhou'd not think of *Madrid*, but 'act *Defenſively*, and in ſeveral Bodies. I 'have in moſt of my Letters, ſince I came 'hither, either to my Lord Treaſurer, or 'you, expreſs'd my Apprehenſion this would 'be aim'd at; and therefore hope we ſhall 'ſoon be inform'd from you of Her Ma'jeſty's Pleaſure in this Particular. I have, 'perhaps, been guilty of a Fault in ſup'porting my Opinion, which is the ſame 'with my Lord *Galway's*, too warmly at 'ſome of theſe Conferences, having ſaid, '*That Her Majeſty did not ſpend ſuch vaſt 'Sums, and ſend ſuch Numbers of Forces to 'Garriſon Towns* in Catalonia *and* Valencia, 'but make King *Charles* Maſter of the *Spa'niſh* Monarchy; and that, if it was inſiſt'ed upon, to divide the Forces, and put 'our ſelves on the *Defenſive*, *I ſhou'd in Her 'Majeſty's Name, proteſt againſt ſuch Meaſures.* 'The Fault I apprehend my ſelf to have 'committed, was uſing the Expreſſion of 'proteſting in Her Majeſty's Name, in

'Preſence

'Presence of my Lord *Peterborow*, who has 'Characters from Her Majesty so much 'Superiour to mine, and from whom it 'was my Fortune to differ in Opinion, on 'this Occasion. His Lordship will have 'communicated to you the Projects he has 'concerted with the Duke of *Savoy* and 'Prince *Eugene*, for the Execution of which 'a strong Squadron is necessary. If the As-'sistance of our Fleet can engage those 'Princes to march by Land to *Thoulon*, it 'may, on that Condition, be worth our 'while to spare some Foot from hence, for 'the Execution of such a Design, as de-'stroying their Naval Strength, tho' we 'should be reduced to act *Defensively* here: 'For let us take never so good Resolutions, 'I cannot help repeating my Apprehen-'sions to you, that we shall do no great 'Matters, while we have *so many Generals 'so little dispos'd to agree.* Experience has so 'fully convinced me of my Disability to 'procure that good Understanding amongst 'our selves, which is necessary for the 'Queen's Service, that I do, with the 'greatest Earnestness, renew my Applica-'tion to you, that I may be recall'd from 'a Station, in which I am perfectly useless 'to Her Majesty, and am ruining my self; 'being forced to live at much greater Ex-'pence, than my Allowances will bear. 'Your Favour in this Matter will be ever 'most thankfully acknowledg'd by him, 'who is, with the greatest Respect, Your 'most Humble and most Obedient Servant,

JAMES STANHOPE.

'Then

Then the Clerk read also a Letter from Sir *Charles Hara* (now Lord *Tyrawley*) to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, of the same Date, *viz. Jan.* 15. 170$\frac{4}{5}$. The Title of a Letter from the Earl of *Sunderland*, to General *Stanhope*, but his Lordship not being then in the House, the Reading of that Letter was postpon'd; and the Opinion which Mr. *Stanhope* gave, in *French*, in the Council of War held in *Valencia*, for an *Offensive War*.

Next to this the Clerk read the Opinion which the Earl of *Peterborow* deliver'd in Writing at the said Council; being as follows:

The Earl of Peterborow's *Opinion declar'd in a Council of War held at* Valencia.

'An *Offensive War* is of Shew, and Reputation to the Generals and the Troops, 'but the *Defensive* is often of most Utility 'to the Publick.

'Our Circumstances require vigorous Efforts in *Italy* or *Spain*. In the last, the 'Defensive secures us the Crown of *Arragon*, 'but the Troops in *Italy* can only give the 'Mortal Blow, *that is*, enter *France*. Neither can it be doubted, if the *French* desist from their Hopes in *Italy*, but that 'the great Force in that Country will be 'usefully employ'd by the Duke of *Savoy* 'and Prince *Eugene*.

'No positive Opinions can be given 'without knowing the Condition of the 'Fleet. Without the Assistance of the Sea, 'the best Dispositions in *Italy* are useless. 'If that were wanting, all must be hazarded in *Spain*, the War there being of an 'inconceivable Expence to the Allies, but 'the Difficulties of Subsisting Armies in '*Castile* are sufficiently apparent, by the 'last

'laſt Campaign; and the Dangers are evi-
'dent of putting the Whole upon the Riſque
'of paſſing to *Madrid*, before an Army ſo
'Superior in *Cavalry*.

'The *Tage* muſt likewiſe be paſs'd be-
'fore the Enemy (if marching by *Murcia*)
'without Pontoons, or the neceſſary Pre-
'parations for ſuch an Attempt. The
'Precipices of that River are natural For-
'tifications: If there are Plains near *Aran-*
'*juez*, it is almoſt equally impoſſible to paſs
'them before an Army in *Battalia*, without
'a great Superiority in Artillery; And
'nothing is more eaſy to a Body of Horſe
'ſo numerous, than to cut off the neceſſa-
'ry Proviſions, in a Country where they
'are ſo ſcarce.

'If the Troops advance into *Caſtile* to-
'wards *Madrid*, without taking the neceſ-
'ſary Precautions for the Defence of *Cata-*
'*lonia*, either *Madrid* muſt fall into our
'Power, or all is loſt. It is to be doubted
'whether the Poſſeſſion of *Madrid* (with-
'out the Defeat of the Enemy's Army) be
'deciſive; but the Loſs of *Catalonia* is cer-
'tain, if the Places there are not better
'fortify'd and provided, and if Forces are
'not ſent into that Province, or thoſe Parts
'of *Arragon*, near that Frontier, which may
'ſerve, at the ſame Time, for the Defence
'of the fortify'd Places of *Catalonia*, and
'towards preventing the Succours from
'the Side of *Navarre*.

'If we hope for a Maritime Force, be-
'times in theſe Seas, which may be Supe-
'rior to the Enemy, there does not appear
'the leaſt Neceſſity *for raſh Meaſures*; and

'the

'the leaſt Diſgrace, or great Fatigues alone, 'may give our Troops that Inclination to 'deſert, which the Enemy will not fail to 'improve, when in a proper Scituation.

'Above all Things the Defence of *Cata-* 'lonia, and what we have is neceſſary. Our 'Intelligences aſſure us, That great Num- 'bers of Troops aſſemble in *Rouſſillon*, and 'that great Magazines are forming there 'for Foot and Horſe, and all Warlike Ne- 'ceſſaries. But to conclude, What better 'Opinions can be offer'd than thoſe of the 'Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*? Who 'have doubtleſs communicated them to the 'Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick 'Majeſty, where that Duke has Miniſters.

Peterborow.

E. P——w.

Earl of Peterborow's *Letters read.*

The Earl of *P——w* having deſired that ſome of his own Letters might alſo be read, the Clerk begun with one from his Lordſhip to the Duke of *Marlborough*, (whom the Earl ſaid, he *knew he was not prejudic'd againſt him*) wherein, amongſt other Particulars, his Lordſhip ſaid, *He had overcome all his Enemies but Lies; and theſe he had Papers enough with him to defeat.* Another Letter from the Earl of *Peterborow* to the Lord Treaſurer, (or Earl of *Godolphin*) was read likewiſe, containing a Juſtification of his Lordſhip's Conduct; expoſing the *raſh* and *abſurd Meaſures* that had been purſued; and acquainting the Treaſurer, that his (the Earl of *Peterborow*'s) Projects were approv'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eugene*, and Monſieur *de Belcaſtel*, tho' a Friend to the Lord *Galway*; adding, That whilſt he had the Honour to command in *Spain*, *not one Party of* 20 *Men were beaten, nor a Veſſel*

Digitized by Google

Veſſel loſt. After this, the Clerk read the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letter to Mr. *Stanhope*, of the 14th of *February* 170⅞, (of which an Extract will be given in a more proper Place) as alſo an Extract of King *Charles*'s Orders to my Lord *Peterborow*, about an Attempt upon the Iſlands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*. Upon which the Earl of *P——t* ſaid, That the Earl of *Peterborow* had given a fair and juſt Account.

E. P——t.

To corroborate what the Earl of *Peterborow* had ſaid, Dr. *Freind* was call'd in: Whereupon the Duke of *D——re* moved, That he might be Sworn. This occaſion'd a Debate that laſted near an Hour, after which it was agreed that he ſhould be Sworn; which being done accordingly, he vouch'd for the Authenticknes of the Papers inſerted in his *Account of the Earl of* Peterborow's *Conduct in* Spain; the Copies whereof, he ſaid, he had receiv'd, either from the Earl of *Peterborow*, or from his Lordſhip's Secretary. Then the Earl of *A——n* read the Queſtion that had been given in by the Lord *F——x*, *viz.* Reſov'd, *That the Earl of* P——w *has given a very faithful, juſt and honourable Account of the Councils of War in* Valencia.

Dr. Freind call'd in.

D. D——re.

Dr. Freind Sworn.

E. A——n.

Queſtion.

This Queſtion occaſion'd a Debate that laſted above an Hour, in which the moſt remarkable Paſſage was this: The Biſhop of *Sarum* having excepted againſt the Word *juſt*, becauſe the Earl of *Galway* had declar'd he had ſome Remarks to make

Bp. of Sarum's *Exception.*

on the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Recapitulation, but that he readily agreed to the Word *honourable*: The Duke of *A——e* took him up, saying, *He knew no Difference between those two Expressions; for all that's* honourable *must be* juſt, *and all that is* juſt *is* honourable. At laſt, the Queſtion being put about nine a Clock at Night, the Lords divided, and Tellers being appointed, 59 were for the Affirmative, and 45 only for the Negative; and the Houſe being reſumed, the Reſolution of the Committee was reported, and agreed to.

Argyle.

D. A——e.

It was afterwards moved to adjourn to the *Thurſday* following; but before it paſs'd into a Reſolution, the Earl of *P——t* gave in the following Queſtion to be debated in the next Committee of the whole Houſe:

Queſtion propos'd by the E. P——t.

That the Earl of Galway, Lord *Tyrawley, and General* Stanhope, *aſſiſting, at a Conference held at* Valencia, *ſome Time in* January, 170½, *in the Preſence of the King of* Spain, *and the Queen's Name being uſed in Maintenance of their Opinion for an Offenſive War, contrary to the King of* Spain's *Opinion, and that of all the General Officers and Publick Miniſters, except the Marquis* Das Minas; *and the Opinion of the Earl of* Galway, *Lord* Tyrawley, *and General* Stanhope *being purſued in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Battle of* Almanza, *and one great Cauſe of our Misfortunes in* Spain, *and of the Diſappointment of the Duke of* Savoy's *Expedition before* Thoulon, *concerted with Her Majeſty.*

Powlet.

The

Digitized by Google

The Earl of *P——t* desiring that this Question should be enter'd in the Book, the same was oppos'd by the Earl of *W——n*, and the Lord *H——x*; but it was, after a small Debate, agreed, that the same should be enter'd: After which the House adjourn'd to the *Thursday* following. *The Lords adjourn.*

Accordingly, on the 11th of *January*, the Peers being sat, three Letters from the Earl of *Sunderland* were deliver'd in, *viz.* One to General *Stanhope*, of the 23d of *December*, 1706; another to the Earl of *Galway*, of the same Date; and the Third to the said Earl, of the 29th of the same Month. The Order of the Day being read, an Officer was sent to know whether the Earl of *Galway* attended, and the House being inform'd, he did not, the Earl of *P——t* made a long Speech, wherein he represented, 'That the Nation having, for 'many Years, been engaged in an Expensive 'War, it was necessary to give the People 'the Satisfaction to let them know how 'their Money had been Spent, and who de-'serv'd Thanks, and who to be Blamed; 'That it appear'd the Service of *Spain* had 'been very much neglected; That many 'Officers upon that Establishment look'd 'on their Employments as *Sine Cures*, be-'ing Favourites of the Party; and that 'the Council held in *Valencia* being the 'Spring of all our Misfortunes, the Lords 'ought to Censure those who influenc'd it: 'Concluding, that the Motion he made the 'Tuesday before might be read. Hereupon *Second Debate on the Affairs of Spain, Jan. 11.* *E. P——t.*

the Duke of *Bedford* deliver'd in a Petition of the Earl of *Galway*, which was read, importing, *That, being inform'd that Matters which very much concern'd him, were inſerted in the Journals of the Houſe, he pray'd their Lordſhips to give him Time to put in his Anſwer, before they came to a Determination.* The Marquis of *Dorcheſter* deliver'd alſo a Petition of the Lord *Tyrawley*, to the ſame Effect, which being read likewiſe, the Earl of O——*d* moved for Adjourning, and appointing a Day to conſider of theſe Petitions: To which the Lord *N*— and *G*— ſaid, the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* ought to have put in their Anſwers to the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Paper, inſtead of Preſenting Petitions for Time, which look'd like a *Delay*. The Duke of *B*———*m* ſaid, on the ſame ſide, 'That it muſt be a Miſtake; 'That the Petitioners might think themſelves accus'd, which could not be; for 'the Peers never Accuſe, and only give 'Orders to the Attorney-General to Proſe'cute; That altho' every Body may have 'Acceſs to their Journals, becauſe they are 'a Court of Record, yet no Inqueſt can 'take Notice of any Thing that paſſes, or 'is depending in the Houſe; That, at this 'rate, any Body might put a ſtop to their 'Proceedings; That he did not, however, 'blame Men that were under the Apprehenſions of being accus'd, for Preſenting 'ſuch Petitions; but that they ought to 'take no Notice of them, and proceed ac'cording to the Order of the Day, to the 'Conſideration of the State of the Nation, 'in

The Earl of Galway's *Petition.*

And the Lord Tyrawley's.

E. O——d. Orford.

Ld. N- & G-. North & Grey.

D. B——m. Buckingham

Digitized by Google

'in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*. To this the Duke of *D——re* answer'd, *That, as a Censure might ensue upon the Motion made the* Tuesday *before, the Lords* Galway *and* Tyrawley *had reason to Petition for Time to make their Defence.* But the Earl of *R——r* reply'd, 'That he never heard 'of a Petition of that Nature: That the 'Petitioners desired, in effect, to be heard 'upon the Debate of the Lords, which was 'improper; That no Body yet knew, or 'could tell, what the Question was; but 'that after it was known, it might then 'be proper for them to put in their Peti-'tions; concluding, they ought not now to 'be receiv'd. Hereupon the Lord *S——s* said, *That the Petitions were neither improper, nor given in at an improper Time; That it would be too late for the Petitioners to apply to the Lords, after they were come to a Resolution; That he hoped it would never be found in the Books of that House, that when the Lords were going to proceed to a Censure, They refused to hear those that were to be affected by it; That the Lords* Galway *and* Tyrawley *had a Right to be heard, and clear the Matters of Fact, as Subjects of* Great Britain; *That the Lords ought, besides, to be cautious how they proceeded in Enquiries of Things done before the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity:* Concluding, *'Twas but natural Justice that Men in danger of being Censur'd, should have Time to justify themselves.* To this the Duke of *A——e* answer'd, 'That he did not know 'what Service it would do the Petitioning 'Lords to have Time, and to tell the House 'that

Devonshire D. D——re.

E. R——r. Rivers.

L. S——s. Somers.

D. A——e. Argyle

'that they differ'd from the House; That it 'had already been put to 'em, whether they 'had any thing to say to that Point, and 'that two Days had been allow'd 'em 'to answer the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Reca- 'pitulation; That, as to the Act of Indem- 'nity, His Grace did not care how little 'use was made of it; That the said Indem- 'nity hinders not Enquiries; That the 'People of *Great Britain* ought to know 'to whom their Misfortunes are owing: 'But that, however, he desired no Body 'should be punish'd.

Cowper. Ld. C——r. Hereupon the Lord C——r said, *That the Debate about the Affairs of* Spain, *was adjourn'd to that Day; and therefore it was improper to take Notice of the Earl of* P——'s *Motion in the House, but that it might be consider'd in the Committee; That as to the two Petitioners, it was reasonable and proper to grant them Time to put in their Answers; because the Question tended to censure them; which they did not know before, when they were only examin'd. And that in Things* essential *to Justice, the ordinary Forms of Courts of Judicature ought to be observ'd.* To this the Earl of E. N——m. *N——m* answer'd, 'That they could never Nottingham. 'be too tender of Reputation of Men of 'Honour: But that, in his Opinion, the Pe- 'titions ought not to be granted; because 'this was no proper Time to deliver 'em, 'and because the Petitions themselves were 'improper; That the Act of Indemnity 'ought to be sacred, but not press'd too 'far; That the Petitioners had already

'been

Digitized by Google

'been heard, and allow'd Time to add any 'Thing to their former Declarations; 'That now the Lords were not enquiring 'into *Facts*, but *forming their Judgments up-'on 'em*; And that the admitting the Lords 'Galway and Tyrawley to take Notice 'of what pass'd in the House, would be 'admitting them to a Co-ordination with the Lords. The Earl of *W*———*n* reply'd, That a *Censure* is a *Punishment*; *That to punish Men without giving them an Opportunity to make their Defence, is equal to a Banishment*; *That he hoped the Subjects of* England *were not, yet, reduc'd to that*; *That this was the only Time the Petitioners could have to make this Application to the House*; *That the least Thing the Lords could do, was to hear 'em before Condemnation*; *since any other Criminals might claim that Priviledge*: *Concluding, he did not speak for the sake of those two Lords, but for the Honour and Reputation of the House*. The Earl of *N*——*m* answer'd, 'He did not say they could ne-'ver be heard; for they might be heard 'if the House should order a Prosecution; 'but only, that they could not be heard 'on this Occasion. That they might be 'as innocent as any of the Lords, because 'they might have given their Opinion ac-'cording to the best of their Understand-'ings, or might have been over-ruled: 'Which might be afterwards enquir'd into. The Duke of *B*———*m*, who spoke on the same Side, said, 'That he had a great 'Respect for those two noble Lords that 'petition'd; and was as tender of the 'Honour

Wharton.
E. W——n.

Nottingham.
E. N——m.

Buckingha.
D. B——m.

Digitized by Google

'Honour and Reputation of the Houſe as
'any Member: That therefore he was a-
'fraid of making *Precedents*, and altering
'Parliamentary Rules. That according
'to the Forms of inferior Courts, no Man
'has a Right to be heard, or to ſtop Pro-
'ceedings, on Account of his *Reputation*,
'as on Account of his *Property*; That he
'was apt to believe, That ſome Perſons,
'who did not like this Enquiry, had put
'thoſe two Lords upon Petitioning, to
'gain Time: But tho' he would not have
'the Petitions granted, yet he would move,
Bowles. 'that they might be call'd in and heard.
E. P——t. Hereupon the Earl of *P——t* ſaid, 'That
'they had already been heard, and had
'declar'd they had no more to ſay: So
Shrewsbury. 'that the Deſign of theſe Petitions was on-
D. S——y. 'ly to delay. But the Duke of *S——y*
ſaid, 'That if they were ready to be heard,
'he conſented they ſhould; provided they
'deliver'd nothing in Writing, which might
E. G——n. 'occaſion Delays. The Earl of *G——n*,
Godolphin. in Anſwer to what had been urg'd by the
Earl of *P——t*, ſaid, *'Twas true, they had
been heard before; but that there was new Mat-
ter, and an Imputation; wherefore it would
be hard upon them, not to be heard.* To this
Ld. F——s. the Lord *F——s* anſwer'd, 'That the
'Queſtion contain'd only a Propoſition to
'cenſure a Counſel; That their Lordſhips
'were yet come to no Reſolution upon it;
'and as a Petition to a Debate of the Houſe
'was never offer'd before, he thought it
'unreaſonable to grant theſe. That as
'they muſt not judge by Succeſs, ſo the
'Declaring

'Declaring, that the Lords *Galway* and '*Tyrawley* had given an ill Counsel, was *no* '*Censure*. On the other hand, the Lord *H*———*x* said, *That out of an Affectation of avoiding Delays, and of not going fast enough, they went so fast, that they must come back. That the Petitioners had, indeed, been examin'd; but were not heard to the Question propos'd by the Earl of* P———t; *and that the Lord* Tyrawley *was even interrupted when he began to speak of the Battle of* Almanza. *Pray, my Lords*, added he, *proceed according to the Rules of Justice. When Sir* George Rook *was call'd in Question, he was heard for three Days together. What, will you not hear these two Lords before you pass a Resolution that touches their Reputation? For my Part, when I hear these Arguments, I could stop my Hearing.* The Earl of *P*———*t* saying thereupon, 'That if they were ready to be 'heard, he readily agreed they should: The Lord *H*———*x* insisted, *That their Demand ought to be granted*; urging besides, *That the very Paper upon which the whole Debate turn'd, was not yet read.* To this the Earl of *M*———*r* answer'd, 'He did not 'wonder some Persons endeavour'd to shuffle and prolong the Debate: But if they 'granted these Petitions, they might afterwards be desir'd to postpone this Enquiry, 'till Mr. *Stanhope* could be heard. The Duke of *A*———*e* added, 'That he had, 'himself, ask'd the Petitioners, whether it 'had been resolv'd to act *offensively*, to which 'they had given their Answers in the Affirmative; which was the material Point

Halifax. Ld. H———x.

Paterborow. E. P——w.

Powlet. D. P——t.

Halifax. Ld. H——x.

Marr. E. M——r.

Argyle. D. A——e.

D. D——e. ‘ in Question. The Duke of *D*——*e* insisted, *That as the Result of these Debates might be put in a Representation to the Queen, the Petitioners ought to have an Opportunity to be heard:* To which the Duke of *B*——*m* answer'd, ‘ That if they debated that Matter, any longer, 'twould be the same as if ‘ they granted their Petitions. Nevertheless, the Lord *G*——*y*, speaking on the same Side, said, ‘ That if the Question for ‘ rejecting the Petition, was put and carry'd, they might then be heard to *Matter* ‘ *of Fact*; but as to *Matter of Opinion*, they ‘ could not be heard: And so concluded, ‘ That the Question, to reject the Petition, ‘ be put in the House, and the Lord *P*——*t*'s ‘ Question afterwards debated in the ‘ Committee. The Earl of *S*——*h* said, ‘ That if the Petitioners were to be heard ‘ again, he wish'd they might be upon ‘ Oath; and the Earl of *P*——*t* added, ‘ He ‘ hop'd they should hear no more of the ‘ Act of Indemnity in this Debate. The ‘ Duke of *L*——*s* said, ‘ He thought the Petitions irregular; however, he mov'd ‘ that they might be laid on the Table, and ‘ taken no Notice of; which Motion was ‘ back'd by the Lord *N*—and *G*—*y*. But the Duke of *B*——*m* insisted, ‘ That the ‘ Petitions being irregular, the Question ‘ for rejecting them ought to be put; and ‘ if carry'd, such Lords as pleas'd might ‘ enter their Protests: Upon which, the Duke of *L*——*ds* said, ‘ He should be sorry ‘ to see Protestations made on that Occasion. The Lord Keeper having, at last, ‘ put

D. B——m.

Ld. G——y.

E. Sc——gh.

E. P——t.

D. L——s.

Ld. N- & G-.

D. B——m.

D. L——s.

put the Question, Whether the Petitions should be rejected, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 57 Voices, against 46, that were for the Negative. Hereupon the Earl of *A*——*n* said, 'He 'suppos'd any Body that Presented Petitions, attended to know whether they were 'granted or rejected: And the Duke of *Sh*——*y* moving, That they should be call'd in; The Duke of *A*——*e* said, 'He took it 'for granted, that the Petitioners were out 'of the Way, and not to be found; and 'therefore moved, that the Committee might 'proceed. An Officer having inform'd the Lords, that the Petitioners were not at the Door, the Earl of *P*——*t* said, 'All 'this look'd like a Delay: And the Lord *F*——*rs* moving, That a Message might be sent to them; the Duke of *B*——*m* moved, for Adjourning the House during Pleasure, in order to consider the Earl of *P*——*t*'s Question in a Committee of the Whole House, into which the Lords went immediately, and of which the Earl of *A*——*n* was chosen Chairman.

The Petitions rejected.

E A——*n.*

D. Sh——*y.*

D. A——*e.*

E. P——*t.*

Ld. F——*rs.*

D. B——*m.*

The Earl of *P*——*w* open'd the Debate with saying, 'That having the Queen's Or-'ders to be gone, he hoped the Lords would 'give him an Opportutity to clear some 'Heads that had been laid against him by 'a Secretary of State. —— But the Duke of *B*——*m* said, the Question ought to be read in the first Place: Whereupon the Earl of *A*——*n* read the Earl of *P*——*t*'s Motion before mention'd. Then the Earl

E. P——*w.*

D. B——*m.*

Peterborow
E. R——r.

of *P——w* acquainted the Lords, 'That his 'going out of *Spain* for *Italy*, was in order 'to concert Measures for the Siege of *Thou-* 'lon, according to his Instructious: Being 'empower'd to Treat and Negotiate with 'the Duke of *Savoy*, particularly about that 'Siege: Of which he had given an Ac- 'count in Writing. That he had several 'Conferences with the Duke of *Savoy* and 'Prince *Eugene*, in his Royal Highness's 'Closet, the Result of which he sent to the 'Court of *England*, and to the King of *Spain*. 'That he had afterwards several Confe- 'rences with my Lord *Galway* and Mr. *Stan-* 'hope, to concert further Measures for the 'carrying on the Projects made in *Italy*; 'But tho' he had acted according to his In- 'structions, he was, in a Letter from the

Sunderland.

'Earl of *S——d*, dated the 28th of *Septem.* '1706. *O. S.* recalled, *for Negotiating Mat-* 'ters of so high a Nature, without the Queen's 'Authority, which might be prejudicial to Her 'Majesty's Service. ——— Hereupon the

Rivers.
E. R——r.

Earl of *R———r* said, 'That the Earl of '*P———w* ought to apply himself to the 'Matter in the Question; and moved, That the said Question might be read again,

Peterborow.
E. P——w.

which the Chairman did; after which the Earl of *P———w* said, 'He apprehended 'their Lordships would enquire into the 'Disappointment before *Thoulon*, in order to 'which he thought it very proper to ac- 'quaint them, That Five Thousand Men, 'which he demanded for the Reduction of 'that Place, were deny'd him, to be em- 'ploy'd about *imaginary Conquests*: And,

'that

'that he receiv'd the Thanks of King 'Charles for the Projects he had concerted 'in *Italy*; but a Publick Minister desired, 'he might not be trusted. The Duke of 'A——e desiring that the Earl of P——w's 'Papers might be read; that, in particular, 'which shew'd, that the Duke of *Savoy* in-'sisted, That there might be a *Defensive* 'Campaign in *Spain*. While the Earl of P——w was looking for that Paragraph, in his own *French* Letter to Sir *Charles Hedges*, dated *September* the 10th 1706, the Earl of *Godolphin* mov'd, That the Whole Letter might be read: Whereupon the Letter was deliver'd to the Clerk, but the Earl of P——w taking it from him, read it himself, and the most remarkable Expressions in it, relating to the Question, were these; *La prise de* Toulon *me paroit praticable — On demande* 5000, *Hommes des Troupes d'Espagne*; That is, *The Taking of* Toulon *appears practicable to me*; 5000 *Men of the Troops in* Spain *are demanded for that Purpose*. The Earl of G——n insisted, *That if any stress was to be laid upon this Letter, the same might be translated and read by the Clerk*. Notwithstanding which the Earl of P——w continu'd Reading; after which the Lord C——r back'd the Earl of G——n's Motion, saying, *He could not understand the Letter as the Earl of* P——w *read it: And how could their Lordships proceed to a Censure, without having a material Paper in the Language of the Country?* To this the Earl of P——w said, 'That it being thought fit not to en-'trust any Secretary with this Project, he

D. A——e.

E. G——n.

E. G——n.

Ld. C——r.

E. P——w.

'Wrote

'Wrote that Letter himself to Mr. Secre-
'tary *Hedges*; and that he could not Write
'it in any other Language, to be understood
'by the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*,
'who kept both a Copy of it, as well as
'himself: But if their Lordships desired
'to have it Translated, he mov'd they
'might adjourn: For he was no Secreta-
'ry to translate it himself. The Earl of
A——n own'd, The Letter was not read
regularly; But the Earl of *P——t* waving
that Matter, said, 'The *French* could not
'have reliev'd *Thoulon*, if the War in *Spain*
'had been *Defensive*; and the Duke of
'*A——e* added, That the stress of the Que-
'stion was, whether the Duke of *Savoy* in-
'sisted upon a Defensive War in *Spain*?

The Earl of *P——w* averring, That He insisted so firmly upon it, 'That he desired
'to have 5000 Men out of *Spain*: The
'Duke of *M——gh* acquainted the Lords, *That the Project of an Attempt upon* Thoulon *was first proposed to the Duke of* Savoy, *by Mr.* Hill, *in the Year* 1703, *and afterwards Negotiated here by his Grace himself, with his Royal Highness's Ministers, Count* Brianson, *and Count* Maffey; *That* 500000 *l. were, at first, offer'd to the Duke of* Savoy, *for that Purpose; but it was, at last, agreed, that he should have* 100000. *That the Year before the Execution of this Design, the Duke of* Savoy *earnestly desired, That it might be kept very secret; so that it was very improbable he should speak of it to any Body, and desire* 5000 *Men out of* Spain *for that Purpose: Concluding that*

the

Digitized by Google

the Attempt upon Thoulon *did not miscarry for want of Men, since there were near* 17000. *left behind in* Italy; *but for want of Time, and other Accidents.* Notwithstanding this, the Earl of *P——w* affirm'd, 'That accor- E. P——w.
'ding to his Instructions he had concerted
'with the Duke of *Savoy* the Attempt up-
'on *Thoulon*: Whereupon the Earl of *P——t* E. P——t.
said, 'That, in such a Case, 5000 Men out
'of *Spain* might have made a strong Di-
'version, and contributed to the Reduction
'of that Place. After this the Clerk read
a Letter from the Lord *Godolphin* to my
Lord *Peterborow*, dated *Feberuary* the 7th
17$\frac{0}{6}$, importing, in substance, *That care had been taken of all his Bills*, (upon which the Earl of *P——w* cry'd, *Protested*) *that they were all satisfied, that the War in* Catalonia *ought to be Offensive; and that this was the particular Desire of Prince* Eugene, *which ought to be comply'd with.*

E. of Godolphin's *Letter to the Earl of* Peterborow.

The Earl of *P——w* having often mention'd his INSTRUCTIONS for Treating about the Siege of *Thoulon*, the Lord *N——* and *G——* moved, That those L. N— & G—
Instructions might be produc'd: But the E. R——r.
Earl of *R——r* alledging, this could not be done, without the Queen's Leave; the Lord *N——* and *G——* reply'd, they might present an Address to the Queen for that Purpose. This being waved by the Duke of *B——m*, the Lord *N*— and *G*— ac- D. B——m.
quiesc'd; tho' 'tis remarkable that the Earl of *P——w* said, 'That Mr. Secretary E. P——w.
'*Hedges* might be order'd to attend, and
'Examin'd

Ld. H——x.

'examin'd about that Matter: And thereupon the Lord *H*——*x* desired, *That the Lord* Peterborow's *Letter to Mr. Secretary* Hedges *might be left upon the Table:* Adding, *That since the Duke of* Savoy *was for an* Offensive War *in* 1706, *he wonder'd how it could be a Crime in* 1707? To this the

E. N——m.

Earl of *N*——*m* answer'd, 'That the 'Earl of *P*——*w*'s Letter ought not to be 'left on the Table, unless he pleas'd; That 'no Inference could be more unnatural, 'than to say, that because the Duke of '*Savoy* was for an *Offensive War* in 1706; 'He must be of the same Opinion in 1707. 'That what the Duke of *M*——*gh* had said 'about the Overture made to the Duke of '*Savoy* for an Attempt upon *Thoulon* in '1703, was very true, he (the Earl of '*N*——*m*) having writ himself to Mr. '*Hill* about it; That it appear'd by Gene'ral *Stanhope*'s Letter, that he was for an '*Offensive War*, unless some Attempt upon '*France* made it necessary to be on the 'Defensive: Which imply'd that he knew 'the Design upon *Thoulon*; And that the 'Duke of *Savoy* wanted Troops, appear'd 'from his Waiting for the *German* Recruits.

Ld. C——r.

The Lord *C*——*r* insisting *on the Necessity of having the Earl of* P——*w*'s *Original Instructions:* The Chairman put him in Mind

E. A——n.

of what had already been suggested, 'That 'there might be some Secrets in them, not 'proper to be made publick: To which the

Ld. C——r.

Lord *C*——*r* reply'd, *That the Arguing upon a* Probability, *when there might be a* Certainty, *shew'd the Necessity of Calling at least for*

for that Part of the said Instructions as related to this Matter; urging, *That* Thoulon *might be mention'd in 'em*; *but that it was material to know in what Manner it was mention'd.* To cut off this *Gordian Knot*, the Duke of *A——e* said, 'That even supposing no 'Mention was made of *Thoulon* in the Earl 'of *P——w*'s Instructions, yet it appear'd 'very plainly, That he had concerted that 'Project, from his Letter to Mr. Secretary 'Hedges, from Mr. *Stanhope*'s Letter, and 'from the Earl of *Galway*'s Confession. The Earl of *Sc——le* complaining of Delays, and of some Lords insisting on the same Thing, the Lord *H——x* answer'd him; adding, *He design'd to make all Delay necessary to get a right Information*: Urging, *That the Earl of* P——w *himself had desired that Secretary* Hedges *might be call'd and examin'd.* The Earl of *P——w* explain'd what he had said about Sir *Charles Hedges*: averring, *he only mention'd him about the Letter his Lordship wrote to him in* French. But nevertheless the Lord *H——x* insisted on the *Necessity of having that Earl's Instructions laid before them*: Alledging, *That since new Papers were daily* produc'd *towards this Enquiry, why not these Instructions, which were as material as any of the rest?* The Earl of *R——r* waved this Objection, saying, 'There was no Ne-'cessity to have those Instructions, since 'they could be of no Use, for it appear'd 'already very plainly that the Design up-'on *Thoulon was known.* The Duke of

D. A——e. Argyle

E. Sc——e. Scarsdale

Ld. H——x. Halifax.

E. P——w. Peterborow.

Ld. H——x. Halifax.

E. R——r. Rivers.

D. B——m. E. N——m. E. I——y.

B———m, the Earl of *N———m*, and the Earl of *I——y* ſpoke on the ſame Side; and, at laſt, between eight and nine in the Evening, the Earl of *P——t*'s main Queſtion, about the Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and Mr. *Stanhope*, being put, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 64 Voice againſt 43; after which the Lords adjourn'd to the next Day.

The main Queſtion carry'd in the Affirmative.

Third memorable Debate of the Lords. Jan. 12th.

On *Friday*, the 12th of *January*, the Lords being ſat, a Liſt of the Generals and Officers on the Eſtabliſhment of *Spain*, which, by their Lordſhip's Order, had been laid before them, was found Fault with, becauſe the Lieutenants and Enſigns were not mention'd in it, and another Liſt was order'd to be laid before the Houſe. Then ſeveral Papers were read, particularly the following Letter from the Earl of *Sunderland* to my Lord *Galway*.

A Liſt of the Officers in Spain, order'd to be laid before the Lords.

My Lord,

The Earl of Sunderland's Letter to the Earl of Galway, Dated Dec. 23d. 1706.

'THIS is to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordſhip's Letter by Mr. *Stanhope* from *Valencia*, of *October* the 29th. *N. S.* together with a Copy of your Letter to the Lord *Rivers*, of the ſame Date. And to acquaint you, that Her Majeſty does approve of the Reſolution of my Lord *Rivers* Landing

'Landing his Forces in *Valencia*,
'and that She has ſent him Directions
'to go forthwith, in Compliance with
'the Deſires of the King of *Spain*,
'and your Lordſhip, notwithſtand-
'ing any Orders he may receive
'from thence to the contrary (ſuch
'having been ſome Time ſince;) I
'am commanded alſo, by Her Majeſty,
'to acquaint your Lordſhip, how con-
'cern'd She is at the Uneaſineſs
'you are under, in the Service,
'which makes you deſire ſo much
'to retire; which Requeſt Her Ma-
'jeſty would not deny, but that She
'is of Opinion, that beſides what re-
'lates to the Command of Her own
'Troops, and any Influence that is
'neceſſary to be had upon the King
'of *Spain*, there is no Body but your
'Lordſhip that can poſſibly, in any
'Sort, manage the *Portugueſe*; ſo
'that, if you ſhould retire, that
'Alliance will be quite uſeleſs, and
'conſequently the Whole Affairs of
'*Spain* irretrievable. I am confident,
'when you reflect upon this, you
'have Her Majeſty's Service, and the
'Common Cauſe, ſo much at Heart,
'that you will have Patience, at
'leaſt, one Campaign more; and

Digitized by Google

'your Lordſhip may depend upon it,
'that there is nothing in the Queen's
'Power to do, to make you as ea-
'ſy as poſſible, and to remove the
'Difficulties you have hitherto ſtrug-
'gled with, that will not be done.
'You will ſee, by Her Majeſty's Let-
'ter to the King of *Spain*, how much
'She takes this to Heart, and how
'ſtrongly She inſiſts upon his having
'an entire Confidence in your Coun-
'ſels and Advice.

'I will not ſay any more upon
'this Subject: You will have it ſo
'much more ſtrongly repreſented to
'you by my Lord Treaſurer in his
'Letter, and by Monſieur *de Mon-*
'*tandre*, when you ſee him. I muſt
'alſo acquaint you that the Queen
'has order'd my Lord *Peterborow*'s
'Commiſſion of Ambaſſador to be re-
'call'd, which, I hope, will contri-
'bute to make all that Matter more
'eaſie. Since Her Majeſty is willing
'to conſent that the Troops with the
'Lord *Rivers* ſhould joyn the King
'of *Spain* and the Troops in *Valen-*
'*cia*, it is expected they ſhould be kept
'all together in one Corps, and un-
'der one General, that they may
'march

Digitized by Google

'march ſtrait to *Madrid*, without di-
'viding themſelves, or amuſing them-
'ſelves in taking *inconſiderable Places*,
'and *ſuch little Projects*; the doing of
'which before, was one great Reaſon
'that, this laſt Campaign, you was not
'joyn'd by any Body of Troops ſuffi-
'cient to keep you in Poſſeſſion of
'*Madrid*. This makes it yet more
'neceſſary for your Lordſhip to ſtay:
'I am ſure no Body but your ſelf will
'have Influence, or Credit enough to
'keep them together; and to enable
'you the better to do this, the moſt
'effectual Meaſures will be taken to
'perſwade the *Portugueſe* to make the
'Diverſion they have promis'd, by
'the Way of *Toledo*; and in order to
'it, they will be aſſured, that the
'Troops from *Ireland*, that were to
'follow the Lord *Rivers*, ſhall be ſent
'as ſoon as poſſible, to joyn them, and
'enter *Spain* that Way. I muſt alſo
'acquaint you, that ſuch Meaſures are
'now taking with the Duke of *Savoy*,
'for the next Year's Campaign, as
'will effectually prevent the *French*
'ſending any conſiderable Force more
'into *Spain*. I ſend you here enclos'd
'a Copy of Monſieur *Cavalier*'s Let-
'ter to the Queen; if you do think

'what

Digitized by Google

'what he propoſes practicable, and 'that the Circumſtances of Affairs do 'allow it, Her Majeſty thinks it wou'd 'be of great Advantage to the Com-'mon Cauſe; but that muſt be left 'to your Judgment. I gave you an 'Account in my laſt, that all the 'Cloathing was gone from hence, ex-'cept that of eight Battalions: As for 'the ſix Regiments, whoſe Officers 'are to be ſent Home to raiſe their 'Men, it is Her Majeſty's Pleaſure, 'that the Cloathing of the ſaid Regi-'ments be ſent back, and that your 'Lordſhip would order an Account 'of the Off-Reckonings to be ſent 'hither. I am, with great Truth,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt Humble

and Obedient Servant,

SUNDERLAND.

The

Digitized by Google

The Clerk having done Reading, the Earl of *Sc——le* propos'd the following Question: 'That it apppears by the Earl 'of *Sunderland*'s Letter to Mr. *Stanhope*, 'that the Design of an Offensive War in 'Spain, was approved and directed by the 'CABINET COUNCIL, notwithstanding the Opinion of General *Stanhope*, in 'Case of an Attempt upon *France*, which 'they knew was then concerted with the 'Duke of *Savoy*; which contributed to our 'Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Disappointment before *Thoulon*.

The Earl of Sc——le's *Question.*

After a small Debate, it was resolv'd to present an Humble Address to the Queen, 'That she would be pleas'd to give Leave 'to any Lord, or other, of Her *Cabinet-Council*, to communicate to the House any 'Paper, or Letter, relating to the Affairs 'of *Spain*. This Address, by their Lordships Order, was immediately carry'd up to the Queen at St. *James*'s, by the Lords of the White Staves, *viz.* the Dukes of *Buckingham* and *Shrewsbury*; who being return'd, and the House, (that had adjourn'd, during Pleasure) resumed; as soon as the Queen, who design'd to hear the Debate *incognito*, was come into the House: The Duke of *Buckingham* reported, That Her Majesty had graciously been pleas'd to grant the Desire of the Lords.

Address to the Queen, for Leave to any Member of the Cabinet Council *to communicate any Papers relating to* Spain.

The Queen comes to the Lord's House Incognito.

Then the Lords being gone into a Committee of the Whole House, and the Earl

Digitized by Google

Earl of *Abingdon* ſtill choſen Chairman, the Earl of *S*———*e* deliver'd the following Queſtion. ' That it appears by the ' Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letter, that the ' carrying on the War Offenſively in ' *Spain*, was approved and directed by ' the Miniſters; notwithſtanding the De- ' ſign of attempting *Thoulon*, which the ' Miniſters knew at that Time was con- ' certed with the Duke of *Savoy*, and ' therefore are juſtly to be blamed for ' contributing to all our Misfortunes in ' *Spain*, and to the Diſappointment of the ' Expedition againſt *Thoulon*.

E. Sc——e. *delivers another Queſtion.*

The Lord in the Chair having read this Queſtion, the Duke of *D*———*e* excepted againſt the Alterations that had been made in it, particularly againſt changing the Word of *Cabinet-Council*, which was in the Queſtion firſt propos'd by the Earl of *S*——*e*, into that of *Miniſters*. To which the Lord *F*——*rs* anſwer'd, That the Earl of *S*——*e* was at Liberty to make what Alterations he thought fit in the Queſtion, this being a new Committee; and the Earl of *S*———*e* added, ' He thought fit to alter the ' Queſtion, becauſe the Word *Miniſters* ' is better known than that of *Cabinet-* ' *Council*. But the Earl of *W*———*n* inſiſted, *That the Committee was, in Effect, the ſame, as when the firſt Queſtion was propos'd; and as they were adjourn'd to conſider it, no Alterations of a Queſtion, that lay already before them, ought to be admitted.*

D. D——*e*

Ld. F——rs.

E. Sc——e.

E. W——n.

'This

Digitized by Google

This Objection, which seem'd to carry a great deal of Weight, was, however, removed by the Earl of *A——n*, who said, E. A——n. 'This was not the same Committee, for 'the House was resum'd, and then ad-'journ'd during Pleasure, before he could 'get Directions to report: And the Earl 'of *P——t* having moved the Debating of E. P——t. the second Question, the Duke of *B——t* D. B——t. said, 'He wonder'd any Lord in the Mi-'nistry should approve and direct an *Of-'fensive War* in *Spain*, at that Juncture: And in particular named the Earl of *Sunderland*.

Hereupon the Lord C——r, in answer Ld. C——r. to what had been alledg'd by the Earl of *S——e*, to justify the Alterations made by his Lordship in the Question, said, *That in his Opinion, the Word* Ministers, *or* Ministry, *would run into the same Exception with* Cabinet-Council; *that they were both Terms of an* uncertain Signification; *that there was besides in the Question the Word* Ministers, *in the Plural, which imply'd many: And* therefore he mov'd, *That the Earl of* Sunderland's *Letter might be read, that it might appear, whether one Minister only, or more approved and directed an Offensive War?* There E. A——n. being several Letters of the Earl of *Sunderland*'s lying on the Table, the Chair-man of the Committee desired to know, which of them their Lordships would have read? To which it was answer'd, That of *Feb.* 14th 170⅞. O. S. in answer to Mr. *Stanhope's*

hope's Letter of the 15th of *January*, N. S. upon which the Clerk was directed to read that Letter, importing in substance, 'That 'he was sorry they Three only (meaning 'the Lords *Galway* and *Trawley*, and Mr. 'Stanhope) were of that Opinion; That 'nothing but Interest could encline others 'to the contrary; That the dividing the 'Army would be the ruin of all; That 'the Queen entirely approv'd what he '(Mr. *Stanhope*) had done in the Council 'of War; as he would see more at large 'in the enclos'd from my Lord Treasurer. 'That this was so much the Queen's Opi-'nion, that She had written in the most 'pressing Terms to King *Charles* about it. 'That, as for the Earl of *Peterborow's* Pro-'jects in *Italy*, the *less Attention* Mr. *Stan-'hope* gave to them, *the better*. That it 'sent him a Letter for the Earl *Rivera*, 'which he desired Mr. *Stanhope* to deliver 'to him, if he took upon him the Com-'mand of the Army, by the Lord *Galway's* 'giving it up: Which, however, the Earl 'of *Sunderland* hop'd, he would not do: 'In which last Case Mr. *Stanhope* was de-'sired to *burn that Letter*; concluding, 'That the Lord Treasurer had settled the 'Remittances for the Army, &c.

Part of the E. of Sunder-land's *Letter to Mr.* Stanhope.

After the reading of this Letter the Lord C——r said, *He could not find a* Connection *between the* Premisses, (*viz.* the said *Letter*) *and the Inference in the Question: And therefore, if it should pass into a* Resolution, *he would enter his* Protest. To

Ld. C——r.

'which

which the Earl of E——r reply'd, with some Vehemence, 'That after the Message 'that had been sent to the Queen, and Her 'Majesty's Gracious Answer, he did not 'expect to hear of such an Objection, 'That there was *no Connection between the 'Premisses and the Inference.* That he knew 'very well the meaning of that Objection: 'That for several Years past, they had 'been told, That *the Queen was to answer 'for every Thing*; But he hop'd, that Time 'was over; That, according to the Fun-'damental Constitution of this Kingdom, 'the *Ministers are accountable for all:* And '*therefore*, he hop'd no Body would,—— 'nay, no Body durst, name the QUEEN 'in this Debate. On the other Hand, the Lord C——r insisted, *That the Alteration made in the Question ought to be explain'd*, urging, *That the Word* Ministers *is of an uncertain Signification*; *and* Cabinet-Council *a Word unknown in our Law*; *That if that August Assembly proceeded to a Censure upon Men, the World ought to know who they were*; *that he hop'd the Lord who propos'd this Question, would explain himself*; *and hop'd, at the same time, that if any Body were accus'd, it would appear to be without Ground*; *that he had had the Honour to be one of the Ministry, and did not know whether it was design'd to involve him in the same Censure*; *but he protested, with the utmost sincerity, that, while he was in that Post, he gave his Advice, and acted to the best of his Understanding, and*

E. R——r.

Ld. C——r.

with his honest Intention to serve the Queen and his Country.

E. Sc——e. After this the Earl of Sc——e said, 'He 'thought the Word *Ministers* very proper; 'and that the Lord Treasurer, that is, 'the Lord *Godolphin*, was named in the 'Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter. The Earl

E. P——t. of P——t urg'd, 'That there's no Di- 'stinction between the *Ministry* and the 'Cabinet-Council. For those who were of 'the *Cabinet* were Ministers. But tho' the

D. B——t. Duke of *B——t* spoke on the same side, his Grace said, 'That the Word *Cabinet-* 'Council does not imply all Ministers; and

Ld. F——s. the Lord *F——rs* added, 'That the Word *Ministry* is more Copious than *Cabinet-Coun-* *cil*: But, however, it was indifferent which

E. G——n. they took. To this the Earl of *G——n*, reply'd, *That since the Word* Ministers *was more Copious, it was therefore improper in this Case, because their Lordships ought to be sure whom they design'd to Censure.* And then, taking Notice, *how late it was in the Night, and that a Person concern'd in this Debate, was absent, he moved for Adjourning.*

D. L——s. Hereupon the Duke of *L——s* made a pretty long Speech, which, by reason of his low Voice, I could not distinctly hear; however, I was inform'd, that the most material Passage in it was, 'That Her 'Majesty having given leave for any Lord 'or other of the Cabinet-Council to com- 'municate what they knew about the Af- 'fairs of *Spain*, no Offence could be taken 'if

Digitized by Google

'if any Perſon clear'd himſelf: Upon which the Lord *C——r* ſaid, *He knew not whether he was included in the Word* Miniſtry? Hereupon the Earl of *P——t* ſaid, *Ld. C——r.* *E. P——t.*
'This was the firſt time that this nice Diſtinction between *Cabinet-Council* and *Miniſtry* was made a Diſpute; which look'd 'like a Delay: And the Earl of *I——y* ſaid, on the ſame Side, 'That 'twas irregular and improper to take Notice, in 'this Debate, either of the Addreſs to the 'Queen, or of the Queſtion propos'd before, in both which the Word *Cabinet-Council* was inſerted; That, 'twas 'true, this Word was not commonly 'known in the Law; neither was the 'Word *Miniſtry*, and therefore they ought 'to uſe a plain *Engliſh* Word; That he 'would mention an Inſtance at the *Revolution*, when a Word of an *Uncertain* '* *ſignification* occaſion'd much Debate. 'That he wiſh'd, if the Queſtion ſhould 'paſs with the Word *Miniſters*, they would 'mention two Lords that had been already named; ——— That he ſhould be 'ſorry to hear, or repeat the Sound, ——— 'but, however, he thought it neceſſary to 'Name them. To this the Lord *H——x* anſwer'd, *That the mentioning the Addreſs and former Queſtion, was not improper; That they were ſtating the ſignification of two Synonimous Words of great Weight and Importance, in this Caſe; and therefore he deſired, that the Addreſs to the Queen might be read.* This being done accordingly, his Lordſhip added, *He wonder'd at the Method uſed on this* *E. I——y.* * *Meaning, I ſuppoſe, the Word* Abdicate. *Ld. H——x.*

Occaſion:

Digitized by Google

Occasion: For he understood the Queen was desired to give an immediate Answer to their Address, with an Intimation, That the House was sitting, expecting Her Majesty's Answer, *which was not usual.*

D. A——e. Hereupon the Duke of *A——le* said, 'He thought what the Noble Lord, that 'spoke last, had said, was *Accusing* the 'House of doing an *Uncivility* to the 'Queen: At which several Lords, cry-
Ld. H——x. ing, *Go on, go on;* —— The Lord *H——x* said, *That if their Lordships look'd in their Journals, they would not find it usual.*

E. P——t. The Earl of *P——t* Appealing to the Lords, 'Whether the Words *Immediate An-* 'swer, were ever mentioned? The Duke
D. B——m. of *B——m* said, 'He never heard any 'such Thing spoken, and if it had, he 'would rather have gone to the *Tower*, 'than have carry'd such a Message: Upon
Ld. H——x. which the Lord *H——x* excus'd what he had said, alledging, *He was not in the House when the Address was sent, but had been told, that a Motion for an* Immediate Answer *was made; which he believ'd was without a Precedent.* To this the Lord
Ld. F——rs. *F——s* answer'd, 'That no such Thing 'had been mention'd; but if it had, it 'would not have been unusual, For he 'remember'd such a Message was sent to 'the late King *William*, when he lay Sick. 'That they had been long Debating about 'the Words *Ministers* and *Cabinet-Council*; 'And that, to prevent all Exceptions, both 'might

Digitized by Google

'might be put in the Queſtion. Hereupon the Earl of *P*——*w* ſaid, very ſhrewdly, *E. P*——*w.*
'That he thought the Word *Cabinet-Coun-*
'*cil* not ſo proper as *Miniſters*:—— That
'he had heard a Diſtinction between the
'*Cabinet-Council* and the *Privy-Council*:
'That the *Privy-Counſellors* were ſuch as
'thought to know every Thing, and
'knew Nothing; and thoſe of the *Cabinet-*
'*Council* thought no Body knew any
'Thing but themſelves: And that the
'ſame Diſtinction might, in great mea-
'ſure, hold, as to *Miniſters* and *Cabinet-*
'*Council*. That the word *Cabinet-Council*
'was, indeed, *too Copious*: For they diſpos'd
'of all; they finger'd the Money; they
'meddled with the War; they meddled
'with Things they did not underſtand:
'So that, ſometimes, there was *no Miniſter*
'in the *Cabinet-Council*. The Lord *H*——*x* *Ld. H*——*x.*
inſiſting *againſt the Alteration made in the firſt Queſtion, and preſſing their Lordſhips to ſpeak to the ſame Words they had uſed in their Addreſs to the Queen*: The Earl of
R——*r* renew'd his former Expoſtula- *E. R*——*r.*
tion, 'That, for ſeveral Years together,
'the Queen was to anſwer for every
'Thing; inſtancing in the Time when the
'*Memorial of the Church of* England *was*
'*Indicted*, and the Church was ſuggeſted to
'be in Danger, (which, for his part, his
'Lordſhip thought to be ſo, in the Hands
'of ſome Men) When the Anſwer was
'ready, to ſtop People's Mouths, *What!*
'*to ſuſpect the Queen!*—— He added,
'That the Diſtinction between *Cabinet-*

'*Council*

'*Council* and *Miniſters*, was a meer Nicety, 'uſed only to *Delay*; That he knew the 'Lord *Godolphin* was in that high Station: 'And concluded with a Motion, That the 'Lords would give an Account of what 'they knew, provided they would ſpeak 'to the *Point in Queſtion*, and *not* to a *Ni-*
D. A——e. '*cety*. The Duke of *A——le* ſaying, He 'thought all *Miniſters* were of the *Cabinet-*'*Council*, but that all the *Cabinet-Council* 'were not *Miniſters*: The Lord C——r
Ld. C——r. urged *the Ambiguity of theſe two Terms, as an Argument againſt uſing them; the rather becauſe of Four of the Lords that were for the Queſtion, Two were of one Opinion, and Two of another. That, however, he hoped they would drop this, and debate the main Queſtion. That, for his own part, he was of Opinion, that the War in* Spain *ought to be* Offenſive *and not* Defenſive; *That this was the Senſe of the whole Kingdom; That he did not remember, that, when the Earl of* Peterborow's *Letter to Sir* Charles Hedges, *about his Lordſhip's Projects, was read, there was any Difference of Opinion in the Council: All being unanimous for an* Offenſive *War in* Spain; *That when the Project againſt* Thoulon *was concerted with the Duke of* Savoy, *his Royal Highneſs never deſired that the War might be* Defenſive *in that Kingdom; That it was unreaſonable and unprecedented to cenſure Men for an Opinion, becauſe it had proved unſucceſsful; and that, for his own Part, he gave his Advice with the Beſt and moſt Sincere Intention to ſerve his Country.*

To

Digitized by Google

To this the Earl of *P——w*, answer'd, E. P——w.
'That one would be apt to think, the Ministry were, indeed, for a *Defensive War*, when 'they suffer'd him to want Men, Money, and 'all Necessaries. That tho' he had Instructions to treat about the Siege of *Toulon*, he 'had Letters of Revocation sent him on a 'sudden; which, however, he sent back 'unopen'd; because having appear'd, in 'several Courts, with the Character of Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and the Duke of '*Berwick* having taken his *Credentials*, he 'could not give *Recredentials*. That his '*Project*, as *trifling* as it was accounted by 'the Ministry, would have taken *Toulon*, 'whereas the *regular Project* proved *abortive*. That when he came home, he was 'coldly receiv'd and disregarded; but preserv'd himself, not only by his *Integrity* and '*little Services*, but also by *Caution*, and '*Patience*. After this his Lordship explain'd his Project upon *Naples*, 'which was to have 'been put in Execution in *February*: adding, that by the Reduction of that King'dom, which was already dispos'd to declare 'for King *Charles*, and by the Conquest of '*Sicily*, the Allies would have had 20000 'Men to act against *France*, and Plenty of 'Provisions to supply their Forces in *Spain*. 'As for *Toulon*, that it might have been in'vested in the Winter, when there was no 'Garrison to defend it; and to prove that he 'had concerted the Siege of that Place with 'the Duke of *Savoy*, his Lordship produc'd 'a Letter from his Royal Highness: but of'fering to read it, several Lords cryed, *No, No*; I suppose out of Respect to that Prince.

In Answer to the Earl of *P——w*'s Speech,

Digitized by Google

E. G — n. the Earl of *G——n*, ſaid, *He would give their Lordſhips an account of his Thoughts and Reaſons, why that Noble Earl's Project was not approved, viz. That the very Overtures of it, as tranſmitted hither by the Earl of* P——w, *in a Letter in* French, *to Sir* Charles Hedges, *read the day before, ſhew'd, that* 'twas impoſſible the Duke of *Savoy* could be in earneſt, *the other Project being already concerted; And his Miniſters here earneſtly deſiring, in his Royal Highneſs's name, that it might be an abſolute Secret: ſo that even Prince* Eugene *knew nothing of it, at the time the Earl of* P——w, *wrote that Letter.*

E. N——m. Hereupon the Earl of *N——m*, ſtanding up, ſaid, 'That it was too *common* to *judge* 'of *Men by the Events*: But God forbid that 'Houſe ſhould follow that Method.—That 'he would give the Lords his thoughts, why 'he ſhould not, at that Juncture, have been 'for an *Offenſive War*: That he would not 'ſpeak as a *Soldier*, becauſe he was none; 'but would ſpeak only to Matters of Fact; 'and if he was wrong, he deſired any Lord 'there would rectify him: —That he had 'no Pique, no Animoſity againſt any Body, 'and would have Juſtice done without Par-'tiality. That it appear'd by the Account, 'or Repreſentation the Earl of *Galway* gave 'of Affairs, towards the end of the year, '1706, or beginning of 1707, that *we were* 'in ſo good a Condition in Spain, *that nothing* 'could hurt us: *And yet, notwithſtanding* 'the Reinforcement which the Earl *Rivers* 'brought to *Spain*, there were not above '14000 Men at the Battle of *Almanza*. That 'in ſuch Circumſtances, the adviſing an *Of-'fenſive War*, was a very ill Counſel; and there-

Digitized by Google

therefore he concluded for the Question.

Upon this the Earl of *S——d* own'd, *he gave his Opinion for an Offensive War, because, to the best of his Understanding, it was the best Counsel that could be follow'd. That it was the general Opinion and Desire of the Nation, that the Earl of* Gallway *should march again to* Madrid; *That all the Ministry then were unanimous in their Opinions for an Offensive War; and that many Inconveniencies might have attended the dividing of the Army.* E. S——d.

MY LORDS, (said the Duke of *M——gh*, who spoke on the same side) *I had the Honour of the Queen's Commands to treat with the Duke of* Savoy, *about an Attempt upon* Toulon; *which Her Majesty, from the Beginning of this War, had look'd upon, as one of the most effectual means to finish it: And I can assure you, that in this whole Negotiation, with his Royal Highness's Ministers, one of whom, Count* Briançon, *is dead, the other, Count* Maffey, *is now here,* not one word was spoken of *Spain, where the War was to be managed upon its own Bottom, as well as that of* Italy: *And both independently upon one another.* D. M——gh.

As for the War in Spain, *it was the general Opinion of* England, *that it should be* Offensive: *And as to my Lord* Peterborow's Projects, *I can assure your Lordships, that one of the greatest Instances that* Holland *and* Savoy *made, was,* that the Emperor, and We, should not

insist upon an Expedition to *Naples*: *which might hinder the other design.*

My Lords, *My Intentions were always Honest and Sincere, to contribute all that lay in my Power,* to bring this Heavy and Expensive War to an End. *God Almighty has Bless'd my Endeavours with Success: But if Men are to be Censur'd, when they give their Opinions to the best of their Understandings,* I must expect to be found fault with, as well as the rest.

My Lord Galway, *and every Body in* Spain, *have done their Duty: And tho I must own, that Lord has been unhappy, and that he had no positive Orders for a Battle; yet I must do him the Justice to say, that the whole* Council of War were of his Opinion, to fight the Enemy, before the coming up of the Duke of *Orleans*, with a Reinforcement of 9 or 10000 Men.

On the other hand, *I must confess I don't understand, how the separating of the Army would have favour'd the Siege of* Toulon?

E. P——w. The Earl of P——*w*, saying thereupon, that there was a necessity of dividing it to go to *Madrid*; the Duke

D. M——gh. of *M——gh*, resuming his Speech said, ——*I will not contradict that Lord as to the Situation of the Country; but this Separa-*

Digitized by Google

Separation of the Army could not be in order to a Defensive, *but to an* Offensive War: *Which, in my opinion, was the best way* to make a Diversion; and *thereby* hinder the *French* from relieving *Toulon.*

But after all, that unhappy Battle had no other Effect, than to put Us upon a Defensive: *For the* French *Troops, that were detach'd from* Spain, *never came before* Toulon.

The Duke of *A——e*, having answer'd this last part of the Duke of *M——gh*'s Speech, *viz. That the Battle of* Almanza, *did but put us upon a* Defensive *in* Spain: Added, 'that as for what related to the Earl 'Rivers, it was certainly a Fault to prefer an 'UNFORTUNATE FOREIGNER, before 'a Peer of *Great Britain*. To which the Lord *C——r* replied, *That the Answering Mr.* Stanhope's *Letter, by approving his Advice, was certainly the Wiser, the Honester, and the more popular Opinion; every Body in* England *being then for an Offensive War. That he wish'd every Member of that August Assembly would lay his Hand upon his Heart, and say, in conscience, whether he would not have been of the same Opinion? That to have advis'd a* Lingring, Expensive, Defensive *War, would, no doubt, have now been made more Criminal than this Charge, which was heavy enough. That the raising of the Siege of* Toulon, *could not, in Reason, be imputed to the Offensive* War *in* Spain, *and to the Loss of the Battle of* Almanza; *but rather, to the Expedition to* Naples; *the slow March of the* German *Recruits, through the Country of the* Gri-

D. A——e.

Lord C——r.

Digitized by Google

Grisons, *and other unforeseen Accidents, which attend all human Affairs: But*, added his Lordship, *if this Question should pass into a Resolution, it will be the Comfort of those on whom the Censure will fall, that the World will judge, that it is founded on* strain'd Deductions, *and* forc'd Consequences, foreign from the Premisses. ——My Lords, all *English* Men love *Action: 'tis their Temper and Inclination. To conclude, I repeat it again, it will be a Consolation, that the Conclusion is not warranted by the Premisses:* The Earl of *P——t* answering, 'That the Battle of *Almanza* 'was a necessary Consequence of the Opini- 'on and Directions of the Ministry: The 'Duke of *D——e* replied, *He remembred that the Lords themselves that now spoke against an Offensive War in* Spain, *were for it some Years before; that, among the rest, the Earl of* N——m *moved for Twenty Battalions to be sent from* Flanders *to* Spain, *which could not be for a* Defensive War; *that after the Battle of* Almanza, *no* French *Troops were sent from* Spain *to relieve* Toulon; *and, in short, that an* Offensive War *is always the most effectual Means to procure a* Peace. To this the Duke of *Sh——y* answer'd, 'That in all things 'the Circumstances ought to be consider'd: 'That an *Offensive War* may be *proper at one 'time*, and *improper at another*. That it ha- 'ving been urged, that no *French* Troops 'were sent from *Spain* to relieve *Toulon*; 'twas certain, some Troops were order'd, 'and upon the March, whose Approach 'might have the same Effect, as if they had 'actually ariv'd in *Provence*. That 'tis true 'this Nation is for Fighting, and for an *Of- 'fensive War*: But not for going to *Madrid*, 'right

E. P——t.

D. D——e.

D. Sh——y.

Digitized by Google

'right or wrong, as was General *Stanhope*'s 'Opinion, approved by the Miniſtry. That 'the Lord *Galway* had a good Reaſon to 'fight, becauſe he could not help it; but 'that there was no Reaſon for the Miniſters 'here, to give that Opinion, becauſe nothing 'forc'd 'em to it. The Duke of *D——re*, taking Advantage of this Conceſſion, ſaid, *That ſince the Allies could not ſubſiſt without fighting, it was unreaſonable to cenſure the Generals who gave their Opinions for a Battle.* D. D——e.

The Earl of *N——m*, own'd on the other ſide, 'That he made the Propoſal for 'ſending 10000 Men from *Flanders* to *Spain*; 'but that was after the Battle of *Almanza*; 'and that only 7000 were ſent. That as to 'the Buſineſs of *Toulon*, it was certain, that 'immediately after the News of the Battle 'of *Almanza*, the Court of *France* order'd 'Detachments to be made from *Spain*, as ap'pear'd by the *Paris Gazette* of the 4th of '*May*, 1707. That he would not affirm thoſe 'Troops did actually march into *Provence*; 'but that, as had been obſerv'd, their Ap'proach was ſufficient to contribute to the 'raiſing of the Siege of *Toulon*. After this 'the Earl *R——'s* ſaid, that it had been 'alledg'd that the Battle of *Almanza* was 'fought, *becauſe the Allies wanted Proviſions*; 'but he could aſſure their Lordſhips, that 'there was a Gentleman here in Town, who 'brought 'em Proviſions for Eight Days. 'That, in truth, they did not deſign to fight, 'but rather to retire towards *Valencia*; ha'ving, for that purpoſe, ſent General *Car'penter* before, with part of his Dragoons: 'But upon the Receipt of Orders from '*England*, they ſuddenly reſolv'd upon a 'Bat- E. N——m. E. R——s,

Digitized by Google

'Battle, before they were rejoin'd by Gene-
'ral *Carpenter*; and without communicating
'to the Council of War the ſtrength of the
'Enemy, of which they had Intelligence
'by Two Deſerters, the Night before the
Lord F—rs. 'Action. Hereupon the Lord *F——rs* ſaid,
on the ſame ſide, 'That 'twas plain the
'Council of *Valencia* was the Cauſe of all our
'Misfortunes in *Spain*; that the Reſolutions
'taken in it, were carried againſt the Opi-
'nion of King *Charles* and his Miniſters;
'that 'twas certainly a Fault in the Miniſtry
'here to approve that Council: For a Secre-
'tary of State gives no Direction but from
'the *Cabinet-Council*. That it ſeem'd as if the
'Blame of the Raiſing the Siege of *Toulon*,
'was intended to be laid on the Emperor's
'Forces; but this Inquiry would be more
'proper at another time: And that another
'thing was to be inquired into, *viz.* What
'number of Forces in Her Majeſty's Pay,
'were, at that time in *Spain*? And ſo con-
Lord M—n. 'cluded for the Queſtion. The Lord *M—n*,
on the other ſide, ſaid, *he was againſt it, for
ſeveral Reaſons:* Firſt, *Becauſe he knew not who
was meant by the Miniſtry; and he would not
have a Cenſure paſs upon Perſons, who neither
deſerv'd, nor were intended to be Cenſured.*
Secondly, *Becauſe the Advice for an Offenſive
War, was, at that time, no ill Advice.* Thirdly,
*Becauſe he would be juſt to all Mankind, and
not cenſure any Body, that gives his Opinion to
the beſt of his Underſtanding, and with an ho-*
Lord S—rs. *neſt intention.* The Lord *S——rs* own'd *freely
to their Lordſhips, that had he been in the Place
of thoſe, that gave the Counſel for an Offenſive
War, he would have been of that Opinion, be-
cauſe he ſhould have thought himſelf an ill Coun-
ſellor*

Digitized by Google

fellor to adviſe any thing againſt the general Opinion: Adding, *that the ill Succeſs of the Battle of* Almanza *was no good Argument againſt the Council for an Offenſive War; for if they judg'd of* Opinions *by* Events, no *Man could be ſafe.* The Earl *R—rs* having own'd, *there might be other good Reaſons, why the* Toulon *Buſineſs did not ſucceed*: The Earl of *R——r* ſaid, 'That for his own part, he 'muſt confeſs, that had he, at that time, been 'of the *Cabinet-Council*, he could not have 'been for an Offenſive War; nor would *Popular Arguments* have ſway'd his Opinion: 'For he could not ſee the Reaſon, that be-'cauſe the People love Action, we ſhould be 'perpetually fighting: Concluding, upon the 'whole matter, that he was for the Queſtion.

E. R——rs.

E. R——r.

Several Lords calling for the Queſtion, and the Chairman riſing in order to read it, the Biſhop of *Ely* ſaid, *He had only one Word to offer*, which was, *That it not appearing to him that there was any premeditated ill Deſign in the Miniſtry, when they gave their Opinion for an Offenſive War, he could not be for the Queſtion.* The Duke of *A——e*, having deſired, that when this Queſtion was over, he might offer another; the ſame was readily agreed to, and then the Earl of *Abingdon* put the following Queſtion.

Biſhop of Ely.

D. A——e.

'That it appears by the Earl of *Sunder-land*'s Letter, that the carrying the War 'Offenſively in *Spain*, was approved and 'directed by the Miniſters, notwithſtanding 'the Deſign of attempting *Toulon*, which the 'Miniſters knew at that time was concerted 'with the Duke of *Savoy*, and therefore are 'juſtly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Diſ-

The Queſtion put.

Digitized by Google

'appointment of the Expedition against 'Toulon.

The Question carried in the Affirmative. There happening a Diviſion, the Earls of *Portland* and *Iſlay*, were appointed *Tellers*, and it appeared that there were 68 Lords *Content*, and 48 *not content*.

D, A——e. After this the Duke of *A——e* made a Speech importing, in Subſtance: 'He was 'inform'd, that the Earl of *Peterborow* had 'the Queen's Commands to negotiate 'Matters of great Importance Abroad, and 'was to ſet out the next day. That he ho-'ped every Member of that Houſe was con-'vinc'd, that he had perform'd Great and 'Eminent Services to his Country, not-'withſtanding the Difficulties and Diſcou-'ragements he labour'd under: and how 'with a Handful of Men, for his Grace 'thought he might call'em a Handful, ſince 'they never amounted to Ten Thouſand 'Men, he took the important City of *Bar-'celona*, and reduc'd ſo many Provinces of '*Spain*. ——That he needed not tell their 'Lordſhips how he had been rewarded for 'thoſe great Services: But that 'twas his 'Opinion, they ought to paſs a Compli-'ment upon him, which was all the Reward 'they could, at that time, beſtow: And there-'fore 'twas his Grace's Motion, that this 'Queſtion be put,

Queſtion moved by the Duke of Argyle. *That the Earl of* Peterborow, *during the time he had the Honour of Commanding the Army in* Spain, *did perform many Great and Eminent Services, and if the Opinion he gave in the Council of War at* Valencia *had been follow'd, it might very probably, have prevented the Misfortunes that have happen'd ſince in* Spain.

This

Digitized by Google

This Question being carried, without dividing, the House was resum'd; and the Earl of *Abingdon* having reported the Two Resolutions taken in the Committee, the Lord Keeper put the same Questions severally to the House, which were again agreed to. But before the second Question was put, the Earl of *W——n* desired, *that the Lords, who were for the first Question, might say* agreed, *that such Lords as were against it might enter their Protestations*; which they did accordingly. *Agreed to.* E. W——n,

A Motion for Adjourning to the *Monday* following being made, the Earl of *R——r* made another Motion, *that such Lords as pleas'd, might make* Animadversions *on the Protestations of such Lords as should protest*: which was agreed to. Then the Duke of *Buckingham* said, *One thing more was to be done before they adjourn'd*; and that he would propose a Question, which he was sure would be readily agreed to, *viz. That the Earl of* Peterborow *have the Thanks of the House for his Eminent and Remarkable Services*; *and that the Lord Keeper return him the Thanks of the House immediately*. This Question being unanimously agreed to, the Lord Keeper addrest himself to the Earl of *Peterborow*, in the following Speech: E. R——r. D. B——m. *Thanks Voted to the Earl of* Peterborow.

My Lord Peterborow,

'I am commanded by my Lords to re- 'turn their Thanks to your Lordship, for 'your many Eminent and Faithful Services 'to your Queen and Country, during your 'Command in *Spain*. *The Lord Keeper's Speech to his Lordship.*

My Lord,

'The Thanks of this Illustrious Assembly 'is an Honour which has been rarely paid

Digitized by Google

'to any Subject; but never after a stricter 'Inquiry into the Nature of any Service; 'upon a more mature Deliberation; or 'with greater Justice, than at this time, to 'your Lordship.

'Such is your Lordship's known Gene- 'rosity and truly noble Temper, that I assure 'my self, the Present I am now offering to 'your Lordship is the more acceptable, as 'it comes *pure and unmixt*; and is unaccompa- 'ed with any other *Reward*, which your 'Lordship might justly think would be an 'Allay to it.

My Lord,

'Had more *Days* been allow'd me than I 'have had *Minutes*, to call to mind the won- 'derful and amazing Success, which perpe- 'tually attended your Lordship in *Spain*, '(the Effect of your Lordship's Personal 'Bravery and Conduct) I would not attempt 'the enumerating your particular Services, 'since I should offend your Lordship, by 'the Mention of such as I could recollect; 'and give a just Occasion of Offence to this 'Honourable House, by my involuntary 'Omission of the far greater Part of them.

'Had your Lordship's Wise Counsels, 'particularly your Advice at the Council 'in *Valencia*, been pursued in the following 'Campaign, the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, 'and our greatest Misfortunes, which have 'since happen'd in *Spain*, had been prevent- 'ed, and the Design upon *Toulon* might have 'happily succeeded.

'I shall detain your Lordship no longer 'than in Obedience to the Order I have 'receiv'd, to return your Lordship, as I 'do, the Thanks of this House, for your

'Emi-

' Eminent and Remarkable Services to your ' Queen and Country, during your Com- ' mand in *Spain*.

The Earl of *Peterborow*'s Anſwer :

My Lords,

For the great Honour and Favour I have receiv'd from your Lordſhips, I return my moſt humble Thanks, with a Heart full of the greateſt Reſpect and Gratitude. No Services can deſerve ſuch a Reward. It is more than a ſufficient Recompence for any paſt HARDSHIPS; *and to which nothing can give an Addition. I cannot reproach my ſelf with any want of Zeal for the Publick Service: But your Lordſhips Approbation of what I was able to do towards ſerving my Queen and Country, gives me new Life; and I ſhall endeavour, in all my future Actions, not to appear unworthy of the unmerited Favour I have receiv'd to Day from this Great Aſſembly.*

The Earl of Peterborow's *Anſwer.*

The Proteſts which many of the Lords enter'd, were as follows:

The Lords Proteſts.

January 9th. 1710.

Reſolv'd, that the Earl of Peterborow *has given a very faithful, juſt and honourable Account of the Councils of War in* Valencia.

January 21ſt. 1710.

To the Queſtions for rejecting the Petitions of the Earl of *Galway* and Lord *Tyrawley*.

Diſſen-

Digitized by Google

Diſſentient,

'Becauſe that when a Queſtion was ſta-
'ted in the Houſe, which ſeemed to us to
'import a Cenſure on the Conduct of the
'Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and Ge-
'neral *Stanhope*, the two Lords being now
'in Town, ſhould, we conceive, have been
'heard in their Defence, before the Que-
'ſtion paſſed, tho' they had not petitioned
'to put in their Anſwers; much leſs ought
'the ſaid Petitions to have been rejected:
'And we think that their having been be-
'fore examined, only as to what they re-
'membred concerning the Council of *Va-*
'*lencia*, (when they did not know that any,
'much leſs what Cenſure was intended upon
'the Opinions given at that Council) is not
'ſufficient to ſatisfy what we apprehend to
'be the Rule of *Natural Juſtice*, That eve-
'ry one ſhould have an Opportunity of an-
'ſwering for themſelves, at leaſt upon theſe
'their humble Petitions, before what we
'take to be a publick Cenſure ſhould paſs
'upon them.

Bedford.	*Devonſhire.*	*Kent.*
Halifax.	*Haverſham.*	*Lincoln.*
Leiceſter.	*Sunderland.*	*Dorcheſter.*
Aſhburnham.	*Wharton.*	*Berkeley.*
Gil. Sarum.	*Joh. Litch. & Cove.*	*J. Bangor.*
R. Petreburg.	*Stamford.*	*Herbert.*
Rockingham.	*Orford.*	*Harvey.*
Mohun.	*Somers.*	*Bridgewater.*
Marlborough.	*Cowper.*	*Godolphin.*
J. Winton.	*W. Lincoln.*	*J. Ely.*
W. Carliol.	*Scarborough.*	*C. Norwich.*
Jo. Landaff.	*W. Aſaph.*	

Then

Digitized by Google

'Then it being moved, that the Earl of *Galway* and Lord *Tyrawley* (if without) 'might be called in and heard, it was order'd 'accordingly; and they not being preſent, 'the Houſe according to Order was adjourn-'ed during Pleaſure, and put into a Com-'mittee to take into farther Conſideration 'the preſent State of War in *Spain*; after 'long time ſpent therein, the Houſe was 'reſumed, and the Earl of *Abingdon* report-'ed, That the Committee had come to the 'following Reſolution; *viz. That the Earl 'of* Galway, *Lord* Tyrawley, *and General* 'Stanhope, *inſiſting at a Conference held at* 'Valencia, *ſometime in* January, 170$\frac{6}{7}$, *in 'the Preſence of the King of* Spain, *and the 'Queen's Name being uſed in maintenance of 'their Opinion for an Offenſive War, contrary 'to the King of* Spain's *Opinion, and that of 'all the General Officers, and Publick Mini-'ſters, except the Marquis* das Minas; *and 'the Opinion of the Earl of* Galway, *Lord* 'Tyrawley, *and General* Stanhope, *being pur-'ſued in the Operations of the following Cam-'paign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Bat-'tle of* Almanza, *and one great Cauſe of our 'Misfortunes in* Spain, *and of the Diſappoint-'ment of the Duke of* Savoy's *Expedition be-'fore* Toulon, *concerted with her Majeſty.*

'Then the Queſtion was put, That the 'Houſe agreed with the Committee in the 'ſaid Reſolutions: It was reſolved in the 'Affirmative.

Diſſentient,

1. 'Becauſe we conceive, that the Proofs 'which have been before the Houſe were not 'ſufficient to warrant the Facts as they were 'ſtated in the Queſtion.

2. 'Be-

Digitized by Google

2. 'Because we conceive, that the said Proofs do not support the Consequences 'drawn from the *Facts* stated in the Question; especially the Disappointment of the 'Expedition against *Toulon*, which (as we 'humbly apprehend) was clearly occasioned 'by other Causes, and not by the Cause 'assigned in the Question.

3. 'Because we conceive it may be of 'dangerous Consequence, if those who may 'have the Honour to serve the Queen *in* '*Spain*, should from hence have Reason to 'apprehend that they may be censured for 'presuming to insist on such Opinions as 'shall appear to them to be most for *the* 'Queen's Service, and the common Cause, 'if contrary to the Opinion of the King of '*Spain*, and his Ministers.

'The same Lords subscribed to these Reasons, as to that of Rejecting the Petitions.

Die Veneris, January 12*th*.

'The House according to Order was Adjourned during Pleasure, and put into a 'Committee to take into farther Consideration the present State of War in *Spain*; after a long time spent, the House was returned, 'and the Earl of *Abingdon* reported that the 'Committee had come to the following Resolutions, *viz.*

1. '*That it appears by the Earl of* Sunderland's *Letter, that the carrying on the War* 'Offensively *in* Spain, *was approved, and directed by the Ministers, notwithstanding the* 'Design of attempting Toulon, *which the Ministers at that time knew was concerted with* 'the Duke of Savoy, *and therefore are justly* 'to be blamed for contributing to all our Miscar-

'for-

'*fortunes in* Spain, *and to the Diſappointment* '*of the Expedition againſt* Toulon.

2. '*That the Earl of* Peterborow, *during* '*the time he had the Honour of Commanding* '*the Army in* Spain, *did perform many great* '*and Eminent Services*; *and if the Opinion* '*he gave in the Council of War at* Valencia '*had been followed, it might very probably* '*have prevented the Misfortunes that have* '*happen'd ſince in* Spain.

Then the firſt Reſolution being read by the Clerk, the Queſtion was put, *That the Houſe do agree with the Committee in this Reſolution.*

It was reſolv'd in the Affirmative.

Diſſentient,

'Becauſe that, conſidering the Army of 'the Allies in *Spain* was to receive ſo great 'an Addition of Troops, ſent under the 'Earl *Rivers*, the general Deſire and Ex- 'pectation of the Kingdom to have the War 'brought to a ſpeedy Concluſion, and all 'other Circumſtances of the War, as it 'then ſtood, we are of Opinion that an *Of-* '*fenſive War* was then fitteſt for thoſe in 'Her Majeſty's Service to adviſe; and we 'do not find reaſon, by any thing ariſing on 'the Examinations and Debates, to be of 'another Opinion; the Occaſion of Fighting 'the Battle of *Almanza* depending, as we 'conceive, on Cauſes ſubſequent to that 'Advice; the ill Succeſs of it, as we ap- 'prehend, being juſtly attributed to other 'manifeſt Reaſons, and the real Deſign on '*Toulon*, as finally adjuſted with the Duke 'of *Savoy*, not requiring, as appears to us, 'the Aſſiſtance of any Forces from *Spain*.

Digitized by Google

Devonſhire.	*Bolton.*	*Marlborough.*
Kent.	*Bedford.*	*Dorcheſter.*
Lincoln.	*Leiceſter.*	*Orford.*
Wharton.	*Stamford.*	*Herbert.*
Godolphin.	*Rockingham.*	*Mohun.*
Gil. Sarum.	*Scarborough.*	*Cowper.*
Somers.	*J. Ely.*	*Aſhburnham.*
Jo. Litch. & Cove.	*W. Lincoln.*	*C. Norwich.*
W. Aſaph.	*Jo. Landaff.*	*Bridgewater.*
Dorſet.	*Harvey.*	*Derby.*
Sunderland.	*Bangor.*	

The Earl of Galway's *REPLY, or OBSERVATIONS upon the Earl of* Peterborow's *Anſwers, to the Five Queſtions propos'd to his Lordſhip by the Lords,* are as follows:

The Earl of Galway's *Obſervations, on the Earl of* Peterborow's *Anſwers.*

'YOUR Lordſhips having been pleas'd 'to allow me a Copy of all ſuch Papers 'as have been produc'd to prove the Truth 'of the Earl of *Peterborow's* Anſwers to the 'five Queſtions that were propos'd to him 'by this Honourable Houſe, together with 'a Copy of thoſe Queſtions and Anſwers, 'with Leave to anſwer to any ſuch part 'thereof, as I might conceive My ſelf to be 'concern'd in, and have not already ſufficiently explain'd in my Narrative, I do take 'the Liberty of obſerving to your Lordſhips, 'that,

'The Earl of *Peterborow* to the firſt Queſtion, is pleas'd to ſay,——*The Management of the War in* Spain, *when under the Conduct of other* Generals, *was not only ſupported with great Numbers of Men, and vaſt Sums of Money, but alſo with Notorious Falſe-*

'*hoods,*

Digitized by Google

'*hoods, publish'd in their Favour, to excuse* '*their repeated Disgraces* —— whereas his 'Lordship cannot but remember, that when 'he sail'd from *Portugal* with the King of '*Spain* to *Barcelona*, he left only one Regi- 'ment of Horse, and five of Foot, under my 'Command in that Country; I having vo- 'luntarily offer'd him, and he as freely ac- 'cepted of Two Regiments of Dragoons 'from *Portugal*, and Four Battalions of Foot 'from *Gibraltar*, which I had sent to the De- 'fence of that place.

'I declare I never traduc'd the said Earl's 'Conduct, either by Letters or otherwise, 'tho' it seems the Queen had been fully in- 'form'd thereof, particularly in regard to 'the Misunderstanding between his Lordship 'and the King of *Spain*, to which his Ca- 'tholick Majesty has attributed *his Delays in* '*Marching to his Capital*, as may appear by 'Count *Gallas*'s Memorial, a Copy whereof 'lies upon your Lordships Table. 'Tis 'well known, the first *Disgrace* that ever 'happen'd to us in *Spain*, was occasion'd by 'his Lordship's not joyning us in time, at '*Madrid*; and all the Misfortunes that at- 'tended us afterwards, were owing to that 'neglect.

'His Lordship is pleas'd to say farther in 'his Answer to the same Question, *That to* '*excuse the fatal Battle of* Almanza, *a King* '*was to be us'd at that rate, as to have it, in* '*an account Printed by Authority, declared,* '*that he took numbers amounting to* 4 or 5000 'Men, *from a Battle to be Fought for his* '*Crown, the very Regiments of Horse and* '*Foot mention'd by Name*; *whereas it is noto-* '*riously known to the whole World, that he took*

'only about 200 *Miserable* Spanish *Dragoons*: 'and that of the Regiments mention'd to be 'taken away from the English *General* in Va-'lencia, *some of them were never in Being*; 'others were Regiments of *Trained-Bands* in 'Barcelona; *and none of them within* 250 'Miles of the Place — Whereupon I beg 'leave to observe, that notwithstanding the 'Earl's Reflection on that Paper publish'd 'by Authority, the Account therein Printed 'is so far from having been exaggerated, 'that there were actually some Battalions 'of Regular Troops absent in *Castulia*, be-'sides those mention'd in the *Gazette*, *June*, '1707; and several Officers who were at 'Almanza can depose, there was not one 'Spanish Corps, either Horse, Foot, or Dra-'goons, on our side, at that Battle.

'If part of the King's Forces were at '250 Miles distance, that may be a reason 'why they could not be at the Battle; but 'none can be given for their being at that 'Distance, except in the case of some few 'Garrisons, which might, indeed, have been 'necessary, but could not require above 6 'or 7 Battalions, whilst the Army was then 'in the Field; whereas his Catholick Ma-'jesty had, at that time, in his own Pay, in 'Spain, above 6000 Men, besides the *Dutch* 'and *English* that were in *Arragon* and *Ca-'talonia*. And those Regiments which the 'Earl is pleas'd to call *Trained-Bands*, be-'cause they bore the name of some particu-'lar Town or Province that rais'd or subsist-'ed them, are no more so, than the Regi-'ments of *Picardy* and *Burgundy* in *France*, 'tho' newly raised.

'In his Lordship's Answer to the second 'Question he is pleas'd to aver, *That from*

'*the*

Digitized by Google

'the time the Earl of Galway came first into 'Spain as far as Almaras, and there re- 'turn'd back to Portugal, the Earl of Peter- 'borow had no Advices from the Earl of 'Galway, no Account of the Motives of that 'Retreat, or any hopes given him of the return 'of the Portugueze into Spain. What his 'Lordship says upon this Occasion, is very 'true, for whilst he was at so great a Di- 'stance besieg'd in *Barcelona*, and the Duke 'of *Berwick*, with a considerable Body of 'Horse, between him and us, it was to no 'purpose to think of sending Dispatches by 'Land; neither was it necessary to inform 'the Enemy that way, that the *Portugueze* 'were resolv'd (notwithstanding the repeat- 'ed Instances of the Foreign Generals to the 'contrary) to return back again to their 'own Country, after their Army had ad- 'vanc'd as far as the Bridge of *Almaras*. But 'when we got to *Madrid*, I immediately sent 'so many Expresses with Letters, both to 'the Earl of *Peterborow*, and the King of 'Spain, that it was morally impossible his 'Lordship could have been ignorant, above 'eight days of our Arrival there: And I have 'since been assured, by the Inhabitants of 'Barcelona, that they were all inform'd of 'it by that time; from whence I must con- 'clude, that his Lordship's *Delays in joining* 'us, were voluntary, and not occasion'd by 'want of Intelligence. I have asserted in the 'Narrative, which I deliver'd into this most 'Honourable House, that I do verily be- 'lieve, if the *Portugueze* Army had been 'joyn'd in time, after their Arrival at *Ma- 'drid*, that the Forces with the King of *Spain*, 'and under the Command of the Earl of *Pe-*

'terborow

'reborow, we might have been able to have 'driven the Duke of *Anjou* out of *Spain*, and 'have put an end to an Expensive War; 'nor was this my Opinion only, but that of 'all the World, at that time. And I find his 'Lordship thinks it so far imports him, to 'be clear of this Imputation, that he is re- 'solv'd to be rid of it, at any rate. For cer- 'tainly nothing less than an Apprehension of 'this nature could have made him aver a 'Fact, so improbable as that, where, in his 'farther Answer to the same Question, he 'says, —— that *he receiv'd no Letter, no Mes- 'sage from the Earl of* Galway, —— *after his 'second Entrance into* Spain; *nor had the least 'notice of his Situation, Circumstances, or De- 'signs, till he saw his Troops retreating from the 'Enemy, to take the strong Camp of* Guada- 'laxara.

'Now what could be the Design of his 'Lordship's Marching to *Guadalaxara*, with 'so small a body of Troops, as is mentioned 'in my Narrative, unless he knew he was 'to meet us there? Besides, his Lordship 'forgets that he came not to *Guadalaxara*, 'till some days after the *Portugueze* had been 'actually incamp'd there, as I can make ap- 'pear by the Oath of several Officers; and 'consequently it was impossible for him to 'have seen us retreating thither.

'I believe it may be necessary, upon this 'occasion to repeat, that when his Lordship 'did joyn us, he brought no more *English* 'Troops with him, than one Regiment of 'Dragoons and a Detachment of another, 'tho' he had actually at that time, under his 'Command in *Spain*, 13 *English* Battalions and '4 Regiments of Dragoons; as likewise, that

'the

Digitized by Google

'the Officer, who (his Lordſhip ſays) paſs'd 'through his Quarters, with Letters for 'the King of *Spain*, and none for him, was 'never deſign'd to have gone within ſeveral 'Leagues of his Lordſhip, unleſs he had been 'obliged to it, by a Party of the Enemy, as 'I have already explain'd, more at large, in 'my Narrative; and I cannot help obſer-'ving, 'tis very improbable, that that Of-'ficer ſhould have had occaſion to apply to 'the Earl's Secretary for Money, becauſe I 'gave him an 100 Piſtoles at the time I diſ-'patch'd him.

'In his Lordſhip's Anſwer to the 3d Que-'ſtion, he is pleas'd to ſay—*that the Earl 'of* Galway *continued about* 40 *Days at* Ma-'drid, *without making any Endeavours to 'augment his Troops, or provide any Maga-'zines for the ſubſiſtence of his Army; that 'meeting the Enemy unexpectedly, and re-'treating to the Camp of* Guadalaxara, *the 'Troops were without Proviſions, and in the 'greateſt Diſorder.* In reply to this Para-'graph, I do affirm that the *Portugueze* ſtaid 'no longer time at *Madrid*, than was neceſ-'ſary to get the King Proclaim'd there, which 'did not exceed ten days; then advanc'd as 'far as *Guadalaxara*, and afterwards to *Guada-'raxa*, about 60 Miles beyond *Madrid*, where 'we obliged part of the Duke of *Anjou*'s 'Troops to repaſs the River; but were not 'willing to engage them, at a time, when we 'had reaſon to expect we ſhould have been 'join'd in a very few days, by the Forces 'with the King of *Spain*, and Earl of *Peter-'borow*, which was the only ſecure Method 'left us to augment our Troops; for it 'would have been very imprudent to have

'attempt-

Digitized by Google

'attempted to form Corps of the *Castilians*, who were intirely devoted to the Duke of *Anjou*'s Interest. But all the Officers of 'the Army know, we were so far from 'wanting Provisions our selves, that we sent 'a Convoy of 8000 Loaves to meet the King 'and Earl of *Peterborow*, which (by their 'Delay in not advancing fast enough) grew 'mouldy; and was afterwards pillaged by 'the Peasants. His Lordship's Information 'of our want of Intelligence of the Enemies 'Motions, and of our Disorder upon the 'Retreat, are as great Mistakes as the for-'mer: for the Occasion of our advancing to '*Guadalaxara*, was purely to post our selves 'in such a manner, as to prevent the Enemy 'from marching or sending Detachments to 'intercept the King of *Spain*; and when we 'had reason to believe him out of Danger, 'we return'd to *Guadalaxara*, there to be 'joyn'd by the King and Earl of *Peterborow*; 'nor was it possible for his Lordship to have 'seen our Disorder, had there been any, be-'cause, as I have already observed, he came 'not to *Guadalaxara* himself, till some days 'after we had been incamp'd there.

'Notwithstanding the Earl of *Peterborow* 'is pleas'd to say, ——*that we lost* 5000 Men '*in the Retreat to* Valencia, *without a Blow*; '*and entirely ruin'd our whole* Cavalry: 'Tis 'certain, our Loss upon that Occasion was 'very inconsiderable, if any, and the Retreat 'made in so good Order, that the Enemy '(Superior as they were in number), never 'durst venture to attack us; after the whom 'Reception, 22 of their Squadrons met with 'from two Battalions under the Command 'of Colonel *Wade*, in the Town of *Villa*

'*Nova*,

'*Nova*, notwithſtanding we were oblig'd
'to croſs Plains and Rivers in their View.

'And tho' his Lordſhip averrs in his An-
'ſwer to this Queſtion.—*That this Retreat*
'*was made againſt the King's Opinion, and that*
'*of all his Officers and Miniſters*, it is cer-
'tain the Retreat was concerted and agreed
'upon in a Council of War: 'Tis true ſome
'Perſons about the King ſeem'd, at firſt,
'inclinable to have taken Quarters in *Caſtile*,
'but that was ſoon after found impracti-
'cable; for none of thoſe *Spaniards*, who
'were beſt acquainted with the Country,
'could make a Diſpoſition of Quarters,
'where the Troops could be ſecure; and
'therefore it was reſolved immediately to
'croſs the *Tagus*, before the approaching
'Rains ſhould have rendred the Fords im-
'practicable; which being done, our next
'Deſign was to have lodg'd our ſelves be-
'hind the River *Xucar*: But neither could
'this be done, without taking a ſmall Town
'with a Caſtle upon that River, that com-
'manded a Bridge, where the Enemy had a
'Garriſon; and therefore a Diſpoſition was
'made for attacking this Town; but by the
'delay of the King's Generals, the Execu-
'tion of this matter was ſo long deferr'd,
'that the Enemy had already reinforced
'their Garriſon, and were advanc'd ſo near
'us with a ſuperior Force, that it was not
'thought adviſable to attempt the Place.
'Thus the only Reſource left us was the
'Kingdom of *Valencia*, whither we were ab-
'ſolutely obliged to retreat, that we might
'preſerve our Communication with the
'Seas, and canton with Security.

'Nor is it to be wondred, that Count 'Noyelles, in his Letter to the Earl of *Peter-* 'borow, should seem dissatisfied with the 'Measures, that were then taken, since 'tis 'well known, that General used underhand 'to ridicule those very Opinions in Councils 'of War, to which he had given his own 'Assent: For being disappointed of the 'Command of the Army, (which was what 'he expected at his first Arrival) he seem'd 'resolv'd, that no other General should 'have an Army to command. 'Tis very 'notorious, that a *Dutch* and *Spanish* Batta- 'lion, with a Detachment of *English* and '*Portugueze*, amounting to above 3000 Men, 'were sent to *Cuença*, and thrown away there '(after it had been resolv'd to retreat to *Va-* 'lencia) purely to satisfy his Importunity; 'for I always foresaw it would be impossi- 'ble to protect a Garrison at that Distance 'from our Quarters; but what is still more 'extraordinary, the sending the King's 'Troops into *Arragon* with part of the '*Dutch*, who might otherwise have been 'at the Battle of *Almanza*, was another fa- 'tal Effect of Count *Noyelles's* Advice.

'In the E. of *Peterborow's* Answer to the 'Fourth Question he is pleas'd to say—*That* '*several Councils of War were held in the* '*Month of* January, *at* Valencia, *about the* '*time that Intelligence was brought, that the* '*Forces under the E.* Rivers *were entred into* '*the* Mediterranean, *in order to adjust the* '*Measures for the ensuing Campaign: That* '*the Matters therein debated were principally,* '*whether the Army should march towards* Ma- 'drid, *and seek the Enemy*: In the Debates 'the Earl of *Peterborow* positively assures,

'*That*

Digitized by Google

'*That the Earl of* Galway, *Mr.* Stanhope, '*and the Lord* Tyrawley, *ſupported thoſe meaſures with the* Portugueſe *General*; *and that the* King, *the C. de* Noyelles, *the* Spaniſh *Generals and Miniſters, with himſelf, argued ſtrongly againſt thoſe Meaſures, as highly dangerous and impracticable*; *and this in repeated Councils of War, till, at laſt, the E. of* Peterborow, *ſollicited by the King of* Spain *to renew the Debate, deſired the King, that he would order all, call'd to the Council, to bring their Opinions in Writing, that every Body's Opinion, and Reaſons for that Opinion might appear, and be known to the World*; *which according to the King's Commands were put in Writing, and delivered at the* Council.

'In Reply to this Aſſertion, I would beg Leave to appeal to your Lordſhips Memories, whether, upon the firſt mention of theſe Reſolutions in this moſt Honourable Houſe, the Earl did not as poſitively affirm, *That the Concluſive Council for the Operations of the enſuing Campaign was held on the* 15*th of* January, *and whether he did not offer to depoſe on Oath, that in that very Council, no Perſon whatever was of Opinion for making an* Offenſive War, *and againſt dividing the Troops, but the Lord* Tyrawley, *Mr.* Stanhope *and I.* Soon after, indeed, upon farther Recollection, he was pleas'd to add the Marquiſs *das Minas* to our Number; and I obſerve he has ſince given himſelf a much larger Latitude, both as to the time of Holding that Council, and as to the Perſons who voted for an *Offenſive* War. His Lordſhip is now ſo far from confining himſelf to a Day, that he takes

'in the whole Month, and by *Accuſing us* 'more modeſtly, for having oppoſed only 'the King, Count *Noyelles*, himſelf and the 'Spaniſh Generals and Miniſters, leaves half 'the Council on our ſide; for ſuppoſing all 'the *Spaniſh* Generals and Miniſters to have 'aſſiſted at that Council, there could only 'have been Twelve Perſons there, *viz.* 'Prince *Lichtenſtein*, Count *Oropeza*, Count 'Corſana, Count *Cardona*, Count *Noyelles*, 'My Lord *Peterborow*, the Marquiſs *das* 'Minas, Count *d' Aſſumar*, My Lord *Ty*-'rawley, Mr. *Stanhope*, Monſieur *Freiſheim*, 'and I. The laſt Six his Lordſhip has plain-'ly left on our ſide; but my Lord *Tyrawley*, 'poſitively affirms, Count *Oropeza* was of 'the ſame Opinion, and believes Count 'Corſana was ſo too. Thus taking the mat-'ter as the Earl of *Peterborow* is pleas'd to 'ſtate it, we had an Equality; and as *my* 'Lord *Tyrawley* remembers, the greater 'Number of our Party.

'Perhaps, when my Lord *Peterborow* con-'tends ſo poſitively to prove that Council 'of the 15th of *January Concluſive*, he was 'led into that *E R R O R*, by the Miſtake 'in my Lord *Sunderland*'s Letter, in Anſwer 'to one of Mr. *Stanhope*'s of *Jan.* 15; but he 'has ſince been pleas'd to allow, that the 'Council of the 15*th* was not *Concluſive*, 'and that many more ſubſequent Councils 'were held, which determined the Opera-'tions of the enſuing Campaign, wherein 'he voted himſelf for marching to *Madrid*, 'by the way of *Arragon*, which, I ſhould 'have imagined, had left no farther Room 'to mention our Opinions of the 25*th*; but 'becauſe he is ſtill reſolv'd to make good his

'Charge

Charge againſt my Lord *Tyrawley*, Mr. *Stanhope* and Me, he affirms to your Lordſhips, *That the Occaſion of that Change in the ſubſequent Councils was, becauſe the Opinion of the Majority had been over-ruled by a Miniſter of Her Majeſty, aſſuring, That the Queen had given him Orders to declare in her Name, that her poſitive Orders were, that they ſhould ſeek the Enemy, march to* Madrid, *and not divide the Troops, upon any Account whatſoever.*

'I muſt confeſs I do not conceive that it imports Me much to reply to this part of the Earl's Anſwer, nor ſhall I attempt to make an imperfect Defence for an abſent Man; for if Mr. *Stanhope* was here, I doubt not but he would be able ſufficiently to juſtify his own Conduct in this Affair: Yet I cannot help ſaying, that even *MALICE* itſelf has never yet ſuggeſted, that my Lord *Tyrawley*, Mr. *Stanhope* and I, did not act, on that Occaſion, with great *INTEGRITY*, *according to the beſt of our* Underſtandings; nor, (with great Submiſſion to this moſt Honourable Houſe) ſhall I ever be aſham'd to own an Opinion, which was then, not only the common Senſe of the Army, but agreeable to the Deſires and Intereſt of the whole Kingdom of *England*. In the Earl of *Peterborow*'s farther Anſwer to this Queſtion, he is pleas'd to ſay, —*That notwithſtanding this, the Earl of* Galway *brought the Army into the Plains of* Valencia, *the direct contrary Route to that of* Arragon, *and into all thoſe Dangers which he was to avoid, by marching by the Head of the* Tagus. In Reply to this Anſwer I ſhall only obſerve,

'that

'that I had not the Command of that Army
'(which consisted of Three Separate Bodies,
'*English*, *Portuguese* and *Dutch*) but the Marq.
'*das Minas*, from whom I always received Or-
'ders, and the Battle of *Almanza* was fought
'by the Unanimous Approbation of a Coun-
'cil of War; nor could the Resolutions of
'that Council have ever been executed, had
'there been the least Difference in Opinion,
'because each Commander of a Separate
'Corps might have refused to march.

'For the occasion of our moving towards
'*Almanza*, I must beg leave to refer to my
'Narrative, where I have mention'd more
'at large; that in order to execute the Re-
'solutions of those Councils of War, where
'it was agreed we should march to *Madrid*
'by the way of *Arragon*, but first to destroy
'the Enemies Magazines on the Frontiers of
'*Valencia*, I went with the Marquis *das*
'*Minas* in the beginning of *April* to *Tecla*,
'where the Enemies chief Magazines lay,
'and from thence to *Villena*, where we had
'Advice of their Troops being assembled
'at *Almanza*, upon which that Council was
'held, wherein the Battle was unanimously
'resolv'd on. The Earl of *Peterborow* is
'pleas'd to add a Reason for his Opinion;
'—*That the Duke of* Savoy *and Prince* Eu-
'gene *had declared their Sentiments for a*
'Defensive War *at that time in* Spain, *and*
'*had Communicated their Thoughts to* Charles
'*the* III. *upon that Subject, to the certain*
'*Knowledge of the Earl of* Peterborow, *as*
'*he can make appear by Authentick Papers from*
'*the King of* Spain.

'I shall not take upon Me to deny a mat-
'ter of Fact which his Lordship so positively

'affirms,

Digitized by Google

affirms, but I have been credibly inform'd, that the Duke of *Marlborough* and my Lord *Godolphin* did both of them assure this most Honourable House, that *the true Project against* Toulon *was not concerted by the Earl of* Peterborow, *Prince* Eugene *and the Duke of* Savoy; *but first sat on foot by the Duke of* Marlborough with Count *Maffey* in *Flanders*, and finish'd in *England*, with the Counts *Maffey* and *Briançon*; but did not require that any Troops should be sent from *Spain*; nor was ever communicated to the Earl of *Peterborow*; which, indeed, his Lordship seems to be aware of, when he says, not long after, *that the Project against* Toulon, *as settled by him, had been so alter'd, that the Duke of* Savoy *publickly declared his Dislike of engaging in it.* — And yet it is most certain, that his Royal Highness did engage in an Attempt against *Toulon*, pursuant to the Project concerted in *England*; and tho' that Attempt did not prove entirely successful, it had a very good Effect: For thereby a great Body of the Enemies Troops were diverted from acting elsewhere; and a considerable Damage was done to the Fleet and Magazines of *France*.

What his Lordship says, concerning a Project that was formed for the Taking of *Origuela* before the Opening of the Campaign, is very true; but that Project being afterwards found impracticable, for want of Provisions, and the Campaign drawing near, the Earl *Rivers*'s Troops, which had been quartered, after their Landing at *Alicant*, in the nearest and most Commodious Towns for their Reception,

were

'were ordered to remove to the *Oya de Castilla*, two short days March from the 'places where they lay before, that the 'Enemy might not get between them and 'the rest of our Quarters, to surprise us.

'In the Earl's Answer to the Fifth Question, he says — *The King of* Spain, *when the 'Troops were marching into* Murcia *towards 'the Enemy, assembled a Council of War, to 'no other purpose, but to send by the Hands of 'his Secretary of State a Protest, with his Reasons why he would not march with the Army, 'but go to protect his Subjects in* Catalonia; *the 'Contents of which Protest the Earl very well 'remembers, having had a Copy of it by the 'King's Order.* His Lordship's Memory, as 'positive as he is, must have fail'd him extreamly in this Matter; for the Army never did march into *Murcia*, nor any part 'of it, except a Detachment of the Troops 'under his Lordship's Command, which 'return'd from thence with very ill Success; 'and whatever he may averr to have been 'the Reason of the King of *Spain*'s leaving 'the Army, and going to *Catalonia*, 'tis certain his Journey thither was fix'd long before the Army assembled, for no other Reason that I ever yet heard of, but because he 'had a mind to redress some Disorders there; 'And His Majesty always promis'd to be 'back again by the time our Army should 'be ready to take the Field: And it is notoriously known, that the *Reasons for that 'Journey* were thought *so insufficient*, that 'not only all the Foreign Generals and Ministers, but even the City and Kingdom of '*Valencia*, by their Deputies, protested against it.

'As

'As to what the Earl of *Peterborow* is 'pleas'd to say, concerning those Instru-'ments which he has to *produce as Proofs of* 'the King of Spain *having been over-ruled on* 'many occasions in what he propos'd for the 'publick Service.—I can only Reply, that I 'do not remember to have seen any of those 'Proofs, except a Letter of the King of 'Spain's to his Lordship, where his Majesty 'observes, that the *English*, *Portugueze* and 'Dutch Generals had refused him Men to 'send to *Majorca*, in Councils of War held 'on the 17th and 19th of *January*; from 'whence I hope I may reasonably infer the 'great Probability of those Generals having 'been of Opinion, but two days before, 'against dividing the Troops: And I must 'say my Behaviour to the King of Spain, 'whilst I had the Honour to serve under 'him, was such, that he never had occasion 'to *Complain* against me, by his Ministers 'to the Queen, as he did *most strenuously*, by 'the Count *de Gallas*, against the Earl of 'Peterborow.

GALWAY.

Besides the *Protests* of the Lords before-mention'd, My Lord *Galway* had some Amends made him by the Publick, for the *Censure* past upon him in the House of Lords. For it is observable, that the next day, (*January* 13th) a Letter, with a Copy of Verses address'd to his Lordship, was publish'd here, and receiv'd with general Satisfaction; which expressing the grateful Sense this Nation entertains of his Lordship's *Services*, and, at least, *honest Endeavours*, I think my self oblig'd in Justice to his Lordship, to insert 'em here, being as follows:

SIR,

'THE enclosed Verses, addressed to the Earl of *Galway*, were occasioned 'by our Misfortune at *Almanza*, which 'Subject being at present revived on the account of a late Action in *Spain*, I thought 'they might be no improper Entertainment 'to the Town, and therefore did my self the 'Honour to communicate them to you.

Philopatrius.

Verses in Praise of the Earl of Galway.

To the Earl of GALWAY.

Repine not, Sir, at Fortune's partial Laws;
Who often frowns upon the juster Cause:
The Lawrel-wreath, with like deserv'd Renown,
May both the Victor and the Vanquish'd crown.
Nor mourn the swift Vicissitudes of *Fate*,
That Name should teach you what attends the Great.
Successful Acts depend not on the Will,
And Virtue, though 'tis croſt, is Virtue still.

Think on *Rome*'s Eagles by *Marcellus* led,
Think on the *Fabii* and *Emilius* dead,
Who to their Country sacrificing all,
Rose by Defeat, and triumph'd in their Fall.
Will not Great *William*'s Fame outlast the Sun?
And has not *Luxemburgh* a Battel won?
Churchill, 'tis own'd, ne're yielded to a Foe;
But *Pompey* was o'ercome, and *Cæsar* too.
Apply, great Sir, these just Examples Home,
Britain *can ne'er be more ingrate than* Rome.

Fate's

Digitized by Google

Fate's dark Decrees did that black Day ordain,
That Wrong ſhould triumph, and Oppreſſion reign;
Yet *Galway* long 'gainſt Numbers kept the Field,
Numbers by *Mars* led on, by *Jove* upheld,
With Fury ſo heroically great,
Repell'd the Torrent, and diſputed Fate,
So well the *Chief* and *Soldier* did maintain,
That Victory was partial long in vain:
The Gods ſuſpected much their own Decree,
And Fate grew doubtful of her Deſtiny.

Thy honeſt Wounds will teſtify thy Fame,
And ſhow, tho' Fortune waves, that thou'rt the ſame.
Wounds deck the Hero with diſtinguiſh'd Grace,
And write the beſt Encomium in his Face.
From thoſe red Monuments of Fame we're taught,
To think of nothing but how *Galway* fought.
We view no more *Almanza* with Regret,
But in his Deeds our Country's Loſs forget.

The Painter's Pencil may with artful Care
Nicely deſcribe the Prelude of a War,
Or ſet the Hero in a glorious Light,
Eager of Fame, and burning for the Fight.
But who can tell the Vigilance and Pain
That fill'd thy Breaſt, and work'd thy lab'ring Brain;
Buſy to act the General's better Part,
And to ſupply the Want of Force with Art?
What Hand can paint thoſe unexampled Toils,
That mock'd the Victor's Arms, and ſham'd his Spoils;

Digitized by Google

That could retrieve that gallant ſlaughter'd Hoſt,
Which *Britiſh* Arms *unaided* had not loſt?

Berwick could now more humble Thoughts endure,
In Victory it ſelf but ill ſecure.
The Warrior's Wreath he drop'd, and bluſh'd to own
The fruitleſs Trophies he ſo late had won.

Is this the Harveſt which my Lawrels bear,
And do my boaſted Triumphs vaniſh here?
Are theſe th'Effects of ſlaughter'd Foes? *He ſaid.*
Thus *Pyrrhus* vanquiſh'd, and thus *Pyrrhus* fled.
What means this Riddle in the conquering Cauſe?
Or ſure my Fancy gives my Judgment Laws,
And never ſuch a Scene of Triumph roſe,
Or *Hydra's* are renewed in *Britiſh* Foes,
Or ſome nocturnal Fantom *France* deceives,
And decks my Brow with viſionary Wreaths.
Not ſo. Unerring *Galway*'s prudent Aim
Retards the Progreſs of my growing Fame,
He ſtill determines all Events in One,
To croſs my Meaſures, and advance his own;
And, as to Nutriment Men Poiſons turn,
Makes ev'n malignant Planets kindly burn.
Such Praiſe I muſt (however too ſevere
The Sound may prove in Royal *Philip*'s Ear)
On my great Adverſary's Worth beſtow,
And love the Warrior, tho' I have the Foe.

He ſpoke, and did the adverſe Chief behold,
With Valour cautious, and with Caution bold;

Buſy

Busy his shatter'd Legions to repair,
And give a different Prospect to the War:
Industrious each commodious Ground to gain,
And watchful to redeem *Almanza*'s Plain.
So when fierce *Hannibal* (his Foes o'ercome)
Insulted *Italy*, and threatned *Rome*,
The wary *Fabius*, with delusive Wiles,
And cunning Feints, the Conqueror beguiles;
Watchful and wise diverts impending Fate,
And, by *delaying well*, preserves the State.

Homer, who best of Poets understood
To temper Heroes, or to form a God,
Makes bold rash Heat to cooler Conduct yield,
And Hotspur *Mars* to *Pallas* quits the Field.

On the other Hand, the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Friends publish'd a Letter from the Duke of *Marlborough* to his Lordship, which was lodg'd in the House of Lords, with several other Papers, upon the forementioned Examinations, made by that Illustrious Assembly, of his Lordship's Conduct in *Spain*; which Letter was as follows:

My

Digitized by Google

My Lord,

The Duke of Marlboro's Letter to the Earl of Peterborow.

'THO' we have no direct Account of your Lordſhip's Progreſs ſince the Relief of *Barcelona*, yet the Advices from ſeveral other parts, as well as the Enemies Frontiers, agree ſo well, and we are naturally ſo inclined to believe readily what we wiſh, that I perſwade my ſelf there is no Reaſon to doubt of your having ſome time ſince brought the King to *Madrid*. As this good News has been indulg'd here with the greateſt Satisfaction, I do with no leſs Pleaſure take this freſh Opportunity of Congratulating your Lordſhip on the Glorious Occaſion; which is by all Hands chiefly attributed to your *Valour* and good *Conduct*. The whole Confederacy is full of Joy for the Advantages this *wonderful* Succeſs will produce to the Publick; and I aſſure you, I am no leſs ſo, for the Addition it has made to your Lordſhip's Glory, in which no Man alive takes more part than I do. After ſuch *ſurprizing* Events, there is nothing that we may not expect from you; therefore I hope your Lordſhip will not think us unreaſonable in our Hopes, that we ſhall ſoon hear of the entire Reduction of *Spain* to the Obedience of their Lawful Sovereign, for which you ſeem'd deſigned by Providence to be the happy Inſtrument; and I heartily wiſh you all manner of Succeſs in the accompliſhing this great Work.

'We have reduced * *Oſtend*, and are now making all poſſible Diligence in the neceſ-

'ſary

'ſary Preparations for the Siege of † *Menin*, 'and hope, with the Bleſſing of God, we 'ſhall not end our Campaign there. I am, 'with Truth and Reſpect,

My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's Moſt

Faithful Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

Note, *that* * Oſtend *was ſurrender'd on the 6th of* July, 1706: *That* † Menin *was inveſted on the 23d of that Month: That about the middle of* Auguſt *the Earl of* Peterborow *was ſent away from the Camp towards* Genoa *to ſollicit Money for King* Charles; *and that thereupon the Earl of* Galway *had the Sole Command of the United* Engliſh *Army conferr'd upon him.*

N. B. *Theſe Notes were made by the Publiſher of this Letter.*

It was generally believ'd that the Lords would have been contented, with having paſſed a ſlight *Occaſional Cenſure* on the Earl of *Galway*: which ſeem'd the more probable, becauſe the moſt conſiderable Peers of both Parties, had ſpoken very Honourably of him in the forementioned Debates: But on *Friday* the 17th of *January*, he was Summoned to attend their Lordſhips the *Monday* following. My Lord *Galway* being then indiſpos'd with a Rheumatiſm and the Gout, and therefore unable to obey that order; the Lords ſent him a Queſtion in Writing, *viz.*

Why

Digitized by Google

Question put to my Lord Galway, *why he gave the Right to the* Portugueze *in* Spain.

Why, whilst he commanded the British *Forces in* Spain, *he gave the Right to the* Portugueze? To this the Earl of *Galway* sent an Answer, importing, *That by the Treaty with* Portugal, *the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country; and that in order to engage them to march to* Madrid, *he was oblig'd to allow them the same Honour; for otherwise, they would never have stir'd out of* Portugal. Tho' this Reason seem'd very plausible: and it is certain, that if the *Portugueze* had not march'd into *Castile*, upon my Lord *Galway*'s refusing to give them the Right in *Spain*, his Lordship would certainly have been generally reflected on, for losing the vast Benefit that was reasonably expected from the Conjunction of the *Portugueze*, with King *Charles*'s Forces, on a *Punctilio of Military Honour:* yet, (I suppose, lest such a *Condescension* should be drawn into a *Precedent*) the Lords thought fit to * resolve, by a Majority of 64 Voices against 44, *That the Earl of* Galway, *in Yielding the Post of Her Majesty's Troops to the* Portugueze *in* Spain, *acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial Crown of* Great Britain.

Which is Voted dishonourable to the British *Nation.*

* Jan. 24.

A Week after, (being the last day of *January*) the Lords resum'd the Consideration of the State of the Nation in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*; and debated, *why there were but about* 13700 *effective Men at the Battle of* Almanza, *when the Parliament had provided for above* 29000: After which, their Lordships appointed a Committee to inquire into that matter. It is observable, that in this Debate, no manner of Fault was found with my Lord *Galway:* and that the whole Blame was laid in the late Ministry.

The Lords inquire into the effective Men in Spain *at the time of the Battle of* Almanza.

I

I acquainted you in my last, that the Commons had granted the following Sums; *viz.* *Moneys Granted by the Commons.*

On the 5th of *December*, 1710.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
1.	For 40000 Seamen,	208000	00	0
2.	For the Ordinary of the Navy,	120000	00	0

On the 23d of that Month.

3.	For 40000 Land-Forces,	919092	03	6

They have since granted the following Sums.

On the 4th of *January*.

4.	For Additional Forces of 10000 Men,	177511	03	6
5.	For the Queen's Proportion of 3000 *Palatines*,	34251	13	4
6.	For the Proportion of 4639 *Saxons*,	43251	12	6
7.	For the Proportion of *Bothmar*'s Dragoons,	9269	16	6
8.	For the Troops of Augmentation	220000	00	0
9.	For the Office of Ordnance,	130000	00	0

The 8th of the same Month they granted,

10.	For 1 Years Interest on Debentures,	49357	17	2
11.	For the Charge of Transports,	144000	00	0
12.	For the Subsidies Payable to the Allies,	478956	16	7

And the next day, (*Jan.* 9th.)

13.	For Guards, Garrisons, & Invalids,	546108	17	8

The 16th of the same Month.

14.	For making Exchequer Bills *Specie*.	45000	00	0
	Total,	4996800	00	9

Digitized by Google

But 'tis observable, that the Establishments in *Spain*, and *Portugal*, and some other small Branches, are not * yet provided for.

* Febru. 1st.

Abuses in the Victualling Office.

On the 3d of *January*, Mr. (*Harley*,) Chancellor of the *Exchequer* acquainted the Commons, 'That on Examinations relating to 'the Navy, taken before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, some considerable Abuses had been discover'd in the 'Victualling; and that a Member of that 'House was named therein: Upon which the Commons resolved to present an Address to the Queen, to have those Examinations laid before them; which being done accordingly, and the same refer'd to a Committee, Mr. *Ridge*, the Member nam'd therein, desired that he might attend that Committee, to make his Innocency appear; which was granted; and I don't hear that any thing has, yet, been proved against him.

Mr. Ridge *admitted to clear himself.*

On the 8th of *January*, the Commons resolved to present four Addresses to the Queen, for several Accounts to be laid before them; one particularly, for an Account of the *Distribution of the Contingencies, and Forrage, and Waggon-Money, granted for the Forces in* Flanders: But tho' Her Majesty complied with the desires of the other Three Addresses; yet in relation to that about the *Contingencies*, Her Majesty sent * an Answer by Mr. Secretary St. *John*, *That it was not possible, from the nature of the Service, which requires the utmost Secrecy, for any account of them to be made, but that they were really distributed.*

* January 16. *Address about the* Contingencies *cannot be complied with.*

The *Publick Credit* having received a great Wound by the *late Changes*, and that Evil rather Increasing than Abating, the Com-

Digitized by Google

Commons thought fit, in order to remove the Fears and Jealousies of those who had lent Money to the Government, to make a † Vote, *That they would take care effectually to discharge the Publick Debts*: And a few days * after, a Committee was appointed to examine and state those Debts.

† January 7. *A Vote for the Payment of Publick Debts.*

* January 10.

Notwithstanding this Resolution, the *Publick Credit* lay still in a Languishing Condition, and the Scarcity of Money daily increased: which being, in great measure, ascrib'd to the vast number of Exchequer Bills that were in Trade, and to the Discount that was on those Bills, the Commons on the 13th of *January*, resolv'd *to grant a Supply to the Queen, to enable Her Majesty to make a Contract for the answering of all* Non Specie Exchequer Bills, *and converting them into* Specie. Three days * after, they resolv'd to grant 45000 *l.* a Year for that purpose: But the Contract which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are treating about with the Bank of *England*, for making the said Bills *Specie*, is not yet fully setled.

Resolution to make Exchequer Bills *Specie.*

* January 16.

On the 15th of *January*, upon the reading of a Petition complaining of the great number of *Palatines* inhabiting in one House, in one of the Suburbs of this City, called *Southwark*; a Committee was appointed to inquire, *upon what Invitation or Incouragement the* Palatines *came over, and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into* Britain; *and for maintaining them here.*

Petition &c. against the Palatines.

Whether upon a Supposition that the *Palatines* were incouraged to come over by the late *Act for a general Naturalization*, or whether this was only the Pretence, a Bill was that very day order'd to be brought in

Bill to repeal the Naturalization *Act.*

to repeal the ſaid Act. This Bill had a quick and eaſy Paſſage, inſomuch that it was yeſterday (*January* 31ſt) ſent up to the Lords for their Concurrence: But it is remarkable, that if it was deſigned to prevent the *French* Refugees from enjoying the Benefit of the Naturalization, it had, in ſome meaſure, a contrary Effect: For, whereas ſince the Paſſing of the Act, which by this Bill is to be Repeal'd, ſcarce 1800 of them took the Advantage of it; above two thouſand have been Naturalized, ſince the Motion for Repealing it was made.

Great numbers of French *Refugees Naturalized.*

On the 17th of *January*, and the following days of that Month, ſeveral Accounts were laid before the Commons (purſuant to their Addreſſes) of *Penſions* payable out of the divers Branches of Her Majeſty's Revenues: But no Reſolution has yet been taken about thoſe Penſions.

Accounts of Penſions laid before the Commons.

On the 18th of *January*, the Commons agreed to the Reſolution, taken the day before in a Grand Committee, upon *Ways* and *Means*, that the *Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry be further continued* for one Year, from the 23d of *June*, 1711. to the 24th of *June*, 1712. and order'd a Bill to be brought in thereupon. This Bill having, in leſs than a Fortnight, paſs'd through both Houſes, the Queen, who happened to be a little indiſpos'd with the Gout, commiſſion'd ſeveral Lords to give it the Royal Aſſent, which they did on the laſt day of *January*. The ſame day, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, came to ſeveral Reſolutions, to continue the Subſidy of Poundage, and the Duties on Leather, and Coals; and to lay an Additional Duty on Candles, for the

Ways *and* Means.

The Malt Act paſs'd by Commiſſion. Jan. 31.

Other Ways *and* Means.

Term

Term of 32 Years: which are to be a Fund, either for a *Lottery*, or for the Purchase of *Annuities*.

Two Days * before, the Engrossed *Bill for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the number of Officers in the House of Commons*, being read a third time, in that House, and the Question put, whether it should pass; it occasion'd a Debate, wherein several Members in the Court-Interest, endeavour'd, by many Arguments, to shew the Inconveniency of such a Bill, especially, at this Juncture; but the Country Party prevailing, the Question was carried in the Affirmative, and the Bill sent up to the Lords. However, 'tis the general Opinion that their Lordships will reject it, as they did the last Session of Parliament.

* Jan. 29.

Debate about the Bill for limiting the number of Officers in the House of Commons; which is sent to the Lords.

The next * day, being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King *Charles* I. the same was observ'd as usual; and Dr. *Higden* Preach'd in the Queen's Chappel at St. *James's*, (tho' not before Her Majesty, who, as I told you before, happen'd to be indispos'd) the Bishop of *Chester* before the Lords, and Dr. *Friend* before the Commons. Both Houses being met again the next day, they order'd, severally, their Thanks to be return'd to that Prelate and Doctor, with a Desire to print their Sermons: in which if there be any thing uncommon, I shall give you an account of it in my next.

* Jan. 30.

Martyrdom of K. Charles I. observ'd.

These are all the Material Transactions that happen'd the last Month, in the House of Commons, most of whose time has been taken up by Controverted Elections; of which it were tedious and improper to give you the *Detail*. It may suffice

Controverted Elections take up a great deal of time.

to

to tell you, that as the Church-Party prevails in that House, so the Votes are in most Cases, gone against the *Whiggs*: Which however is no more than the *Whiggs* have done before, when they had a Majority.

Having entertain'd you about the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, I pass on to the *Convocation*, which being met the 17th of *January*, according to their last Prorogation, they were further Prorogued to the 24th, when the Queen's Licence, under the Broad Seal, was brought by the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to impower them to sit and do Business, in as ample a manner as was ever granted since the *Reformation*; directed to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as President and Metropolitan; or in his Absence, to the Bishop of *London*; or, in the Absence of both, to the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, to preside over them. This *Licence* was receiv'd with great Joy and Satisfaction: Those who formerly oppos'd the Prerogative claim'd by the Archbishop, looking upon it as a sign of their Victory; and the others, who, profess more *Moderation* than the rest, not being sorry that this Expedient was found, if not to extinguish, at least to suspend the late unhappy Differences between both Houses of *Convocation*; which afforded just matter of Offence to the Laity, and drew a Contempt upon the Clergy. An Address of Thanks to Her Majesty being sent down from the Higher House to the Lower, was unanimously agreed upon; and the whole House went up with that unanimous Resolution to the President and Ten Suffragan Bishops assembled in the *Jerusalem* Chamber:

The Convocation meets, Jan. 17. *and is further Prorogued.*

The Queen's Licence brought to them, Jan. 24.

Receiv'd with universal Joy.

Digitized by Google

Chamber: Upon which the President told the Prolocutor, that he would, the next Day, know when Her Majesty would be pleas'd, that both Houses should attend Her with their Address; and so adjourn'd till the 26th in the Morning; to which the Lower House agreed, and adjourn'd themselves to the same time. On the 26th the President sent for the whole Lower House to the *Jerusalem* Chamber, where he acquainted them that Her Majesty would be attended with their Address, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon the next Day; But that being a little indisposed, it was Her Pleasure a small Number of each House should present it. Hereupon it was order'd, That only the President and Two Bishops of the Higher House, and the Prolocutor and four Members of the Lower House should go up with it to St. *James*'s: Which they did accordingly, the 27th, at the Time appointed, and presented to Her Majesty the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Convocation's Address to the Queen.

"WE Your Majesties most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of *Canterbury*, in Convocation Assembled, having Received Your Majesties most Gracious Licence by the Hands of the Lord *Dartmouth*, hold our selves bound in Duty and Gratitude, to Return our most humble Acknowledgments for the same, and for the pious Zeal and Care Your Majesty is pleased to Express thereby, for the Honour of Religion in general, and particularly for the Doctrine, Discipline and Worship of the Church of *England*.

"And

'And we humbly crave Leave to Assure 'Your Majesty, That according to the Trust, 'and Confidence You Repose in us, we will 'Apply our selves seriously to Deliberate 'upon whatsoever shall appear to us Neces'sary, Fit, and Convenient for the Honour 'and Service of Almighty God, the Good 'and Quiet of the Church, and the Govern'ment thereof, as by Law Established.

'We will also, with all Respect and Du'ty, Receive and Consider whatsoever shall 'be sent to us from Your Majesty, in pursu'ance of Your Gracious Intention signified 'in the said Licence, and will Cheerfully 'and Constantly pay the Fidelity and Alle'giance which we have all Sworn to Your 'Majesty, whom we pray God to continue 'Long and Happily to Reign over us.

Her Majesties *ANSWER* to this Address was,

The Queen's Answer.

I Take this Address from Both Houses of Convocation very kindly.

I have done My Part, and Expect that you will lay aside every thing which may hinder the good Effect of my Licence, and Apply your selves heartily to those Weighty Matters, which tend to the Honour of our Holy Religion, and the Welfare of my Subjects.

The Queen's Second Letter to the Convocation, Dated Jan. 29.

The Convocation being met again on the last Day of *January*, and the Lower House sent for up to the *Jerusalem* Chamber, the Queen's Second Letter, directed to the President was read over to both Houses, recommending to them to take into their consideration, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Gracious Licence, the following Points, *viz.*

'The

Digitized by Google

'The *Drawing up a Representation of the present State of Religion among us*, with Regard to the late Excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness.

'The *Regulating* the *Proceedings* in *Excommunications*, and Reforming the Abuses by *Commutation-Money*.

'The *Preparing* a *Form*,

'For the *Visitation* of *Prisoners*, and particularly *Condemn'd Persons*.

'For *Admitting Converts*, from the Church of *Rome*, and such as shall renounce other Errors.

'For *Restoring* those that have *Relaps'd*.

'The *Establishing Rural Deans*, where they are not, and rendring them *useful*, where they are.

'The *Making Provision* for *Preserving* and *Transmitting* more exact *Terriers*, and Accounts of *Glebes*, Tithes, and other Possessions and Profits belonging to Benefices.

'The *Regulating Licenses for Matrimony*, according to the Cannon, in order to the more effectual *Prevention* of *Clandestine Marriages*.

Hereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, That an Order be made to return Her Majesty their most Dutiful Thanks for Her Gracious Letter; and also that they would unanimously endeavour heartily to pursue the Ends of it: In order to which proper Committees were appointed by Both Houses, after which they adjourn'd to the 7th Instant.

I promis'd you in my last to give you an Account of the Duke of *Marlborough*'s Reception here, and shall now be as good as my Word. His Grace, as I told you before, arrived on the 28th of *December*; *The Duke of* Marlboro's *Arrival and Reception.*

and upon his Entrance into the City, about Five a Clock in the Evening, his Coach was attended by Multitudes of People with Links and Flambeaux; who by their Acclamations, (call'd here Huzza's) express'd their Joy at his Grace's happy Return. Tho' the Duke well knows the Instability, and Emptiness of the Applause of the Vulgar; yet he could not but be well pleas'd to see himself so welcome to a Mobility, which some Months before was tumultuous in Favour of Dr. *Sacheverel*, the main Occasion, or rather Pretence of the late Distractions and Alterations, which seem'd principally intended to reach, if not himself personally, at least his neareſt Relations. However his Grace, who never courted nor affected Popularity, thought it Prudence, especially in this Juncture, to avoid the least Shew of it, and therefore instead of going directly to St. *James*'s House, bid his Coach drive to *Mountague*-House, where having rested an Hour or two, he went out by a private Door, leaving the Mobility behind. Immediately upon his Arrival at St. *James*'s he waited upon the Queen, who gave him a very gracious Reception, and discoursed with him about half an Hour; after which his Grace went to his Apartment.

December 29.

The next Morning his Grace was summon'd to, and assisted at a Committee of the Privy-Council, and that Day and the following his Grace receiv'd the Visits of the Earl of *Rochester*, President of the Council, the Earl of *Powlet*, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, and other Persons in the Ministry. However it was, for many Days, a Question among the Publick, whether his Grace had an Interview

He is visited by the New Ministers.

view with the Person, who seem'd to have the greatest share both in the Queen's Confidence and in the Management of Affairs: But those who had a near Inlight in the Intrigues of the Court were perswaded, that Her Majesty had resolv'd to remove any Strangeness and Coldness that might be between them: And the Event justified their Conjectures.

The Queen resolves to reconcile him with Mr. Harley.

In the mean time, the Uncertainty whether the Duke of *Marlborough* should be continued in his Command in *Flanders*, cast a fresh Damp upon the *Publick Credit*. Wherefore it was the general Wish and Expectation of the most wealthy and substantial Citizens, that in order to remove that fatal Doubt, his Grace should receive the Thanks, if not of both, at least of either of the Two Houses of Parliament. But his Grace's Friends in the House of Lords having already been disappointed in the Motion that was made for it (as I told you in my last) were shy of attempting it a Second Time: the rather, because they found the Majority of that House inclin'd to pass that Compliment on the Earl of *Peterborow*: And those his Grace has in the House of Commons thinking themselves too few to dare to attempt it at all: So that instead of having the Thanks of either House, his Grace had the Mortification to see an invidious and scurrilous *Letter* publish'd, suppos'd to be written *to the Mayor of St. Albans*, and Containing *Reasons why a certain great General had not the Thanks of either of the Two Houses of Parliament*, &c.

Expectation of his being thanked by the Parliament, disappointed.

Scurrilous Letter, why a certain General had not received the Thanks of either House.

This, together with some dubious Expressions, that came out of the Duke's Mouth, in the Debates about the Affairs of *Spain*, encreas'd the Apprehension of many, that his Grace would gratify his private Disgust, and lay down his Commission; it being, they thought, natural for his Resentment to suggest, 'That he had acquired a sufficient Stock of Honour and Wealth, 'to despise the Frowns of Fortune; that 'twould 'be derogatory to his Character to stoop to the

See la Clef du Cabinet des Princes, Janu. 1711. p. 36.

Authors of the Disgrace of his Relations; who, whatever their Pretences might be, would never heartily embrace his Interest, and contribute to the Support of the Glory he had already gain'd; That the Fate of War being uncertain, the least Diminution of the Prosperity that had hitherto attended the Arms of the Allies, might be charg'd on him as a Crime, whereas if any Misfortune should befal them under another General, the Court would have Reason to regret the Loss of so prosperous a Commander, and to court him to serve again, which would add a fresh Lustre to his Reputation. But his Grace, who, upon his Departure from *Holland*, had promis'd the States General and Prince *Eugene* not to abandon the Common Cause, resolv'd to act the Part of a *True Hero*, and *Good Patriot*, and indeed, of a *consummate Politician*; and to sacrifice his *private Disgusts* to the *Publick Welfare*, by concerting Measures with the *New Ministry*, with the same Confidence and hearty Zeal, as he did with the Old: Wisely considering, that the Preserving his Command in *Flanders*, was the most effectual means to maintain his Credit Abroad, and to retrieve his Interest at Home. Pursuant to this prudent Counsel, his Grace, on the 19th of *January*, made a free Resignation of his Dutchess's Places at Court; by delivering into Her Majesty's Hands the Key of Groom of the Stole. This voluntary Sacrifice of a Person so dear to his Grace, but who had had the Misfortune to incur the Queen's Displeasure, was so acceptable to Her Majesty, that she was pleas'd not only to renew his Commission, but likewise to make a Disposition of the other Generals, entirely to his Grace's Satisfaction: Of which, and of other material Transactions, I shall give you an Account by another Opportunity, having already exceeded the Bounds I have prescribed to myself in this Monthly Letter. In the meantime I remain, Sir, &c.

The Duke of Marlborough resolves not to lay down his Command.

He resigns his Dutchess's places. Jan. 19th.

The other Generals settled to his entire Satisfaction.

Digitized by Google

The Humble Representation of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, presented to Her Majesty, on Saturday, the 10th Day of February, 1710.

Die Jovis 8 Februarii, 1710.

'WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in 'Parliament Assembled, do, with all Humility and 'Thankfulness, Acknowledge Your great Goodness 'and Condescension, in ordering to be laid before us 'many Letters and Papers relating to the War in *Spain*, 'by which, and by the Examination of divers Persons, 'and by the Assistance of the Earl of *Peterborow*, who, 'by Your Majesties Permission, inform'd us, with great 'Exactness, of many Particulars, and gave us a very 'Faithful, Just and Honourable Account of the Councils 'of War held in *Valencia*, We have been enabled to 'Discover some of those many Miscarriages which have 'Disappointed the Hopes Your Majesty, and all *Europe*, 'justly Conceiv'd from the Resolutions of Your Parliaments; And had they been Pursued with as much Care 'by those whom Your Majesty Intrusted, as they were 'taken with Zeal and good Affection, the Success, by 'the Blessing of God, might have Answer'd those Expectations.

'When we Consider how generously Your Majesty 'Engaged in this War for Asserting the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Rights of the House of *Austria* to the 'Spanish Monarchy, which had been Wrested from them 'by the Artifices and Usurpations of the *French* King, 'when a Prince of that Illustrious Family came to Your 'Majesty for Refuge against Oppression, and that Your 'Majesty had Received him into Your Protection, Mov'd thereunto not only by your own innate Goodness, but 'by the Voice of your People too, who were ready to sacrifice their Lives and Treasure for the Support of Your 'Majesty in the Defence of so Righteous a Cause; And 'when we further Consider what would have been the 'Happy Fruits of a Successful War in *Spain*, the Honour 'of Your Majesty, the Safety, Wealth, and Prosperity

'of

'of Your Own Dominions, and the Lasting Peace of 'Europe; we are Astonish'd to find, that any Employ'd 'by Your Majesty should Contribute to the Disappoint-'ment of so Glorious a Design, or so much as Neglect 'to Promote it.

'We were extremely Surpriz'd to find, by all the 'Accounts now before us, That of the 29395 Men given 'by Parliament for the Service of the War in *Spain*, there 'should be present in *Spain*, at the time of the Battle of 'Almanza, only 13759.

'However the Earl of *Galloway*, who Commanded 'your Majesties Troops at that time in *Spain*, may 'have deserv'd to be Censur'd in other respects, we 'cannot Charge him with

'The Deficiency of 1710 Men twice reckon'd in the 'Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill*:

'Nor of 876 Men of Lord *Barrimore*'s Regiment, Re-'duc'd by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and was then Raising 'in *England*:

'Nor of 1833 Men allowed for Servants of the Offi-'cers belonging to the Regiments actually in *Spain*, and 'not Reduc'd at the time of the Battle:

'Nor of 151 of the Widows Men for all the Regi-'ments in *Spain* at that time:

'Nor of 3741 Men of the Regiments of *Farrington*, 'Hamilton, Mahun, Brudenel, Allen, and Toby Caulfeild, 'that were Reduc'd sometime before the Battle:

'Nor of the 622 Non-Commission'd Officers and 'Private Men of *Blosset*'s Regiment, that were Reduc'd 'by the Earl *Rivers*, and Incorporated into *Sybourg*'s.

'For whatever Defects there have been, these are 'most of them justly to be imputed to those who had 'the Management of Your Majesties Affairs here, whose 'Duty it was to give the Necessary Orders, and to re-'quire the due Execution of them, for a Service which 'the Nation had so much at Heart, as the Recovering 'Spain out of the Hands of the *French*.

'And therefore, whatever the Reasons may have 'been for reckoning the Regiments of *Hotham* and

'*Hill*

'*Hill* twice in the Eſtimate preſented to the Houſe of 'Commons; yet ſince the Number of Men demanded 'for that Years Service was readily Agreed to by them, 'we could not but be of Opinion, That the Two Re'giments upon the *Spaniſh* Eſtabliſhment, twice De'manded, and Provided for by Parliament, were not 'Supply'd as they ought to have been.

'And upon Conſideration of the other Deficiencies, 'we have found Reaſon to Reſolve,

'That by not Supplying the Deficiencies of the Men 'given by Parliament for the War in *Spain*, the Mi'niſters have greatly Neglected that Service, which 'was of the greateſt Importance.

'And yet Negligence, and the Profuſion of vaſt Sums 'of Money given by Parliament, are not the only Faults 'we have to lay before your Majeſty: We beg Leave to 'add that unaccountable Advice given at *Valencia*, for 'an Offenſive War at that time in *Spain*, and Approv'd 'of here, notwithſtanding it was well known how few 'Troops we had in *Spain*, even with the Addition of thoſe 'ſent with the Earl *Rivers*, and the fatal Battle of *Almanza* 'that enſued, the Steps that led to it, and the ſad Con'ſequences that attended it, under which we ſtill Labour.

'The Earl of *Gallway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General 'Stanhope, inſiſting in a Conference held at *Valencia* ſome'time in *January*, 170⅘, in the preſence of the King of 'Spain; and Your Majeſties Name being uſed in Main'tenance of their Opinion, for an Offenſive War, con'trary to the King of *Spain*'s Opinion, and that of all 'the General Officers and Publick Miniſters there (ex'cept the Marqueſs *Das Minas*) and that Opinion of the 'Earl of *Gallway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*, 'being Purſued in the Operations of the following Cam'paign, was the unhappy Occaſion of the Battle of *Al'manza*, and one great Cauſe of our Misfortunes in 'Spain, and of the Diſappointment of the Duke of 'Savoy's Expedition before *Thoulon*, Concerted with 'your Majeſty.

'And it appears by the Earl of *Sunderland*'s Letters,

'That

'That the Carrying on the War Offenſively in *Spain*, was 'Approv'd and Directed by the Miniſters, notwith-'ſtanding the Deſign of Attempting *Thoulon*, which the 'Miniſters at that time knew was Concerted with the 'Duke of *Savoy*; And therefore are juſtly to be blam'd 'for Contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to 'the Diſappointment of the Expedition againſt *Thoulon*.

'Before we Conclude this humble Addreſs to Your 'Majeſty, we think our ſelves oblig'd to acquaint Your 'Majeſty, That as the Earl of *Gallway* has, in yielding 'the Poſt of Your Majeſties Troops to the *Portugueſe* 'in *Spain*, acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial 'Crown of *Great Britain*, ſo we find the Earl of *Peter-'borow*, during the Time he had the Honour of Com-'manding the Army in *Spain*, did perform many Great 'and Eminent Services, and if the Opinion he gave in 'the Council of War at *Valencia*, had been followed, 'it might very probably have prevented the Misfor-'tunes that have ſince happen'd in *Spain*.

'Having laid before Your Majeſty this faithful Re-'preſentation of the Miſmanagements of thoſe Perſons 'intruſted with Your moſt Important Affairs, and to 'whoſe Councils and Conduct the fatal Miſcarriages of 'the War in *Spain* are, in great Meaſure, to be imputed, 'we have an entire Confidence, That Your Majeſty will 'give ſuch Orders, and take ſuch Meaſures, with re-'gard to our preſent Circumſtances, as may retrieve 'the bad Effects of that Unhappy Management to the 'Advantage of the Common Cauſe, and to the Obtain-'ing a Safe and Honourable Peace.

Her Majeſties moſt Gracious ANSWER *was,*

My Lords,

The Queen's Anſwer. *I AM Satisfied with the Examination you have had into the Management of the War in Spain, and Thank you for the Repreſentation you have laid before Me on that Subject.*

You may be Confident I will give the beſt Orders Our preſent Circumſtances can allow of, to put the Affairs of that Kingdom into a better Condition, and take ſuch Meaſures as may moſt effectually Contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cauſe.

FINIS.

Digitized by Google

London, March the 17th 17$\frac{1}{12}$.

SIR,

AN *unavoidable and involuntary Avocation*, of which I may give you an Account hereafter, has oblig'd me to write to you a Fortnight later than uſual: But I ſhall endeavour to make you Amends, and *Tarditatem Epiſtolæ, Amplitudine rerum compenſare.*

I acquainted you in my *Letter* for the Month of *January* (p. 70.) that, upon the cloſing of it, I was inform'd, That Mr. *Hill* had excus'd himſelf from going Envoy Extraordinary to the States-General, and Council of State in the *Spaniſh* Low-Countries: Whatever was the cauſe of his declining that Employment, the Queen did, ſoon after, appoint the Earl of *Orrery* in his room. This Nobleman being, by this time, arriv'd at the *Hague*, where you will have frequent Occaſions to Converſe with him, I hope a ſhort Sketch of his Character will not be unacceptable to you. He was formerly known by the Name of the Honourable *Charles Boyle*, Eſq; till the Death of his Elder Brother, whom he ſucceeded in his Title and Eſtate. As his Grand-Father, the Earl of *Orrery*, held a Conſidera-

* Jan. 11th. *The Earl of* Orrery *appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the States General, and to the Council of* Brabant. *His Character*

Digitized by Google

able Rank among the First-rate and illustrous Wits that adorn'd King *Charles* the Second's peaceful Reign, (such as the late and present Dukes of *Buckingham*, the Earls of *Dorset*, *Rochester*, and *Roscommon*, Sir *Charles Sidley*, &c.) so did the present Earl make a great Figure among the brightest Genius's, that began to flourish soon after the *Revolution*; who not only admir'd his Compositures, but were scarce ever pleas'd with their own, till they had pass'd his Approbation, whom they look'd upon as one of the most judicious Criticks of the Age. His Lordship had his Education at the University of *Oxford*, where he made such a Proficiency in the Learned Languages, that he signaliz'd his first Entrance into the World by a famous Dispute with Dr. *Bentley*, about the *Greek* Epistles that go under the Name of *Phalaris*; wherein the Polite young Gentleman was generally allow'd to have had the better of the Scholar. He was some Years after chosen Parliament-Man; and having, in the Beginning of this Reign, betook himself to Arms, he had a Regiment bestow'd upon him; was made Knight of the most Noble Order of the *Thistle*; and, by this Time is advanc'd to the Post of a Major-General. In the Month of *March*, 1706, he was marry'd to the Lady *Elizabeth Cecil*, only Sister to the Earl of *Exeter*; and on the 9th of the last Month he was Sworn One of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council; as was also the Earl of *Abingdon*, who, during the Proceedings of the House of Lords in relation to the Affairs of *Spain*, had been Chairman, or President

He is Sworn a Privy-Counsellor.

As is also the E. of Abingdon.

Digitized by Google

Preſident of their Lordſhips Committee, *with* great Applauſe.

Thoſe Proceedings took up ſo much Room in my laſt, that I was oblig'd to omit ſeveral Paſſages, of which, otherwiſe, I would have inform'd you. Among the reſt, I ſhould have taken Notice of Two Reports, which, about the Beginning of *January* laſt, paſs'd ſo current, that they were inſerted as Truths, in a Publick News-Paper, *viz.* That *Francis Gwynn*, Eſq; was appointed Poſt-Maſter General of *Great Britain*; and that *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; had reſign'd his Office of Treaſurer of the *Navy*, and was ſucceeded by *Ralph Freeman*, Eſq; But the firſt appear'd, ſoon after, to be altogether Falſe and Groundleſs; and tho' 'tis probable that Mr. *Walpole*, who was a Manager againſt Dr. *Sacheverel*, may be removed; and Mr. *Freeman*, a Perſon who holds a conſiderable Rank in the Houſe of Commons, being Chairman of the Committee of Elections, preferr'd in his Place, yet the ſame was not done, when I begun to write this Letter. *Two Falſe Reports.*

On the 18th of *January*, the Queen was pleaſed to create *John Lambert*, Eſq; an Eminent *French* Refugee Merchant in the City of *London*, a Baronet of *Great Britain*, in Conſideration of his great Services to the Government. For, upon the late Changes of the Miniſtry, when Money'd Men ſhut up their Caſhes; ſold their Shares in the Publick Funds; and National Credit ſunk apace, Sir *John Lambert*, was the moſt zealous and forward to ſupply the New-Lords Commiſſioners of the *Sir* John Lambert *made a Baronet*, Jan. 18. *His Eminent Services.*

Digitized by Google

Treasury, and in Company with some other Bankers, made Remittances for upwards of Four Hundred Thousand Pounds for the Support of Her Majesty's Armies Abroad. Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, introduc'd him to the Queen, who, with very Gracious Expressions, bestow'd upon him the Honour of a Baronet.

Several Regiments dispos'd of.

About this Time the Regiments of Lieutenant General *Meredith*, Major General *Mackartney*, and Brigadier *Honywood*, who having incurr'd the Queen's Displeasure, were suspended from their Commands, were dispos'd of, the First to the Earl of *Orrery*; the Second to Colonel *Kane*; and the Third to Colonel *Clayton*. At the same Time Major General *Sybourg*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Duke of *Schomberg*'s Regiment of Horse, was made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot that was the Earl of *Orrery*'s; and the Duke of *Schomberg* resign'd his own Regiment to his Son, the Marquis of *Harwich*, a Young Nobleman, who treads in the Foot-Steps of his valiant and illustrious Ancestors, and who has already made Two Campaigns in *Flanders*, as Volunteer, and Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of *Marlborough*, with universal Applause.

Various were the Reports about what Discourse pass'd between the Queen and the Duke of *Marlborough*, when his Grace resign'd his Dutchess's Places; but that Conversation being still a Secret, I shall not presume to say any thing about it. I shall only observe, That 'tis plain, by the Event, that Her Majesty, and Her New Ministers, thought it advisable to conti-

The Duke of Marlborough made easie in his Command of the Army.

tinue

nue his Grace in the Command of the *British* Forces, in *Flanders*; and that, in Order to make him easie, some Younger Generals under his Grace, were appointed to other Commands; so that there seems to be reason to hope, that the Duke of *Marlborough*, will have, at least in the Army, as much Satisfaction as formerly. However, the * Author of Four Letters that have lately been publish'd, and receiv'd with general Approbation; and wherein, with great Plausibility of Argument, he endeavours to justify the late Ministry, (in particular, the Duke of *Marlborough*,) as to the *Management of the WAR*, and the *Negotiations* of *PEACE*, concludes the last with this remarkable Passage: 'Some People, indeed, *(says* † *he)* would still pre-
'tend to put a good Face upon the Mat-
'ter, and do not question, from the Duke
'of *Marlborough*'s past Successes, that he
'will yet frighten our Enemies into an
'honourable Peace. But I must begg their
'Pardon, if I can't be of their Opinion;
'I am afraid he is not likely to do so
'much at this Time, when the Enemy are
'encourag'd to take Heart a-fresh; the
'Allies are full of Jealousies and Fears;
'and himself extreamly mortify'd. Things
'are not the same, any more than the
'Usage he meets with: When he is unea-
'sy in his Thoughts; undermin'd in the
'Favour of his Sovereign; and vilely
'misrepresented to the People; when his
'Want of Interest, at Home, makes it im-
'possible for the Allies to depend on the
'Hopes he gives them; when he is with-
out

* *He is generally suppos'd to be* Dr. H--e *Residentiary of* St. Pauls, *and Chaplain to the Army in* Flanders.

† *Page* 64, &c. *A remarkable Passage taken out of a Treatise, entitul'd,* The Negotiations for a Treaty of Peace, in relation to the D. of *Marlborough.*

Digitized by Google

'out Authority in his Army, where 'tis
'made Criminal to eſpouſe his Intereſt;
'and to fly in his Face, is the ſureſt Means
'to Advancement; when 'tis meritorious
'in his Officers to cabal againſt him; and
'the moſt Factious will be thought the moſt
'Deſerving: With what Heart can a Man,
'in theſe Circumſtances, ſerve? Or what
'Succeſs can be expected from him, when
'he is to depend upon profeſs'd Enemies
'for his Support? 'Tis little, I think, we
'can hope for, even from him hereafter,
'tho' that little be more than any Body
'elſe could do.

'But 'tis Time to draw to a Concluſion
'of this Argument, in which I have ſaid
'ſo much, that I flatter my ſelf I may be
'allow'd, not as a Favour by common
'Juſtice, to conclude from it, that nothing
'can be more falſe and groundleſs, than the
'malicious Aſperſions of theſe Men, who,
'without the leaſt Regard to Truth, Ho-
'nour, and good Conſcience, tell the
'World that the D—— of *M*——, in
'Conjunction with the late Miniſtry, was
'for perpetuating the War. If they ſhou'd
'deſcribe the D—— of *M*——— to be
'a ſhort, black, fattiſh, red fac'd, ill-ſhap'd
'Man, that loves to drink hard, never
'ſpeaks to be underſtood, is extreamly re-
'vengeful, and ill-bred; if they ſhould
'repreſent his Mind to be a Complication
'of all ill Qualities, and his Body to be
'the Image of Deformity, 'twou'd be as
'like him as the Picture thoſe Gentlemen
'draw of him. Nothing can be more ridicu-
'lous and abſurd, than to accuſe of a

Deſign

Digitized by Google

'Design to perpetuate the War, a Man 'who has, in every Respect, out-gone our 'Wishes, and has done more towards a 'good Peace, by his own Conduct, Address, 'and Ability, both in War and Peace; by 'his Conduct in the Field; by his Interest 'with his Allies; by his happy Temper to 'prevent, or make up Differences; by his 'Dexterity and Wisdom; by his great Hu'manity, and Sweetness of Behaviour, 'which is peculiar to him; by his Zeal for 'the Honour of the QUEEN, whom he 'has serv'd with more Affection than most 'Men ever did a Mistress, and by his true 'Concern for the Good of his Country, 'and the Liberty of *Europe*, in which he 'has few Equals: By these admirable 'Qualities, which so eminently shine in 'him, he has done more towards a good 'Peace, than all those that find Fault with 'him ever did, or will do, put them alto'gether: He has struck such a Terror into 'the Enemy, and preserv'd so perfect a 'harmony among our Allies, that nothing, 'Humanly Speaking, could have de'stroy'd our Hopes of a good Peace, but 'the Endeavours that have been us'd to 'destroy him. What Villany then was it 'to try, by Calumnies and Lyes, to ruin 'him who could not sink without draw'ing the Ruin of the Nation along with 'him? And 'tis that Consideration makes 'me express my self with so much Warmth. 'For, as for the Duke himself, he defies 'the feeble Efforts they make against him; 'their Malice may add to his Glory, by 'giving fresh Matter for him to shew the

World

'World how great a Man he is under all
'Tryals; but can laſtingly take nothing
'from it: For Time will diſſipate the
'thickeſt Miſts with which his Glory may
'be overcaſt; and the malicious Attacks
'of *Envy* and *Factions* may very ſoon turn
'upon themſelves; and, at worſt, Poſteri-
'ty will be juſt, and his Name will be
'immortal, and live for ever in Eſteem,
'while the *Writers of Scandal*, and their
'Maſters, are either bury'd in Oblivion, or
'remember'd with *Infamy* and *Deteſtation*.
'Tis not, therefore, the Perſon of the
'Duke of *M*——— I'm cencern'd for; but
'the Connexion, which the Fate of this
'poor Nation, of our Allies, of all *Europe*,
'has with it. 'Tis this diſturbs me, and,
'indeed, this, and only this diſturbs him;
'for were the Glory of the QUEEN ſe-
'cur'd, and the Safety of his Country fix'd,
'by a ſafe and honourable Peace, what
'could be ſo deſirable to him, as to retire
'and leave the Theatre of Buſineſs to them
'who want ſo much to have it all to them-
'ſelves, and that he were gone off of it?
'In which he wou'd, before now, have pre-
'vented their Impatience, if the publick
'Service did not want him: But ſuch is
'the hard Fate of this Great Man, that
'they can neither bear his Company, nor
'be without him; they know not how to
'let him either leave his Command, or
'continue in it; if he had left it, then, with
'loud Mouths, they would have thrown
'the Odium upon him which they dare not
'take upon themſelves; and all the Effects
'of their own ill Management would have
'been

'been lay'd upon him, as if his quitting 'had been the sole Cause of them; and we 'shou'd have heard nothing but Invectives 'and Complaints of his *Ingratitude* to his 'Queen and Country, after such ample 'Acknowledgments as they have made of 'his Services. But how base and unjust is 'this? For, with what Comfort can he 'continue in a Command, under a Notion 'of doing his Country Service, when all '*Possibility of serving well is taken from him?* 'When nothing is left him that can make 'a General be Obey'd, or Lov'd? What 'Encouragement can he have to venture 'upon any great Enterprize, when he is 'sure *ill* Success will be made a Crime; 'and good Success from him they had ra-'ther be without? What Service then is it 'they pretend to expect from him? Or, What 'do they mean, by seeming desirous he 'shou'd continue in his Command? I trem-'ble with Indignation, as I Write, to think 'how strangely some Men act, who would 'confound all Things to serve themselves, 'and can bear no Virtue, that stands in 'the Way of their Designs; be it never so 'useful to the World, or be the Interest 'of their Country never so closely inter-'woven with it. But they tell us, we need 'be in no Pain for our Country. There 'is a certain Set of Men, *the* Oracle of *the* '*Party* says, *they are sure will use all proper* '*Means to promote a Safe and Honourable* '*Peace:* Will they? I ask no more: Let 'but the Event make good their Words, 'and I'll forgive them all the rest. But, 'what *Means* are these to be; or what

'*Peace* are we to expect from them? What 'these *Means* will be from these Words I 'can't guess; but I can tell you what they 'will not be: They must not be such as 'have been already us'd; for this is said 'in Opposition to those who were for per-'petuating the War. Now the Means they 'used, who were accus'd of this, were these: 'They kept *Things quiet at Home*; took 'the most effectual Methods to *support Cre-'dit*; *carry'd on the War with Vigour*; and '*maintain'd a good Correspondence with our 'Allies*, that the common Enemy might 'find no Room to sow Jealousies, or make 'Divisions. *Quiet*, *Unity*, *Credit*, *Vigour*, 'and *Harmony*; these were the Means the 'last Ministry us'd to perpetuate the War: 'I leave you then to judge what Means 'those must be that, we are now told, will, 'in Opposition to these, be us'd, to put an 'End to it? But I'll venture to foretell thus 'much of them, that more proper Means 'they can't use; no, nor so proper, unless 'they will condescend to use the same; and 'the same, if they had a mind to use, they 'can't; 'tis too late, they are not to be had. 'What then are we to expect should be the 'End of such improper Means? Or, how 'shall we come to a Safe and Honourable 'Peace? If the Means they use be contrary 'to those that have been already us'd, we 'can have no Peace; none that is Safe and 'Honourable; for let them remember, no 'Peace is so, without *Spain* and the *Indies*. 'Either the Queen and Parliament, and the 'Nation, and the Whole Body of the Al-'lies, have been these nine Years mightily 'in the Wrong, who think these necessary

'to

Digitized by Google

'to a good Peace; or they are so who 'think any Peace can be good without 'them. Let them remember, 'tis all one 'whatever way we suffer *France* to keep 'Possession, whether by a *formal Treaty*, or 'by a *separate Peace*; which can hardly 'fail of these two Consequences, to bring 'the whole Weight of a *Spanish* War upon '*England*; and be, at last, forc'd to quit 'what we have been at so great an Expence 'of Blood and Treasure, so many Years, 'contending for, as I have shewn you at 'large in my last Letter. And that is not 'the worst of it: If we give *Spain* and the '*Indies* to the King of *France*, He will be 'sure to give us as good a Thing for it; 'a Prince, bred from his Cradle in *Bigotry* 'and *Tyranny*; Italian *Bigotry*, and *French* '*Tyranny*, the two greatest *Plagues* under 'the Sun; *Plagues we deserve to suffer*, if we 'think them none, or repent of the Pains 'we have been at to keep them out. This 'will infallibly be the Consequence of lea-'ving *Spain* and the *Indies* to *France*: Not, 'perhaps, presently, unless it be contriv'd 'to make it an Article in the next Treaty, 'which, 'tis very easie to bring about by 'an ill War; but 'tis all one, if it be de-'ferr'd, a little till the *French* have taken 'Breath, and are at Leisure, after finishing 'their own vast Designs, to take care of 'us, for whom they have always had a 'particular Regard, and will take the first 'good Opportunity to ruin us: For the '*PRETENDER*, no doubt, will re-'member King *James*'s Dying Advice, '*Never to quit his Religion, and always to*

Digitized by Google

'*look on the King* of France *as his Father.* And I hope we ſhall always remember, his Father gave him that Advice, which is *utterly inconſiſtent with our Civil and Religious Rights*; and if it take place, can end in nothing but the Ruin of this Nation. If not to come into ſuch a Peace, be to perpetuate the War, may it ſtill be perpetuated; If ſuch Means, and ſuch an End be meant by *the proper Means to promote a ſafe and honourable Peace*; I don't wonder they can't like the Duke of *M*——; They muſt find another General; and another Plenipotentiary; ſince he will never be for their Turn. He has gain'd too much Honour by the WAR, and eſpouſed too far the true Intereſt of his Country, to promote an *ill PEACE*; or make way for it by an *ill War*; and if nothing elſe can pleaſe theſe Gentlemen, he will never purchaſe their Favour and Applauſe at the Expence of his own Glory, and the Nation's Safety; to ſay nothing of the *Common-Cauſe*, which nothing will prevail with him to betray.

Thus far the late Miniſtry's Apologiſt: I will not anticipate your Judgment by giving you my Opinion about this Author and his Performance; Becauſe in his Firſt † Letter he ſets ſo great a Value upon One I wrote to you the 15th of *September* laſt (by Fathering it on the *Chief Operator himſelf*) That in good Manners, I ought to return him a Compliment: But on the other Hand, he has wholly cancel'd that Obligation, by repreſenting my Letter as containing the *Blackeſt Poyſon*

† *Page* 2. *and* 3.

* *Viz.* A Letter from a Foreign Miniſter, *&c. Printed for* Baker.

of

of Malice and Invention, gilded over with an affected Appearance of Fairneſs: Tho' he is ſo inconſiſtant with himſelf, as, in a Line or two after, to do Me as much Juſtice, as I could expect from the moſt Unprejudic'd, by Owning, what I would have every Body own, *That the whole Letter is well enough contriv'd to anſwer its Deſign, which plainly is to pleaſe Friends; take off Enemies; amuſe and quiet All, who are not acquainted with Affairs, nor enter into Parties, but by the New Scheme might be apt to be alarm'd.*—— Now, what nobler Deſign can a *Well-meaning and Impartial Writer* propoſe to himſelf, than by a *fair Repreſentation of Things*, to remove ill-grounded *Fears* and *Jealouſies*; reconcile Enemies; and take off the envenom'd Edge of the Spirit of Parties? What my feeble Endeavours have done towards it, I leave all impartial Men to judge: But I have the Witneſs, and Comfort of my own Conſcience, that my Intentions were honeſt and ſincere: And I hope I may be allow'd to add, That the Suggeſtions and Poſitions of my Letter were ſo true, That, by this Time, they have been fully juſtify'd and made good: Inſomuch, that if it were not too vain, I might be tempted to call it a *Propheſy*, at leaſt, of the Events of a *Half-Year*.

A Chriſtian on that Letter, by the Author of The Management of the War, *&c. Confuted.*

About the latter-end of *January*, her *Britannick* Majeſty was pleas'd to appoint *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyle*, Her Ambaſſador Extraordinary to King *Charles* III. and Commander in Chief of Her Majeſty's Forces in *Spain*. His Grace derives his

Digitized by Google

The Duke of Argyle *appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Commander in Chief, in* Spain.

His Pedigree, Character, Employment, &c.

his Surname from the County of *Argyle*, in that part of *Great Britain* call'd *Scotland*, which County has, for a long Time, belong'd to the chief of the *Campbells*, to whom it gives the Title of Earls. The very Name of this Family denotes their *Martial Spirit*, it being made up of the Abbreviations of the *Latin* Words *Campus Belli*, the *Field* of *War*. Which Character they have, in all Ages, made good by their gallant Behaviour. He is the first Earl of *Scotland*; and besides the Title of *Argyle*, is Lord *Kintyre*, *Campbel* and *Lorne*; the last of which gives always Title to the eldest Son of the Family, which makes a great Figure in *Scotland*, by Reason of the Greatness of their Clan, Number of their Vassals, Honourable Allies, and Hereditary Offices, such as Justice-General of the Shire of *Argyle*, and the Isles; Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff of *Argyle*; Heredítable Master of the Household (*i. e.* Hereditary Lord High Steward of the House) to the King, and several other Offices, within his own Bounds. They were Justice General of all *Scotland*, till by Contract betwixt King *Charles* II, and the Marquis of *Argyle*, then Lord *Lorne*, *Anno* 1682, he resign'd that Office into the King's Hands, and got secur'd to himself, and his Posterity, to be Justice General of *Argyle*, and the Isles, and where-ever he had Lands in *Scotland*.

The Chief of the *Campbells*, one of the present Duke's Predecessors in the Year 1308 made that famous Indenture yet extant with Sir *Alexander Seaton*, and Sir *Gilbert*

Digitized by Google

Gilbert Hay, whereby they bind themſelves to ſtand, to their utmoſt, to the Defence of their Sovereign Lord King *Robert Bruce*, as well againſt the *French* and *Engliſh*, as *Scots*, ſubſcrib'd with all their Hands and Seals at *Cambuſkenneth*. He honourably entertain'd and aſſiſted the ſaid *Robert Bruce* againſt *Balioll*, and, for his good Service, the King gave him *Margery Bruce*, his own Siſter, in Marriage; ſo that here is the Royal Blood of *Scotland* mix'd with that of the *Campbells*.

His Son aſſiſted King *David Bruce* in his Minority; joyn'd with the Lord *Stewart*, one of the King's Royal Predeceſſors; defeated the *Engliſh* at *Dunoon*, and took that Caſtle from them; for which the King made him Hereditary Governour of the ſame, allowing him a Yearly Penſion; and created his Couſin, *John Campbell*, Earl of *Atholl*, who died without Succeſſion.

King *James* I. of *Scotland*, being detain'd for a long Time Priſoner in *England*, one of the ſaid Earl's Predeceſſors, whoſe Eldeſt Son had marry'd the Daughter of *Robert* Duke of *Albany*, and Siſter to Duke *Mundoch*, then Governour of *Scotland*, improv'd that Opportunity ſo effectually for King *James*, that he prevail'd with the Governour to ranſom, and reſtore him to his Father's Throne.

Colin, Earl of *Argyle*, did conſtantly adhere to King *James* II of *Scotland*, who, in his young Years, was reduc'd to great Straits by thoſe who conſpired againſt his Authority; but was ſettled on the Throne by

by this Earl's Assistance; for which good Service he made him Lord High-Chancellor of *Scotland*, and gave him several Lands.

Gilespicius. *Gilespicius*, or *Archbald*, Earl of *Argyle*, was Kill'd at *Flodden-Field*, fighting valiantly for King *James* the Fourth.

Colin, Earl of *Argyle*, was one of the Three that govern'd *Scotland*, in King *James* the Fifth's Minority, and the only Man able to make Head against the *Douglasses*, being commission'd to that End.

Archibald, Earl of *Argyle*, Lord High-Chancellor in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, was a great Promoter of the *REFORMATION*, and Opposer of *French TYRANNY*, and the then current *Persecution*.

Colin, Earl of *Argyle*, his Son, and Successor, was also Lord High-Chancellor of *Scotland*, in King *James* the Sixth's Reign.

Archibald, Earl of *Argyle*, was in the Year 1641, created Marquis; joyn'd with the Parliament of *Scotland*; was a Zealous Asserter of the *PRESBYTERIAN* Government, and look'd upon as one of the greatest States-Men of his Time; contributed much to the Reception, and Coronation of King *Charles* the Second in *Scotland*, and put the Crown upon his Head: Yet, after the *Restoration*, *Anno* 1661, he was Condemn'd and Beheaded, on an Indictment, for alleging Compliance with *Oliver*, being the epidemical Fault of the Time; but at his Death declar'd himself Innocent upon the Scaffold.

Archibald, his Son, when Lord *Lorn* commanded King *Charles* the II's Foot Guards

Guards; ſignaliz'd himſelf againſt *Oliver*, and never Capitulated till he was order'd to do ſo by the King; yet was Forfeited alſo; but ſoon after reſtored to the Title of Earl; and Condemn'd again, in the latter-end of King *Charles* the II's Reign, for explaining the Teſt in theſe Words.

I have conſider'd the Teſt, and am deſirous to give Obedience, as far as I can: I am confident the Parliament never intended to impoſe contradictory Oaths; and therefore I think no Man can explain it, but for himſelf, and reconcile it as it is Genuine, and agrees in its own Sence; and I take it ſo far as it is conſiſtent with it ſelf, and the Proteſtant Religion: *And I do declare I mean not to bind up my ſelf, in my Station, but in a Lawful way to endeavour any thing I think for the Advantage of the* Church *or* State, *nor Repugnant to the* Proteſtant Religion, *and my Loyalty. And this I underſtand as part of my Oath.*

Having made his Eſcape from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, he got over into *Holland*; whence, with a few Men he Landed in *Scotland*, in the Beginning of the late King *James's* Reign, a little before the Duke of *Monmouth* Landed in *England*: But never having gotten above 2000 Men together, he was Defeated, Taken, and Beheaded at *Edenburgh*, *June* the 30th, 1685. He was reckon'd a great States-Man, and Soldier.

His Son *Archibald* came over with the Prince of *Orange*, and was very Inſtrumental in the *REVOLUTION* of *Scotland*, and own'd as Earl of *Argyle* by the Parliament, before they took off the *Attainder* againſt his Father; which, by the Claim of Right, was declar'd to be a *Reproach to the Nation.*

Digitized by Google

His Lordſhip was ſent from the Nobility, with Two others, from the Barons and Boroughs, to offer the Crown of *Scotland*, in the Name of the Convention of States to their Majeſties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for whoſe Service he carry'd over a Regiment into *Flanders*, conſiſting, for the moſt part, both Officers and Soldiers, of his own Name and Family, and was, by his ſaid Majeſty King *William*, created Duke of *Argyle*.

The Duke marry'd *Elizabeth Talmaſh*, Daughter to the Dutcheſs of *Lauderdale*, by her firſt Huſband *Lionel Talmaſh*, Siſter to the late famous General of that Name, and to the preſent Earl of *Dyſert*, by whom he had Two Sons, the preſent Duke of *Argyle*, and *Archibald Campbell*, Earl of *Ilay*, and Four Daughters.

It is remarkable of the preſent Duke of *Argyle*, That when he was but Five Years Old, he jump'd out of a Window three Story high, without receiving any Hurt; which, as near as could be calculated, happen'd the very Minute his Grand-Father was beheaded. He early diſcover'd a daring Martial Spirit, and betaking himſelf to Arms, was Commander of a Regiment of Foot; at the Head of which he diſtinguiſh'd himſelf on the forcing of the *French* Lines in 1694; as he has done ſince thro' the whole Courſe of the preſent War.

He acted as Brigadier at the famous Battle of *Ramelies*; Commanded at the Taking of Fort *Plaſſendael*; and aſſiſted at the Sieges of *Oſtend* and *Menin*, of which laſt Place he took Poſſeſſion. His Valour and Activity were conſpicuous at the Fight near

Digitized by Google

near *Oudenard*; and having assisted at the tedious Siege of *Lisle*, he was appointed to take Possession of that important Place; as also of *Ghent* and *Bruges*; and in the next Campaign signaliz'd himself at the Siege of *Tournay*, and Battle of *Blaregnies*, where he receiv'd several Shots thro' his Cloaths and Perwig. After which, from a Major-General, he was advanc'd to the Post of Lieutenant-General. He serv'd again in *Flanders*, in the Year 1710. Tho', as 'twas reported, the Operations of the War, were not then carry'd on as his Grace wish'd they had been: Which, together with the Changes in the Ministry in *England*, undoubtedly occasion'd those *Cabals* and *Factions* in the Army, hinted at by the late Ministry's Apologist in the Passage before quoted.

Nor has his Grace been less distinguish'd in a *Civil* than in a *Military* Capacity: For in the Year 1695, when he was but 23 Years of Age, he represented the Queen's Person, as Her High-Commissioner in *Scotland*, and procured the Passing of *An Act for a Treaty with* England: For which piece of Service he was, the same Year, created a Peer of *England*, by the Titles of Baron of *Chatham*, and Earl of *Greenwich*, and Kt. of the most Noble Order of the *Thistle*. The next Year, he was very Active and Instrumental in bringing about the UNION; of which he reap'd no small Benefit himself; for, besides his Hereditable Offices in *Scotland*, which were continu'd to him, he was made Colonel and Captain of the Fourth Troop of Guards; had a good Pension bestow'd upon him, by Her Majesty's

Digitized by Google

Gracious Munificence; was admitted into Her Privy-Council; Elected Knight Companion of the most Noble Order of the Garter; and, as I told you before, lately appointed Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to King *Charles*, and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in *Spain*; where 'tis to be wish'd he may be more Fortunate and Successful than the Generals that have preceeded him in that Command; and retrieve the desperate Affairs of the Allies in that Kingdom. However, before I leave this Subject, I think it proper to acquaint you, That it has, for some time, been doubtful, whether the Duke of *Argyle* would accept of this New Employment: But, the Queen having fix'd Her Resolution, and the Parliament granted an Additional Subsidy for the Service of *Spain*, his Grace prepar'd his Equipage to repair thither, with all possible Expedition.

The Dutchess of Somerset *made Groom of the Stole, Lady of the Wardrobe,* &c Janua. 25th. *And Mrs.* Masham *Privy-Purse.*

Some Days pass'd before the Queen dispos'd of the Dutchess of *Marlborough's* Places; but, about the latter End of *January*, it was made known that the Dutchess of *Somerset* was made Groom of the Stole, First Lady of the Bed-Chamber, and Lady of the Wardrobe, to Her Majesty; and, at the same time, that Mrs. *Masham* was made *Privy-Purse*, in the room of the Dutchess of *Marlborough*; who, some time after, removed from her Lodgings in the Royal Palace at St. *James's* to *Montague-House*; retaining of all her former Places, only that of Ranger of *Windsor* Park, which was given her Grace for a certain Number of Years. The Dutchess of *Somerset's* Ma-

Digitized by Google

den Name was, *Elizabeth Percy*, being Sole Daughter and Heiress to *Joceline Percy*, the Eleventh and last Earl of *Northumberland*; She was first marry'd to *Henry Cavendish*, Earl of *Ogle*, Only Son and Heir to *Henry*, late Duke of *Newcastle*; and, after his Decease, to the present Duke of *Sommerset*, by whom she has Issue, now Living, Two Sons, and Four Daughters.

Sir J. Leake appointed Admiral in Chief of the Fleet, and Sir Tho. Hardy Rear-Admiral of the Blew.

About the latter End of *January*, likewise, Sir *John Leake*, Rear-Admiral of *Great-Britain*, was appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet, in the room of *Matthew Aylmer*, Esq; and Sir *Thomas Hardy* was made Rear-Admiral of the Blew-Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet.

The Queen's Birth-Day Solemniz'd.

Tuesday, the 6th of *February*, being the Queen's Birth-Day, the same was observ'd with great Solemnity. The Court was extream Numerous and Magnificent; the Officers of State, Foreign Ministers, Nobility, Gentry, and particularly the Ladies, vying with each other who shou'd most grace that Festival. Between One and Two in the Afternoon was perform'd a fine Consort; being a Dialogue in *Italian*, in Her Majesty's Praise, set to excellent Musick, by the famous Mr. *Handel*, a Retainer to the Court of *Hanover*, in the Quality of Director of his Electoral Highness's Chappel, and Sung by Signior Cavaliero *Nicolini Grimaldi*, and the other celebrated Voices of the *Italian* Opera: With which Her Majesty was extreamly well pleas'd. An Hour before, the Park and Tower Guns were Fired, in the usual Manner; and about eight a Clock in the Evening the Persons

Persons of Distinction, of both Sexes, repair'd again to the Queen's Apartment at St. *James's* where, for an Hour or Two, the Queen honour'd the Company with Her Royal Presence at a *Basset-Table*; the Bank being kept by Colonel *Masham*, Husband to the Lady *Privy-Purse*. Besides the Anti-Chamber, where Her Majesty was at Play, there were two other great Rooms full of People, in one of which they danc'd *French* Dances, and in the other Country-Dances: But, the Queen not being present, this was not a set or regular Ball. About Ten a Clock, Her Majesty, being somewhat Indispos'd with the Gout, retir'd into Her Bed-Chamber; but the Dancing continu'd till Three or Four in the Morning.

The Duke of M—— goes to Bleinheim House with the Marquis de Pascal, and Mr. de Seissan

* Feb. *the* 2d. The Duke of *Marlborough* did not appear at this Festival; having, with her Majesty's Leave, set out the *Fryday* * before for *Blenheim*-House, with the Marquis *de Pascal*, Governor of *Brussels*, lately came over from *Flanders*, and Mr. *de Seissan*, of whom it will not be improper to give you a short Account:

An Account of Major-General de Seissan.

This Gentleman, a Native of the Province of *Languedoc*, whose Family is possess'd of an Estate near the Port of *Cette*, was a Colonel in the *French* Service, but being Brow-beaten by the Ministers of that Court, upon a Pique taken against him, resolv'd, by some bold Action, to recommend himself to the King's Favour. In Order to that, upon the Investing of *Tournay* by the Confederates in the Year 1709, being inform'd that there were Officers wanting to command the Garrison, he endeavour'd

Digitized by Google

deavour'd to throw himself into the Place; but had the *Misfortune*, shall I call it? Or rather the *Good Fortune* to be taken Prisoner by the Allies. Hereupon, he wrote to the Court of *France*, to sollicit his being exchang'd; but the *French* Ministers having return'd him a haughty and scornful Answer, intimating, That *the King having no further Occasion for his Service, he ought to shift for himself the best he could*, he resolv'd to offer his Service to the Allies, and thereupon represented his hard Usage to the Duke of *Marlborough*. His Grace who had entertain'd Monsieur *de Seissan*, with a great deal of Civility, as a Prisoner of War; and who, from the familiar Conversation he had with him, had conceiv d no indifferent Opinion of his Parts and Merit, would have been enclin'd to procure him a Preferment in the Confederate Army in *Flanders*; but Mr. *de Seissan*'s Religion, (he being a *Roman Catholick*) and other Considerations, diverting that Thought, his Grace recommended him to *Augustus* King of *Poland*; who advanc'd him to the Post of a Major General. Monsieur *de Seissan* being, after that Campaign, come over into *England*, the Duke of *Marlborough* thought him a fit Person to be employ'd in an Attempt upon the Southern Coast of *France*; and so concerted with him the Design of a Descent at Port *de Cette*, which was put in Execution in *July* last; and which, tho' it had not all the Success that was at first expected, yet it had this good Effect, that it gave a very seasonable Diversion to the *French* Forces in *Roussillon*, under the Command of the Duke

Digitized by Google

Duke of *Noailles*, and made Way for the two Victories which King *Charles* gain'd ſoon after at *Almenara* and *Saragoſſa*. The Bravery and Conduct Monſieur *de Seiſſan* ſhew'd in that Enterpriſe did not a little encreaſe the Eſteem the Duke of *Marlborough* had for him; and his Grace being extreamly pleas'd with his polite Converſation brought him over with him; and preſented him to the Queen; who receiv'd him very graciouſly, and before his Departure order'd him a very noble Gratuity, in Conſideration of his remarkable Service at the Deſcent at Port *Cette*. And, indeed, it may be truly ſaid, with Reſpect to Her *Britannick* Majeſty's Princely Generouſity, That any Man who has the Honour to ſerve Her, needs no other Recommendation for a Reward, than barely to merit it.

The Queen gives him a noble Preſent.

The Duke of Marlborough *and Earl of* Orrery, *ſet out for* Holland, Feb. 18.

On the 7th of *February* the Duke of *Marlborough* came back from *Bleinheim*-Houſe to *London*, with Meſſieurs *de Paſcal* and *Seiſſan*; and on *Sunday* the 18th ſet out with them, to embark for *Holland*, as did alſo the Earl of *Orrery*.

The Lord Quarendon *has a Company in the Guards.*

Col. Napper *made a Brigadier.*

About this Time, the Queen was pleas'd to beſtow the Company in Her Majeſty's Foot-Guards, lately commanded by Lieutenant Colonel *Scawen*, deceas'd, on the Lord *Quarendon*, Eldeſt Son to the Earl of *Litchfield*, and to make Colonel *Robert Napper* a Brigadier General.

An Action of Scandal *brought by the Bp. of* Sarum *againſt Mr.* Naſh; *who is fined* 100 l. *Feb.* 7.

On the 7th of the ſame Month, a remarkable Cauſe was try'd at *Guildhall*, before the Lord Chief-Juſtice *Parker*, between *Gilbert*, Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, Plaintiff, and *William Naſh* Apothecary of *Saliſbury*, Defendant, in an Action of Scandal, for

Words

Words ſpoken againſt his Lordſhip, on Occaſion of a Sermon he preach'd at *Saliſbury*, in *May* laſt, againſt the revived Doctrine of *Abſolute Paſſive Obedience* and *Non-Reſiſtance*. The Declaration was founded upon the Statute of the 6th of *Richard* II. and ſet forth, that the Defendant ſaid, his Lordſhip *had preach'd Lies*: Whereupon, after a full Hearing of Council, and examining the Witneſſes, on both Sides, the Lord Chief-Juſtice left the Matter to the Jury, who brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 100*l.* Damages.

Four Days after, Colonel *Griffin*, one of the Clerks Comptrollers of the *Green-Cloth*, and formerly Secretary to his late Royal Highneſs Prince *George* of *Denmark*, died of a Dropſy. He had marry'd to his firſt Wife, one of the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough*'s Siſters, and was ſucceeded in his Place in the *Green-Cloth*, by Sir *John Walter*, *Bart.* a Member of Parliament for the City of *Oxford*, where he was, ſome Days after, rechoſen.

* Col. Griffin dies. Feb. 11.

Sir John Walter made Clerk.

About this Time ſome Alterations were made, (tho' not ſo great as by ſome was expected) in the Commiſſions of the Peace; and the following Perſons appointed Juſtices of the Peace for the City of *Weſtminſter*, and County of *Middleſex*, viz.

New Juſtices of the Peace for the City of Weſtminſter, and County of Middleſex.

Sir *William Drake*, Bart.	*Chriſtopher Tilſon*,
Sir *James Wiſheart*, Knt.	*Arthur Ingram*,
Sir *Thomas Hardy*, Knt.	*James Medlicott*,
And *Robert Benſon*,	*Thomas Pitt*,
John Aſhley,	*Nathaniel Collins*,
Francis Anneſley,	*John Roydhouſe*,
Philip Harman, (ſince Dead)	*John Martin*,
	Charles Batteley,
Thomas Hare,	*George Meggott*,

Digitized by Google

William Pym, *John Rotheram,*
Thomas Green, *Matthew Remington,*
William Coon, *Charles Peters,*
Henry Southouse, *James Smith,* Esqs;

Justices of the Peace displac'd.

At the same Time, these following were displac'd, *viz.*

Sir *Henry Dutton Colt,* Bart. *Thomas Stringer,* *Samuel Travers,*
Sir *Edward Lawrence,* Kt. *John Cogg,*
And *Richard Woolaston;* *Samuel Blackerby*
Robert Perryman, *John Ellis,* Esqs;

On the Third of *February*, Mr. *Freeman*, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, reported several Resolutions taken in that Committee, particularly, that Sir *William Barker, Bart. was duly elected a Burgess for the Borough of* Ipswich, *in the County of* Suffolk; *and that the Petition of* William Thompson, *Esq*; (a Manager in the last Session of Parliament against Doctor *Sacheverell*) *was frivolous and vexatious:* To which Resolutions the House agreed, and order'd, That *William Thompson*, Esq; shou'd make Satisfaction to Sir *William Barker*, for the Costs and Expences he had been put to, by Reason of the said Petition.

Mr. Thompson's *Petition voted frivolous and vexatious.*

A Mistake in the Month of January, *rectify'd.*

I take this Opportunity of Rectifying a Mistake committed in these *Monthly Accounts*, (for *January*, p. 24.) wherein Mr *Thompson* is mention'd among the *Managers* that were re-chosen: Whereas it shou'd have been said, that he was one of those that petition'd.

The Lords reject the Bill for repealing the General Naturalization Act.

On the 5th, the Lords read the Bill sent up to them, by the Commons, *for Repealing the Act for a General Naturalization*, and rejected the same, by a Majority of 14 Voices; to the great Joy of the *French*

Digitized by Google

French Refugees, and other Protestant Foreigners.

The same Day (*Feb.* 5th.) Mr. *Granville*, Secretary at War, presented to the House an Estimate of the Charge of Her Majesty's Forces, upon the Establishments of *Spain* and *Portugall*, as the same was allow'd by Parliament for the Year 1710, to which was added an Account of the Augmentation of that Charge for the Year 1711, by the Alterations and Additions made since for carrying on the War in those Parts, as also of the Exceedings which had accrued for that Service in former Years, not hitherto provided for. After which, in a Committee of the whole House upon *Ways* and *Means*, it was 'resolv'd, That a Yearly Fund be charg'd 'and settled upon, and made payable out 'of the Subsidies of Poundage and other 'Duties upon several Merchandizes to be 'exported, and the several Duties upon 'Coals; Exportation of Leather; Ships 'Trading into the *Mediterranean*; Woollen 'Cloth exported; and the further Duty 'upon Candels, which had been agreed to 'by the House, for a Term of 32 Years, 'to raise Money by Way of LOTTERY; which Resolution was reported and agreed to by the House on the 7th of *February*, the House not Sitting the 6th, by Reason of the Solemnity of the Queen's Birth-Day.

Estimate of the Charge for the Forces in Spain *and* Portugal.

A Fund for a Lottery voted

'The same Day (*Feb.* 7th) the Commons, in a Committee of the whole 'House, consider'd further of Ways and 'Means to raise the Supply, and resolv'd, 'I. That a Duty be laid upon all *Hops* of

Ways and Means.

Digitized by Google

Duties laid upon Hops.

'the Growth of *Great-Britain*, or imported into the same. 2. That the said Duty upon Hops to be imported into *Great-Britain*, be 5 Pence *per* Pound Weight, over and above the present Duties, on *Flemish* or other Hops imported, to be paid by the Importers. 3. That the said Duty upon all Hops of the Growth of *Great-Britain* be one Penny *per* Pound Weight, to be paid by the Owner. 4. That no Hops be permitted to be imported into *Ireland*, except from *Great-Britain*: Which Resolutions were reported and agreed to the next Day, and a Bill *ordered* to be brought in thereupon; with an Instruction to the Committee appointed for that Purpose to make Provision in the Bill, for a Draw-Back upon all *Hops* of the Growth of *Great-Britain*, to be exported to *Ireland*.

Feb. 8th.

Mr. *Conyers* reported also the same Day the Opinion of the Whole House, on Ways and Means, *viz.* That Leave be given to bring in a Bill *for Repealing the Act of the Third and Fourth Year of Her Majesty's Reign*, for *preventing all Trade and Commerce with* France, *so far as it relates to the Prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines*; which Opinion was approv'd, and a Committee appointed to bring in the said Bill.

Bill order'd for the Importation of French *Wines.*

On the 9th, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd further of Ways and Means for Raising the Supply, and resolv'd, *That the Yearly Sum of 1350000 l. be the Fund for raising 1500000 l. by way of a* Lottery, *and charg'd upon the Duties granted for a Term of 32 Years, for that purpose*: Which being reported the 10th, was agreed to by

Vote for making a Fund of 135000 l. per Ann. *for a* Lottery *of 1,500,000 l.*

the

the Houſe, and a Bill *Order'd* to be brought in thereupon, and upon the former Reſolutions, relating to the Duties Granted, or Appropriated, for raiſing a Yearly Fund for a *Lottery*. Two Days * after, the Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee appointed to Examine and State the *Publick Debts* of the Navy, and other Publick Offices, for which no Proviſion was made by Parliament; and the ſaid Report being read, was referred to the Conſideration of the Grand Committee of the Supply. Then, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, about Ways and Means, the Commons came to Forty Four Reſolutions, for encreaſing *Her Majeſty's Revenues both In-land and Foreign, to ariſe in the General Letter Office, or Poſt-Office, or the Office of Poſt-Maſter General*; and ſetling the ſeveral Rates of Poſtage. Theſe Reſolutions being reported the 14th of *Feb.* were agreed to by the Houſe; and a Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon: After which the Commons, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, on the Supply, reſolv'd that the Sum of One Million Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds be Granted for the Service of the War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, for the Year 1711, which Reſolution was reported and agreed to the 15th.

* February 12. *Publick Debts.*

Reſolutions to encreaſe the Revenues of the Poſt-Office

1500000 *l. Granted for* Spain *and* Portugal.

The ſame Day the Commons took into Conſideration the Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the Abuſes of the *Victualing*; and the ſaid Report being read, it was unanimouſly *reſolv'd*, 'That it appears to this Houſe, that in 'the Management of Her Majeſty's *Brew-'Houſe*, as well as in the Contracts for furniſhing

Reſolutions about the Abuſes in the Victualling, Feb. 15.

Digitized by Google

'nishing the Navy with Beer, there have 'been many notorious Imbezelments, and 'scandalous Abuses to the Defrauding the 'Publick of great Sums of Money, to the 'Injury and Discouragement of the Sea-'men: And *Ordered*, That the Commissio-'ners of Victualling have a Copy of the 'said Report.

Mr. Ridge *expell'd the House, and an Address voted, for his being Prosecuted.*

After this Mr. *Ridge* was heard in his Place to the Matter of the Report relating to him, and being withdrawn, it was *Resolv'd, That it appears to this House, that* Tho. Ridge, *Esq; a Member of this House, is guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, by having contracted to furnish Five Thousand Five Hundred and Thirteen Tons of Beer upon his own Account, and* 2704 *of Beer in Partnership with Mr.* Dixon, *and having received Bills for the Whole, altho' he deliver'd but* 3213 *Tons on the first, and* 1269 *upon the latter Contract.*

2. *That* Tho. Ridge, *Esq; be for the said Frauds and Abuses expell'd this House.*

3. *That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, That She will be pleas'd to give Direction to Her Attorney-General to Prosecute the said Mr.* Ridge, *for the said Frauds and Abuses.*

Representation of the Commissions of the Victualling.

On the 22d, the Commissioners of the Victualling, Attending the House of Commons, according to Order, they were call'd in, and presented to the House their *Representation* upon the Report made by the Committee appointed to Examine the Abuses complain'd of in the Victualling: Which Representation was *Order'd* to lie on the Table; until the Report of the said Committee be taken into Consideration which was appointed to be the *Tuesday* following.

Accordingly,

Digitized by Google

Accordingly, on the 27th of *February*, the House resumed the farther Consideration of the Report from the Committee, appointed to enquire into the Abuses of the Victualling, and came to the following Resolutions:

Further Resolutions about the Frauds and Abuses in the Victualling.

1. 'That it appears to this House, That 'Mr. —— *Dixon*, a Brewer at *Portsmouth*, 'is Guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in 'having contracted to furnish 2704 Tons 'of Beer for the last Year's Service, in 'Partnership with Mr. *Ridge*, and receiving 'Bills for the Whole, when he had deliver-'ed but 1269 Tons.

2. 'That Mr. *Player*, another Brewer at '*Portsmouth*, is Guilty of great Frauds and 'Abuses, in having contracted to furnish '7724 Tons of Beer for the last Year's 'Service, and receiving Bills for the Whole, 'when he had delivered but 4164 Tons.

3. 'That Mr. *Rolfe*, a Brewer at *Har-'wich*, is Guilty of great Frauds and Abu-'ses, in having contracted to furnish 2782 'Tons of Beer for the last Year's Service, 'and receiving Bills for the Whole, when 'he had delivered but 1102 Tons.

4. 'That Mr. *Best*, a Brewer at *Chatham*, 'is Guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, in 'having contracted to furnish 455 Tons of 'Beer for the last Year's Service, and re-'ceiving Bills for the Whole, when he had 'deliver'd but 331 Tons.

5. That Mr. *Tyhurst*, a Brewer of *Roche-'ster*, is Guilty of great Frauds and Abuses, 'in having contracted to furnish 883 Tons 'of Beer for the last Year's Service, and 'receiving Bills for the Whole, when he 'had deliver'd but 126 Tons.

6. 'That

Digitized by Google

6. 'That Mr. *Kelly*, a Brewer of *Deal*, 'is Guilty of great Frauds and Abuſes, in 'having contracted to furniſh 1424 Tons 'of Beer for the laſt Years Service, and 'receiving Bills for the Whole, when he 'had delivered but 202 Tons.

7. 'That an humble Addreſs be preſen- 'ted to Her Majeſty, That She will be 'pleaſed to give Directions to Her Attor- 'ney-General to Proſecute the ſaid Mr. '*Dixon*, Mr. *Player*, Mr. *Rolfe*, Mr. *Beſt*, 'Mr. *Tyhurſt*, and Mr. *Kelly*, for the ſaid 'Frauds and Abuſes.

8. 'That Captain *Whitehall*, Agent- 'Victualler at *Dover*, is Guilty of a great 'Miſdemeanor, in diſpenſing with Mr. '*Kelly*'s Swearing to the Affidavit for De- 'livery of Beer, and in being privy to the 'Frauds and Abuſes committed by the 'ſaid Mr. *Kelly*.

9. 'That Mr. *Wilkins*, Agent-Victualler 'at *Portſmouth*, is Guilty of a great Miſde- 'meanor, in certifying the Delivery of 'much greater Quantities of Beer, than 'were Delivered.

10. 'That *Stephen Moxley*, Servant at 'the *Harts-Horn* Brew-houſe, is Guilty of 'a great Crime, in being privy to the im- 'bezzelling great Quantities of Beer and 'Caſks.

11. 'That Mr. *Horſington*, Under-Clerk 'at the *Harts-Horn* Brew-houſe, is Guilty 'of a great Miſdemeanor, in giving Mr. '*Stibbs* a Certificate to defraud the Queen 'of 25 Tons of Beer.

12. 'That *Noah Overing*, Maſter-Brewer, '*Bernard Goddard*, deceaſed, late Clerk of 'the Brew-houſe, and *Thomas Jones*, Clerk

'of

'of the Check at the *Hart's-Horn* Brewhouse, 'have been guilty of very great Misdemean-'ors, in signing Certificates for great Quan-'tities of Malt and Hops, which were neither 'answerable to the Sample, nor fit for Use.

Then the Representation of the Commissi-oners of Victualling, which they had deliver-red in upon the said Report, being read, it was likewise *Resolved*,

13. 'That the Commissioners for the Vi-'ctualling of Her Majesty's Navy, have been 'Guilty of great Negligence and Remissness 'in their Duty; And that the Loss the Pub-'lick has sustain'd by the many Frauds and 'Abuses that have been committed in the 'Victualling of Her Majesty's Navy, has been 'chiefly occasioned by a notorious Misma-'nagement in that Office.

14. 'That the said Frauds and Abuses have 'been one great Occasion of the heavy Debt 'that lies upon the Navy.

15. 'That the Persons who have been In-'strumental in Discovering the said Frauds 'and Abuses, have well deserved Her Ma-'jesty's Reward and Encouragement. After 'which it was *Order'd*, That the Report from 'the Committee appointed to enquire into the 'Frauds and Abuses committed in the Victu-'alling of Her Majesty's Navy, with the Re-'solutions and Orders of this House there-'upon, be printed.

That I might be able to give you a right Notion of the *Abuses* which the Commons thought fit to animadvert upon, in relation to the *Victualling*, I have particularly enquired into this Matter, and am inform'd, That, according to the Custom of the Office, the Brewer has an Order to brew such a Quan-

Nature of the Abuses censu-red by the Commons in relation to the Victual-ling.

tity of Beer for the Use of the Navy; and that such and such of the Queen's Ships are order'd to take their Beer of him. Now it happens, That when the Ships are in Port, the Purser, with the Connivance of the Captains, or commanding Officers, often give Half, or a greater Part of the Ships Crew, leave to go ashore, for which Liberty the Seamen give the Pursers their daily Allowance of Beer. Hereupon the Pursers either sell the Over-plus of the Beer they have on Board to Colliers and Merchant-Men, or, which is done more frequently, (and was the Case complain'd of, at this juncture) they go to the Brewer, and tell him, they have not occasion for the Quantity of Drink order'd by the Commissioners of the Victualling: But the Brewer, whose Profit it is to sell as much Beer as he can, answering, He will brew and serve the quantity he has Orders for; there generally ensues a clandestine Agreement, whereby the Brewer gives a sum of Money to the Purser, in lieu of the Beer he should have deliver'd; and the Purser gives him a Receipt for the full Quantity of Beer he was to furnish; allowing him an equal, or rather greater Profit than he should have made by the Sale of his Drink: Which collusory Contracts are, for the most part, conniv'd at by the Agent-Victuallers, and Clerks of Brew-Houses, if not by the Commissioners of the Victualling themselves.

Now it is alledged, in favour of the Pursers, (or rather Captains, whose Agents they are) and Brewers, 'That these private Contracts 'do not wrong the Government; That each 'Seaman being allow'd seven Pints of Beer 'per Diem, he may demand that Quantity,

'and

'and do what he thinks fit with it; That 'when he makes it over to the Purſer, the Lat-'ter may likewiſe diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes. 'That, accordingly, when the Beer is on 'Board, the Purſer ſells the Over-plus to o-'ther Ships; nor was this ever look'd upon 'as an Offence, unleſs uſe be made of the 'Queen's Caſks. That theſe Contracts are ſo 'far from being *detrimental*, that they often 'are *beneficial* to the Seamen, who, when they 'do not go a-ſhore, receive from the Purſers, 'inſtead of their full Allowance in Beer, '(which is, generally, more than they can 'drink) an Equivalent in Brandy or Tobacco. 'And, in the laſt Place, That it happens, in-'deed, very often, that the Purſer gives the 'Sailors no Equivalent, tho' he receives it 'from the Brewer: But, in ſuch a Caſe, the 'Fault is wholly in the Purſer, not the 'Brewer. However 'tis certain, that the Na-tion has, by theſe Practices, for many Years paſt, been defrauded of vaſt Sums of Money.

Committee to enquire into Falſe Muſters *in the Guards*, &c.

The Commons having, on the 5th of *February*, appointed a Committee to enquire into *Falſe Muſters, and other Abuſes in the Payment of Her Majeſty's Guards, and alſo Abuſes committed in relation to* Chelſea *Hoſpital, with Power to ſend for Perſons, Papers, and Records*: This Committee did accordingly enquire into thoſe Abuſes; and, in particular, examin'd into a Complaint made againſt Lieutenant Colonel *Francis Charteris*, Captain of a Company in Her Majeſty's Foot-Guards, for Extorting Money for releaſing a Gentleman, who having liſted himſelf in his Company for Protection, was under Apprehenſion of being draughted off to go for *Flanders*. On the 13th a Peti-tion of ſeveral Burgeſſes, Tradeſmen, and

Complaint againſt Col. Charteris.

Digitized by Google

Petitions against Persons Listing themselves in the Guards for Protection. Febr. 13th.

other Inhabitants of the Liberty of *Westminster* was presented to the House and read, *Complaining of Tradesmen entred and listed in Her Majesty's Horse and Foot Guards, to screen and protect them from their Creditors, altho' such Persons do not wear their Regimental Cloaths, and never, or seldom, do Duty; by which Means, also, Tradesmen are deceived and drawn in to give Credit to such Persons; and praying that the same might be consider'd, and the Petitioners to be heard by their Council, so as they might be reliev'd in the Premisses:* Which Petition was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee appointed to enquire into false Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of Her Majesty's Guards.

† Febr. 17th. Four † Days after, a Petition of several Citizens of the City of *London*, to the same Purpose, being presented to to the House; and, after the Reading thereof, referr'd to the said Committee; Sir *Roger Mostyn*, their Chairman, reported that it appear'd to them, 'That Co-

Colonel Charteris order'd into the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

'lonel *Charteris* had menac'd and beaten Serjeant *Pitman* for the Information he had given to the said Committee; in Breach of the Priviledges at the House: Whereupon it was *Ordered*, That the said Colonel *Charteris* be, for his said Offence, taken unto the Custody of the Serjeant at Arms. It was then generally reported and believ'd, that Colonel *Charteris*, in whose Company there appear'd to be several Men listed only for Protection, would, for Example sake,

† Febr. 27th. have been cashier'd: But having made † his Submission to the House of Commons, he was, on the last Day of *February*, brought to their Bar, where having, on his Knees, received a Reprimand from the Speaker, he was discharg'd out of Custody, paying his Fees.

He is reprimanded and discharg'd Febr. 28th.

However,

Digitized by Google

However, the Petitions beforemention'd, had this good Effect, That in the Bill entituled, *An Act to continue the Acts for Recruiting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year 1714*; then depending before the House of Commons, the following Clause was inserted, *viz.* 'That whereas divers Abuses have been frequently committed by several Tradesmen and others, in order to defraud their Creditors of their just Debts, under pretence of being Listed, or Entred as Volunteers in Her Majesty's Service, and, at the same Time, keep Houses, follow their several Trades and Employments, and Appear as Persons of Reputation; which Practices tend to the great Damage of honest Creditors, the Decrease of personal Credit, and the great Discouragement of Trade: For Remedy whereof, and for Preventing the like evil Practices for the future, it's Enacted, That in Case upon any Arrest or Action to be brought for a just Debt (not less than Twenty Pounds due to One Creditor) against any Person or Persons, being, or pretending to be Listed, or Entered a Volunteer, or Volunteers in Her Majesty's Service, any Judge or Judges, or any other Person whatsoever, shall Discharge such Person or Persons as a Soldier or Soldiers duly Listed, or Entered as a Volunteer, or Volunteers in Her Majesty's Service, such Person or Persons shall, within Two Months next after such Discharge, be actually sent into Her Majesty's Service Abroad beyond the Seas, there to Serve Her Majesty as a Soldier or Soldiers; and in Case such Person or Persons shall not be Actually sent into, and Continue in the Service

A Clause inserted in the Recruiting Bill *for preventing Abuses committed by Persons Listing themselves for Protection.*

'Service Abroad, then from, and after the 'Expiration of Two Months next after such 'Discharge, (of which Discharges the Judges 'Clerk, or other Person respectively, by or 'before whom the same shall be made, or ob'tained, shall make true and regular Entries, 'for all Persons to have Recourse to, with'out Fee or Reward) such Person and Per'sons so Discharged, and not sent into, and 'continuing in the Service Abroad, shall not 'have any Priviledge, Advantage, or Pro'tection as a Soldier or Soldiers, Volunteer 'or Volunteers, but any Creditor shall be at 'Liberty to Proceed against him, or them, by 'Action, or otherwise, in the same manner 'as he might have done if this Act had not 'been made; this Act, or any thing herein, 'or in any former Law or Statute, to the 'contrary notwithstanding.

Bill to Examine and State the Publick Accounts Order'd. Feb. 17th.

The Commons having consider'd, That the vast increase of the National Debts was, in great measure, occasion'd by the late Neglect of Inspecting the Publick Accounts, it was, on the 17th of *February*, moved, and unanimously *Order'd*, *That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the Taking, Examining, and Stating the Publick Accounts of his Kingdom*; and Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Mr. *Eversfield*, and Mr. *Vernon*, were appointed to bring in the same.

Account of Moneys in the Exchequer, on the removal of the late Treasurer.

On the 19th Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the House (pursuant to their Address) an Account of the Receipts, Payments, and Remains of Moneys granted in Parliament for the Year 1710, as the same stood in the *Exchequer* at the Time the late Lord Treasurer was remov'd, *viz.* On the 10th Day of *August* 1710: And then, in a Committee of the whole House on Ways and Means, took into Consideration a Proposal

Proposal given into the said Committee by the Governour and Company of the Bank of *England*, for making a Contract for answering all *Non-Specie Exchequer Bills*, and converting them into *Specie*, upon the Resolutions of this House of the 16th of *January*, and came to several Resolutions, which being reported on the 21st. were with an Amendment to one of them, agreed to by the House, being as follows, *First*, 'That the Summ of 157500 *l.* 'be granted to make good the Payment of 'the Yearly Sum of 45000 *l.* mention'd in 'the Proposal of the Governor and Compa- 'ny of the Bank of *England*, until the 31st 'of *July*, 1714. *Secondly*, That from the 31st 'of *July* 1714, out of the Funds establish'd 'by Act of Parliament, for Payment of Inte- 'rest and allowance, and for Discharging and 'Cancelling of the *Exchequer* Bills, made 'forth to the Amount of 2900000 *l.* Princi- 'pal Money, besides Interest mention'd in 'the said Proposal, the like Sum of 45000 *l.* 'per Annum, shall (after the Payment of such 'Interest and Allowance, and with Preference 'to the Cancelling, or Discharging any the 'said Bills) be appropriated, and continu'd 'to the said Governor and Company, until 'such time as all the Quarterly *Exchequer* 'Bills, made, or to be made for the said In- 'terest, or Allowance, together with a Mil- 'lion of the said Principal Bills for 2900000 *l.* 'shall be Pay'd and Cancell'd, or until such 'time as of the said Bills for 2900000 *l.* and 'Quarterly Bills taken together, there shall 'not be standing out, and Uncancell'd more 'than 1900000 *l.* in the Whole, according 'to the said Proposal; subject, nevertheless, to such Provisoes of Redemption, as

Resolutions for making a Contract with the Bank of England for Circulating Exchequer Bills at Par.

'are

'me in the ſaid former Acts of Parlia-
'ment, relating to the ſaid Funds. *Thirdly*,
'That the ſaid Governour and Company,
'in Conſideration thereof, (for the Publick
'Service, farther than the Acts beforemen-
'tion'd do require) be oblig'd, according to
'the ſaid Propoſal, to exchange, for ready
'Money, all ſuch of the ſaid *Exchequer* Bills,
'as from Time to Time, and at all Times,
'ſhall be in the Hands of any Perſon, or
'Perſons, and be demanded of the ſaid Go-
'vernour and Company in Exchange, for
'ready Money, whether ſuch Bills, or any
'of them, ſhall or ſhall not have paſs'd, or
'had a Currency in Her Majeſty's Revenue
'or Taxes. *Fourthly*, 'That the ſaid Gover-
'nour and Company be impower'd to con-
'tract with any Perſons for advancing to
'them, from Time to Time, ſuch Sums, on
'ſuch Terms as they ſhall find neceſſary for
'their more ſecurely making good the ſaid
'Undertaking: And a Bill was order'd to
'be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions.

The ſame * Day the Commons reſolv'd to preſent an Addreſs to the Queen, That an Account be laid before the Houſe, of what *Surpluſages* of unappropriated Money had been paid into the *Exchequer* in each Year, ſince Her Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown, and how much had been apply'd in Aid of Parliamentary Funds, or to other Uſes; which Addreſs was readily complied with.

* Febr. 21ſt.

Account of Surpluſages of Money paſs'd into the Exchequer *call'd for.*

On the 16th, an engroſs'd Bill *for ſecuring the Freedom of Parliament, by the further Qualifying the Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons*, was read the third Time, and ſeveral Amendments were made, by the Houſe, to the Bill, after which the ſame was paſs'd, and ſent up

Bill for Qualifying Members of the Houſe of Commons paſs'd Both Houſes.

to

to the Lords, who, on the 22d, gave their Concurrence to it. This Bill provides,

An Abstract of it.

'That, for the better Preserving the Constitution and Freedom of Parliament, from 'and after the Determination of this present 'Parliament, no Person shall be capable to 'Sit or Vote as a Member of the House of 'Commons, for any County, City, Borough, 'or Cinque-Port, within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, 'who shall not have an Estate, Free-hold or 'Copy-hold, for his own Life, or for some 'greater Estate, either in Law or Equity, to 'and for his own Use and Benefit, of or 'in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, 'over and above what will satisfy and clear 'all Incumbrances that may affect the same, 'lying, or being within that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, of the respective Annual Value of Six hundred Pounds, above 'Reprizes, for every Knight of a Shire; and 'the Annual Value of Three hundred Pounds, 'above Reprizes, for every Citizen, Burgess, 'or Baron of the Cinque-Ports; and that if 'any Person, who shall be elected or returned 'to serve in any Parliament, as a Knight of a 'Shire, or as a Citizen, Burgess, or Baron of 'the Cinque-Ports, shall not, at the Time of 'such Election and Return, be seised of, or 'entitl'd to such an Estate, as for such Knight, 'or for such Citizen, Burgess, or Baron respectively, is herein before required or limited, such Election and Return shall be void.

'Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, shall extend to make the Eldest Son, 'or Heir Apparent, of any Peer, or Lord of 'Parliament, or of any Person qualify'd by

Digitized by Google

'this Act to serve as Knight of a Shire, uncapable of being elected and returned, and Sitting and Voting as a Member of the House of Commons in any Parliament.

'Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend to either of the Universities in that Part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, but that they, and each of them, may elect and return Members to represent them in Parliament, as heretofore they have done.

'Provided, That no Person shall be construed to be qualify'd to Sit in the House of Commons, within the Meaning of this Act, by virtue of any Mortgage whatsoever, whereof the Equity of Redemption is in any other Person or Persons, unless the Mortgage shall have been in Possession of the Mortgaged Premisses, for the space of seven Years before the time of his Election.

'Provided, That every Person (except as aforesaid) who, from and after the Determination of this present Parliament, shall appear as a Candidate, or shall, by himself, or any others, be proposed to be elected to serve as a Member of the House of Commons, for any County, City, Borough or Cinque-Port in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, shall, and he is hereby enjoyned and required, upon reasonable Request to him, to be made (at the time of such Election, or before the Day to be prefixed in the Writ of Summons for the Meeting of the Parliament) by any other Person who shall stand Candidate at such Election, or by any two or more Persons, having right to Vote at such Election, take a Corporal Oath in the Form, or to the Effect following.

I

Digitized by Google

I A. B. *do Swear, That I truly, and* bona fide, *have such an Estate in Law or Equity, to and for my own Use and Benefit, of or in Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments (over and above what will satisfie and clear all Incumbrances that may affect the same) of the Annual Value of Six hundred Pounds, above Reprizes, as doth qualifie me to be Elected and Returned to serve as a Member for the County of , according to the Tenour and true Meaning of the Act of Parliament in that behalf; and that my said Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, are lying, or being within the Parish, Township or Precinct of* Or, *in the several Parishes, Townships, or Precincts of in the County of* Or, *in the several Counties of (as the Case may be)*

'And in case such Candidate, or Person, is 'to serve for any City, Borough, or Cinque-'Port, then the said Oath shall relate only to 'the said Value of Three hundred Pounds *per* '*Annum*, and be taken to the same Effect, *mu-*'*tatis mutandis*.

'And it is hereby Enacted, That the said 'respective Oaths shall and may be Admi-'stred by the Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff, for any 'such County, or by the Mayor, Bailiff, or 'other Officers for any City, Borough or Cin-'que-Port, to whom it shall appertain to take 'the Poll, or make the Return at such Election, 'or by any Two or more Justices of the 'Peace. And the said Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiff, 'or other Officers, and the said Justices of the 'Peace respectively, who shall Administer 'the said Oaths, are hereby required to Cer-'tifie the taking thereof into Her Majesty's 'High Court of *Chancery*, or the *Queen's*

Digitized by Google

'Bench, within Three Months after the ta-
'king the same, under the Penalty of Forfeit-
'ing the Sum of One hundred Pounds, &c.
'And if any of the said Candidates shall wil-
'fully refuse, upon reasonable Request to be
'made at the time of the Election, or at any
'time before the Day upon which such Par-
'liament, by the Writ of Summons is to meet,
'to take the Oath hereby required, then the
'Election and Return of such Candidate shall
'be Void.

'And it is hereby Enacted, That no Fee
'or Reward shall be taken, for Administring
'any such Oath, or Making, Receiving, or
'Filing the Certificate thereof, except One
'Shilling for Administring the Oath, and
'Two Shillings for Making the Certificate,
'and Two Shillings for Receiving and Filing
'the same, under the Penalty of Twenty
'Pounds.

On the 26th the Commons read the third time, the *Recruiting-Bill*, which was approv'd and sent to the Lords; after which, in a Committee of the whole House, they went thro' the *Lottery-Bill*, the Report whereof was put off till the last Day of *February*, when the Amendments made by the Committee were taken into Consideration, and further Amendments made by the House to the Bill. And a Clause being offer'd to be added to it, to lessen the Duties on Lead Exported, the Debate that arose thereupon, was adjourn'd to the next Morning. While the Commons were upon this Business they received a Message from Her Majesty, by Sir *William Oldes*, Gentleman-Usher of the *Black-Rod*, requiring their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers,

Bills pass'd Febr. 28th.

Peers, where Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to, *An Act to continue the Acts for Recruting Her Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines, for the Service of the Year* 1711. 2. *An Act for Securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by the farther qualifying the Members to sit in the House of Commons*; and to two Private Bills.

The next Day I receiv'd the following Note from an Ingenious and Publick Spirited Gentleman;

Sir, March the 1st. 17$\frac{10}{11}$.

A Letter to the Author of these Memoirs.

THE *Inclosed Letter was writ me upon the subject of the* Qualification Bill, *by one of the greatest Masters of* Political Arithmetick *now Living, and the Author of those most ingenious Calculations that are to be found in Dr,* Davenant's *Books, about Trade,* &c. *I believe you can't oblige the Publick more, than by giving it a Place in your useful Accounts of all the weighty Occurrences in* Great Britain. *I agree with the Writer in all his Notions; and shall only add, That I believe the said Bill may be the Occasion of much* Land-Stock-Jobbing *and* Perjury. *I am, Yours,* &c.

The Letter mention'd in this Note, was as follows:

Sir,

A Letter about the Qualifying Act.

'UPON recollecting what Discourse 'happen'd among Us Yesterday Morning, either here, or at the Honourable Mr. '*B——n's*, touching the *Qualification-Bill*, 'which we took for granted, is to restrain 'the Election of Members of the House of 'Commons to Estates of 600 *l. per Ann.* Freehold of Inheritance, in Fee-Simple, for

'Knights

'Knights of the Shires, and 300 *l. per Ann.* 'of like Free-hold, for Citizens and Burgeſſes 'in Parliament; and what Effects ſuch a 'Bill might have upon our preſent State or 'Conſtitution, We conſider'd,

1. 'How many ſuch Freeholders might 'be in *Great Britain*: And upon turning my 'Thoughts to the *Militia*, where every 500 *l.* 'per *Ann.* Eſtate in Lands, Tenements, or 'Hereditaments, is charg'd with a Horſe and 'Man; and that there is generally reckon'd 'in *England* 20, or 25,000, who ſo find a 'Horſe to the *Militia*, and conſequently about '4 or 5000 in *North-Britain*; in all about '25,000, or 26,000: If a Deduction be made 'out of that Number, *Firſt*, For ſuch as are 'joyn'd two or three together, and ſometimes 'four or more to find a Horſe: *Secondly*, For 'ſuch as have only Copy-hold Eſtates: *Thirdly*, Such whoſe Eſtates depend upon Chief-'Rents, or Reſerv'd-Rents, when the improv'd 'Value may be ten times the Rents Reſerv'd. '*Fourthly*, Such as have only *Leaſe-hold* Eſtates 'from Colledges, Hoſpitals, Deans, and Chap-'ters, *&c.* And *Fifthly*, Such as are but Te-'nants for Life, or have only long Terms in 'their Eſtates, as 99 Years, 500 Years, or '999 Years; and yet are not Poſſeſs'd of 'the Fee, it may very well reduce the Num-'ber of ſuch 500 *l. per Ann.* Eſtates, to about '4,500; and the Number of the 600 *l. per* 'Ann. Eſtates to about 3,000.

'As to the Eſtates of 300 *l. per Annum*, or 'upwards; and under 600 *l. per Ann.* they 'may be much about 10,000.

'So deducting, in a round Number, 200 for 'the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, out of 'the 3,000, computed to have 600 *l. per Ann.*

'in

' in Land of Inheritance, in *Fee-Simple*, there ' refts 2,800; out of which, to chooſe about ' 120 Knights of the Shires, the Number qua- ' lify'd to be Elected, is about 23 times more ' than the Number to be Elected.

' And there being about 440 Citizens and ' Burgeſſes to be Elected out of the 10,000 ' Free-holders of 300 *l. per Ann.* or upwards, ' (excluſive of the 600 *l. per Ann.* Eſtates) the ' Number qualify'd to be Elected, is alſo about ' twenty three times more than the Number ' to be Elected.

2. ' We were of Opinion, That if the ſaid ' *Qualification-Bill* was to take Place imme- ' diately, it won'd Unqualify about 150, or ' 200 of the preſent Houſe of Commons, or, ' in a round Number one third of the Houſe.

' And, by the by, a Moot Point aroſe, *Whe- ' ther the preſent or the laſt Houſe of Commons ' had the greateſt Eſtates in Land?*

3. ' That ſuch a Bill will ſubject the Titles ' as well as the Value of a great many Eſtates, ' (eſpecially upon controverted Elections) to ' the Inquiſition of the Houſe of Commons.

4. ' That this may occaſion the *Splitting of ' Free-holds*, or turning the Eſtates of 600 *l.* ' *per Ann.* into two Free-holds of 300 *l. per* ' *Ann.* each: The Eſtates of 900 *l. per Ann.* ' into two Free-holds of 600 *l.* and 300 *l.* or ' into three Free-holds of 300 *l. per An.* each; ' and the Eſtates of 1200 *l. per Ann.* into two ' of 600 *l.* or into three of 600 *l.* and two ' three Hundreds; or into four of 300 *l. per* ' *Ann.* and the like for the Eſtates larger than ' 1200 *l. per Ann.*

5. ' That this *Splitting of Eſtates*, and ſhut- ' ting out of Parliament, ſuch as have not ' real Eſtates in Land, will occaſion more

' *Purchaſing*

Digitized by Google

'*Purchasing of Land*, and consequently may 'raise the Value of Land, within two Years 'after the Act shall take place, generally to 'at least a Year's Purchase extraordinary.

6. 'That though the House of Commons 'might originally consist of Landed Men, 'or the *Barones Minores*, or *Liberi Tenentes* '*Regis*; yet, as Corporations were Erected, 'or the Boroughs, by Prescription, were Or-'der'd to send up Representatives, chiefly (as 'it may be suppos'd) to take care of Trade 'and Manufactures, which then were but in 'their Infancy; yet, now that Trade is ex-'tended, and bears such a mighty Proportion 'to Land, as to be in competion with it, to 'Exclude those from Parliament, who seem'd 'before to be the proper Trustees for Trade, 'and to commit the Protection thereof to the 'Landed Men *only*, (or, in the common Phrase, 'to the *Country-Gentlemen*) seems a *great Alte-*'*ration of our Constitution*, and what may ve-'ry much turn to the Detriment of Trade 'and Manufactures.

'That, on the other side, it may be of great 'Advantage to lessen the Power of the *Bank*, 'and the *East-India* and other Companies, 'and of the *Money'd-Men*, in having too great 'an Influence on our Constitution, by the 'great Number of Members of Parliament 'they are capable of making; and in which 'Elections, it may be, the greatest Briberies, 'Corruptions, and undue Practices are agi-'tated.

27th *February*, 17$\frac{12}{11}$.

To

Digitized by Google

To these wise Reflections on the *Qualifying Act*, I shall only add, That it may happen, that Men who by their natural and acquired Abilities, Experience, and Skill in Business, are the fittest to serve their Country in Parliament, may be excluded; and Men of never so indifferent Parts chosen in their Stead, if they are but *qualify'd in Land*. On the other hand, it has been observ'd, That if this Bill was intended to exclude the *Military Officers*, it will, in great Measure, miss of the desired Effect: Most of those Officers that are now Members of Parliament, particularly such as belong to the Land Service, owing their Elections to their real Estates, and Country-Interest. The Commons were so sensible of this, and, at the same Time, how much the great Number of *Military Officers* may endanger the Freedom of Parliament, that they thought it proper to send the *Bill for Limiting the Number of Officers in their House* (mention'd in my † last) not long before they sent up the *Qualifying-Bill*: And many, I'm told, were in Hopes, That their Lordships would have pass'd the first, and rejected the latter: But the contrary happen'd; for on the 2d. of *February*, the Lords rejected the *Officers Bill*, without allowing it a second Reading: Tho' some Lords insisted for it, of which I may give you a more ample Account, by another Opportunity.

Further Observations on that Bill.

† *3d. Edit. of the* Political State *for Feb. p. 195.*

Bill to limit the Number of Officers rejected by the Lords.

Whilst the Commons were busie about *Ways and Means*, Mr. *Blunt*, an eminent Scrivener in *Birchin-Lane*, *London*, was employ'd by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to draw up a *Scheme* for the intended *Lottery*; which having been publish'd on the 8th. of *February*, and receiv'd with a general Ap-

Mr. Blunt *makes a Scheme for a Lottery.*

Digitized by Google

probation, both at Home and Abroad, the ſame was recommended to the Houſe of Commons, who likewiſe approved it, and inſerted it in the Lottery-Bill. On the 21ſt of the ſame Month Mr. *Blunt* publiſh'd an Abſtract of his Lottery, with a Calculation of the Paying off the principal Money, which was thought ſo advantageous, That the Queen having, on the 6th of *March*, given the Royal Aſſent to the Lottery Bill; and it being advertis'd, in the *London Gazette* of the 10th, That *Payments* would begin to be taken in at *Mercers-Hall* on *Tueſday* the 13th, when the Receivers, appointed by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for that Purpoſe, met that Day between Nine and Ten in the Morning, it was found that about 270000 *l.* had been ſubſcribed at the Bank of *England*, above the firſt Payment of the whole Sum of One Million, Five Hundred Thouſand Pounds. A remarkable Inſtance of the Wealth of this Nation; and, at the ſame Time, an undoubted Symptom of the Recovery of the *Publick Credit*, owing to the Care and Induſtry of the preſent Managers of Her Majeſty's Treaſury, and to the Juſtice and Publick Spirit of the Houſe of Commons, in their Reſolutions to make good all National Debts.

The Lottery Bill paſs'd March 6th.

The Lottery more than full, before the opening of the Books.

I ſhall, in the following Sheets, continue to acquaint you, with the moſt material Proceedings of the *Convocation:* And that you may know the ſeveral Perſons, I ſhall have Occaſion to name, by their reſpective Titles and Dignities, I thought very proper to inſert here in the firſt Place, a true and exact Liſt of the Members of both Houſes of this preſent *Convocation*, ſummon'd to meet on the Twenty Fifth Day of *Novemb. A. D.* 1710, in the

Digitized by Google

the *Chapter-House* at St. *Paul's*, and from thence adjourn'd to *Henry* the VII's *Chappel* at *Weſtminſter*, to the Sixth Day of *December* following.

The Names *of the Archbiſhop and Biſhops, Members of of the Upper, or Higher, Houſe.*

Thomas Tenniſon, Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Henry Compton, Lord Biſhop of *London*.
Sir *Jonathan Trelawny*, Lord Biſhop of *Winchester*.
William Lloyd, Lord Biſhop of *Worceſter*.
Thomas Sprat, Lord Biſhop of *Rocheſter*.
Gilbert Burnet, Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*.
Humphry Humphreys, Lord Biſhop of *Hereford*.
John Hough, Lord Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.
John Moore, Lord Biſhop of *Ely*.
Richard Cumberland, Lord Biſhop of *Peterborough*.
Edward Fowler, Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*.
William Talbot, Lord Biſhop of *Oxford*.
John Evans, Lord Biſhop of *Bangor*.
George Hooper, Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*.
William Wake, Lord Biſhop of *Lincoln*.
John Tyler, Lord Biſhop of *Landaff*.
Oſpring Blackall, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*.
Charles Trimnell, Lord Biſhop of *Norwich*.
William Fleetwood, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph*.
Thomas Manningham, Lord Biſhop of *Chicheſter*.
John Robinſon, Lord Biſhop of *Briſtol*.
Philip Biſſet, Lord Biſhop of St. *David's*

The Names of the Inferiour Clergy, Members of the Lower Houſe.

Canterbury.

George Stanhope, D. D. Dean of *Canterbury*.
Thomas Green, D. D. Archd. of *Canterbury*.
Ralph Blomer, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Elias Sydall, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Johnſon, A. M. }

Digitized by Google

London.

Henry Godolphin, D. D. Dean of St. *Paul's*
William Stanley, D. D.
William Lancaster, D. D. } Archd. of { *London.* *Middlesex.* *Essex.* *Colchester.* *St. Albans.*
Charles Alston, D. D.
Jonas Warley, D. D.
John Cole, A. M.
Roger Altham, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Thomas Whincop, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
John Pelling, D. D.

Westminster.

Thomas Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster.*
James Sartree, Arch Deacon of *Westminster.*
Nicholas Only, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

Winchester.

John Wickart, D. D. Dean of *Winchester.*
Ralph Brideoak, A. M. } Archd. of { *Winton:* *Surrey.*
Edmond Gibson, D. D.
William Delaune, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Samuel Edgley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Peter Nourse, D. D.

Worcester.

William Lord Bishop of *Oxford*, Dean of *Worcester.*
William Worth, D. D. Arch Deacon of *Worcester.*
Edward Chandler, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Lloyd, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
James Stillingfleet, A. M.

Rochester.

Samuel Prat, D. D. Dean of *Rochester.*
Thomas Sprat, A. M. Archd. of *Rochester.*
John Gilman, A. M. deceas'd. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Savage, B. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Harrington Bagshaw, A. M.

Salisbury

Salisbury.

John Younger, D. D. Dean of *Salisbury*.
Richard West, D. D. } Archd. { *Berks*.
Cornelius Teate, A. M. } of { *Wilts*.
John Hoadly, A. M. } { *Salisbury*,
Richard Eyre, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Bohun Fox, L. L. B. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Thomas Coker, A. M. }

Hereford.

John Lord Bishop of *Landaff*, Dean of *Hereford*.
Thomas Cox, A. M. } Archd. { *Hereford*.
Adam Ottley, D. D. } of { *Salop*.
Charles Whiting, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Price, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Solomon Tyler, D. D. }

Litchfield and Coventry.

William Bincks, D. D. Dean of *Litchfield*.
Nathaniel Elison, D. D. } { *Stafford*.
Thomas Goodwyn, D. D. } Archl. { *Derby*.
William Wilson, A. M. } of { *Coventry*.
Griffith Vaughan, A. M. } { *Salop*.
George Smalridge, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Jonathan Kimberley, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Richard Andrews, Cler. }

Ely.

Charles Roderick, D. D. Dean of *Ely*.
Richard Bently, D. D. Archd. of *Ely*.
Charles Ashton, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Gery, B. D. } Proctors for the
William Lunn, A. M. } Clergy.

Peterborough.

White Kennet, D. D. Dean of *Peterborough*.
Richard Cumberland, A. M. Archd. of *Northampton*.

Richard

Digitized by Google

Richard Reynolds, L. L. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Matthew Hutton, D. D. } Proctors for the
Purbeck Hall, A. M. } Clergy.

Gloucester.

Knightly Chetwood, D. D. Dean of *Gloucester*.
Robert Parsons, A. M. Archd. of *Gloucester*,
Richard Duke, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
The Hon. *Henry Brydges*, A. M. } Proctors for the
John Cox, A. M. } Clergy.

Oxford.

Hen. Aldrich, D. D. Dean of *Christ-Church*, deceas'd.
Timothy Goodwin, A. M. Archd. of *Oxford*.
Francis Gastrell, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
William Delaune D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
William Moor, A. M. }

Bangor.

John Lord Bishop of *Bangor*, Archdeacon of *Bangor*, and *Anglesey*.
Francis Lloyd, A. M. Archd. of *Merioneth*.
Hugh Wynne, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Robert Morgan, D. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Robert Wynne, A. M. }

Bath and Wells.

The Hon. *William Grahme*, D. D. Dean of *Wells*.
Samuel Hill, A. M. } Archd. of } *Wells*.
Edward Waple, B. D. } } *Taunton*.
William Clements, A. M. } } *Bath*.
Henry Layng, M. A. Proctor for the Chapter.
Edmund Archer, B. D. } Proctors for the
Thomas Naish, A. M. } Clergy.

Lincoln.

Richard Willis, D. D. Dean of *Lincoln*.

John

Digitized by Google

John Mandevile, D. D. — Archd. of *Lincoln.*
John Geery, L. L. D. — Archd. of *Bucks.*
John Hutton, A. M. — Archd. of *Stow.*
White Kennet, D. D. — Archd. of *Huntingdon.*
John Rogers, A. M. — Archd. of *Leiceſter.*
Thomas Franke, A. M. — Archd. of *Bedford,*

John Jnett, D. D.
John Mandevile, D. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.

Samuel Weſley, A. M.
Thomas Sandys, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Landaff.

William Watts, A. M. Archd. of *Landaff.*
Jonathan Edwards, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

James Harris, B. D.
William Lewis, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Exeter.

Lancelot Blackbourne, A. M. Dean of *Exeter.*
Oſpring, Lord Biſhop of *Exeter*, Archd. of *Exeter.*
Edward Drew, A. M. Archd. of *Cornwall.*
Francis Atterbury, D. D. Archd. of *Totneſs*; **Prolocutor.**
Thomas Linford, D. D. Archd. of *Barnſtaple.*
Peter Foulkes, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Warren, D. D.
John Newte, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

Norwich.

Humphry Prideaux, D. D. Dean of *Norwich.*

John Jeffery, D. D. — Archd. of *Norwich.*
Robert Cannon, D. D. — Archd. of *Norfolk.*
Humphry Prideaux, D. D. — Archd. of *Suffolk.*
Nicholas Claget, D. D. — Archd. of *Sudbury.*

George Martin, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.

John Whitefoot, A. M.
Henry Halſted, A. M. } Proctors for the Clergy.

St.

Digitized by Google

St. Asaph.

William Stanley, D. D. Dean of St. *Asaph*.
William Lord Bishop of St. *Asaph*, Archd. of St. *Asaph*.
John Davis, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
Robert Wynn, L. L. D. } Proctors for the Clergy.
Maurice Vaughan, Cler. }

Chichester.

William Hayley, D. D. Dean of *Chichester*.
James Barker, A. M. } Archd. } *Chichester*.
Richard Bowchier, B. D. } of } *Lewes*.
William Barcroft, D. D. Proctor for the Chapter.
Edward Pelling, D. D. } Proctors for the
Anthony Saunders, D. D. } Clergy.

Bristol.

The Hon. *Robert Booth*, D. D. Dean of *Bristol*.
Robert Cowper, A. M. Archd. of *Dorset*.
Charles Livesay, A. M. Proctor for the Chapter.
John Stevenson, M. A. } Proctors for the
Thomas Naish, Sen. M. A. } Clergy.

St. Davids.

Hugh Powell, A. M. Precentor.
John Medley, M. A.
Edward Tenison, L. L. B. } Archd. } *St. Davids*. *Carmarthen*. *Cardigan*. *Brecknock*.
John Shores, A. M. } of
Joseph Stevens, A. M. }
William Needham, B. D. } Proctors for the Chapter.
—— *Cuthbert*, } jointly and severally.
William Powell, M. A. } Proctors for the
Jeremiah Griffith, M. A. } Clergy.

Windsor and Wolverhampton.

John Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, Dean of *Windsor*.
John Hinton, L. L. B. Proctor for the Chapter.

THO. ROUS, *Cler. Dom.* Infer. Convocat.

I

Digitized by Google

I told you in my * last, that the Convocation had appointed proper Committees to pursue the Ends of Her Majesty's Letter, of the 29th of *January*: The Committee named to draw up a *Representation of the present State of Religion*, in relation to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy, and Profaneness, consisted of five Bishops, and ten Presbyters, *viz.*

* *See the 3d. Edition of the* Politic. State *for* Feb. *p.* 199 *Committee of the* Convocation *appointed to draw up a Representation of the present State of Religion.*

The Lords Bishops of { *Peterborough.* *Bangor.* *Landaff.* St. *Asaph.* St. *David's*

George Stanhope, D. D.	*George Smalridge*, D. D.
Ralph Bloomer, A. M.	*Charles Ashton*, D. D.
Henry Godolphin, D. D.	*Francis Gastrell*, D. D.
Roger Altham, D. D.	*Richard Willis*, D. D.
Ralph Brideoak, A. M.	*Francis Atterbury*, D. D.

On the 7th of *February*, the Convocation met at *Westminster*, and, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Letters to Both Houses, proceeded on many weighty Affairs: After which they adjourn'd to *Friday* the 9th, when they met again, and adjourn'd to that Day † Sevennight. *Proceedings of the* Convocation. † Feb. 16.

In the mean Time, the Queen thought fit to grant a new Licence, appointing the Archbishop of *Canterbury* President of the Convocation; and during his Grace's Absence, the Bishop of *London*; during their Absence, the Bishop of *Winchester*; during their Absence, the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*; during their Absence, the Bishop of *Exeter*; during their Absence, the Bishop of *Bristol*; and during *New Licence.*

Digitized by Google

Which occasions some Obstructions in the Proceedings of the Convocation.

their Absence, the Bishop of St. *Davids*. This new Licence, which, on the 16th of *February*, was communicated to Both Houses of Convocation, occasion'd some Obstructions in their Proceedings; of which I have procured the following Account.

The Three Prelates named in the First Licence to be of the *Quorum*, *viz.* the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishop of *London*, and the Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, happening all to be Infirm; so that, for want of the Presence of one of them, nothing could be done in the Upper-House, the Queen, by Her Second Licence, thought fit to enlarge the *Quorum*, by adding the Bishops of *Winchester*, *Exeter*, *Bristol*, and St. *Davids*. But the meaning of this second Licence not being, at first, either well Explain'd, or Apprehended, it rather encreased, than removed Difficulties. For the Upper-House still look'd upon the Nominating of the *Quorum* of their Committees, as derogatory from the Authority of the Metropolitan, and therefore some were for enquiring how long the Crown had assumed and exercis'd that Power? And at the same Time, it was thought Unprecedented, That Younger Bishops should be put over the Heads of Senior Prelates, as some had been by the second Licence. On the other Hand, the Lower-House were in Doubt, whether the Committees appointed before the said second Licence, were to stand? And having made Application to the Higher House for their Opinion, their Lordships return'd a dubious Answer.

In order to clear these Doubts, the Upper-House resolv'd to make Application to the Queen; and one of their Lordships having

* humbly

Digitized by Google

* humbly laid before Her Majesty these Two Questions, 1st. 'Whether it was intended, 'that the first of the *Quorum* present should 'preside in the Absence of the Archbishop? '2dly. Whether he should have a Negative 'when Present? Her Mejesty was pleas'd to declare, *That it was not Her Intention to infringe the Right and Authority of the Archbishop's Presiding by Himself, or his Commissary, over the whole Convocation; nor that the Person or Persons whom She had named of the* Quorum, *should have any* Negative *in the Proceedings of the House, other than what every Bishop has in his Private Capacity; But only, that when any of the Business prescrib'd by the Royal Licence was to be done, the Presence of one of the* Quorum *should then be necessary.*

* Wednesday Feb. 28. *The Bishops Consult the Queen about Two Questions*

Her Majesty's Gracious Declaration.

The Queen having, by this gracious Declaration, given Satisfaction to the Bishops, upon the principal Matters in Debate, about Her Majesty's Licence, their Lordships † immediately revived the Two Committees before appointed to consider the Two First Articles of Her Majesty's * Letter, which, upon the Renewal of the Licence, were dropt. Two Days † after, the Lords Bishops appointed Three other Committees, to consider the Three last Articles; and the rest, which relates to several *Forms of Prayer*, was also put into a Method of being dispatch'd.

† Feb. 28. *Committees reviv'd.*

* *See the last Month of the* Politi. State, *2d. Edi. p.* 199.

† March 2.

While I am writing this Part of my Letter, (viz. *March* the 3d $17\frac{10}{11}$) I am inform'd, That no Report is yet made from any of these Joynt Committees. That which was to prepare a *Representation of the present State of Religion*, have agreed upon the Heads of it; but it is not yet put into Form. That appointed to regulate *Commutations of Penance*, have a-

Proceedings of the joynt Committees.

Digitized by Google

greed to desire an Act of Parliament, for changing the Writ *de Excommunicato*, into *de Contumaci Capiendo*; and have prepared the Draught of a *Canon*, for Rectifying the Abuses of *Commutations*. A *Committee of Charity* appointed by the Lower-House, has brought in a Report, *That the Charity-Schools do highly deserve the Cognizance and Encouragement of this Synod*; And the Lower-House has made Application to the Upper, returning their Lordships Thanks, for the Countenance they have given them; and desiring, That Arch-Deacons may be directed to recommend them Ministers in Populous Cities, to Promote them. The said Committee has also given their Opinion, and the Lower-House agreed to it, *viz. That the Erecting of Parochial Libraries do also deserve the Encouragement and Assistance of this Synod:* And that Committee is now employ'd to consider, what can be done by the Convocation, to Promote Publick Charities? By all which you see the Convocation is now going forward with becoming, and by many unexpected, Unanimity, and pursue not only the Ends of Her Majesty's Letter, but also the principal Design of *Christianity*, I mean *Charity*.

Committee of Charity in the Lower-House.

Besides these Proceedings, *intra privatos Parietes*, I must acquaint you with a Publick Passage, relating to the Convocation. On the 1st of *March* the Speaker of the House of Commons acquainted the House, 'That there had 'been with him, the Day before, in the Evening, 'the Prolocutor of the Lower-House of Convo'cation, with Dr. *Stanhope*, Dean of *Canterbury*; 'Dr. *Stanley*, Archdeacon of *London*; Dr. *Smal'ridge*, Proctor for the Chapter of *Litchfield*; 'and Dr. *Delaune*, Proctor for the Diocess of 'Oxford;

'Oxford; and brought him an Order, and a 'Message, which were read, and are as follow, 'viz.

February 28. 1710.

IT *was ordered by the Lower-House of Convocation, That the Prolocutor, attended by Dr.* Stanhope, *Dean of* Canterbury; *Dr.* Stanley, *Archdeacon of* London; *Dr.* Smalridge, *Proctor for the Chapter of* Litchfield; *and Dr.* Delaune, *Proctor for the Dioceſs of* Oxford, *ſhould wait upon Mr. Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and impart to him the following Meſſage, agreed to by the ſaid Houſe,* Nemine Contradicente. *Solemn Meſſage from the Lower-House of Convocation to the House of Commons.*

Tho. Rouſe, Actuar'
Domus Infer' Convocationis.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE *Lower-Houſe of Convocation have, with great Satisfaction, taken notice of an Inſtruction given by the Honourable Houſe of Commons to a Committee,* [*appointed to examine a Petition of the Miniſter and Church-Wardens of* Greenwitch, *praying Relief for the Rebuilding of that Church*] *to conſider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and Suburbs thereof, and report the ſame to the Houſe.*

It was in our Thoughts to have done what in us lay towards ſetting forward ſo pious a Deſign; but we are glad to find our ſelves happily prevented by the Zeal of that Honourable Houſe which, at the Time that they plac'd you in the Chair, gave us an Earneſt of their entire Diſpoſition, to do every thing that might be for the Honour and Advantage of the Church of England.

We

Digitized by Google

We do, in the Name of the whole Clergy of this Province, return our unanimous Thanks to the Honourable the Commons, for this Inſtance of the Affectionate Regard they have ſhewn to the Welfare of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, and the Common Intereſts of Religion.

Mr. SPEAKER,

I am directed by the Clergy of the Lower-Houſe of Convocation, to ſignify their Readineſs to promote the good Work now in View, by imparting ſuch Lights as they are able to afford, in relation to the extreme Want of Churches, in and about theſe populous Cities, under which we at preſent labour.

Francis Atterbury, *Prolocutor.*

Reſolutions of the Commons thereupon.

Hereupon the Commons *Reſolved*, 'That 'this Houſe will receive all ſuch Informati- 'ons, as ſhall be offered to them from the 'Clergy of the Lower-Houſe of Convocation, 'with relation to the Want of Churches in 'the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and 'Suburbs thereof.

'*Secondly*, That this Houſe will, in all Mat- 'ters immediately relating to Religion, and 'the welfare of the Eſtabliſhed Church, have 'a particular Regard to ſuch Applications, 'as ſhall, at any time, be made to them from the 'Clergy in Convocation Aſſembled, according 'to the Ancient Uſage, together with the 'Parliament.

Proclamations for a Faſt, both dated Mar. 1.

On the 5th of *March* a Proclamation was publiſh'd for the General Faſt throughout *England*; and, two Days after, another Proclamation for the ſame Purpoſe, in that Part of *Great-Britain* call'd *Scotland*, to be obſerv'd on the 28th Inſtant.

On the 7th, likewiſe, it was publickly made

Digitized by Google

made known here, That the Lord Viſcount *Townesend*, Her Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces, having deſired Leave to return Home, Her Majeſty had been pleas'd to appoint the Lord *Raby*, Her Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the King of *Pruſſia*, to ſucceed him in that Employment at the *Hague*.

The Lord Viſ. Townesend recall'd, and the Ld. Raby appointed to ſucceed him at the Hague.

The next * Day, being the Anniverſary of the Queen's auſpicious Acceſſion to the Throne, the ſame was ſolemniz'd with the uſual Solemnity; neither of the Houſes of Parliament Sitting, but going to their reſpective Churches to attend Divine Service, and hear a Sermon. The Court was very numerous and magnificent: But the Queen did not appear in Publick, either becauſe having caught Cold the Day before, when ſhe took the Air in Her Coach in *Hide-Park*, ſhe felt ſome Shiverings of an Ague; or upon Account of a private Caution given Her Majeſty, not to come Abroad.

* March 8. *The Anniverſary of the Queen's Acceſſion to the Crown Solemniz'd.*

Whatever was the Reaſon of Her Majeſty's keeping Her Chamber, the Rejoycings of that Day were, on a ſudden, turn'd into Horror and Amazement, upon the News of one of the moſt Tragical Events that are recorded in Story: And of which the *Gazette*, two Days after, gave this publick Notice.

Whitehall, *March* 8. 'This Day Monſieur 'de *Guiſcard*, a *French* Papiſt, being Appre- 'hended for High Treaſon, and under Ex- 'amination before a Committee of the Privy- 'Council at the *Cock-Pit*, ſtabbed the Right 'Honourable Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the 'Exchequer, with a Penknife, which he had 'found,

The Right Honourable Mr. Harley *Stabbed by Monſieur* de Guiſcard.

Digitized by Google

'found, by accident, in the Room wherein 'he was confin'd before his Examination.

The Parliament being met again the 9th of *March*, the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, about the villainous Attempt committed on the Person of Mr. *Harley*, which being immediately drawn up, and sent up to the Lords, for their Concurrence, their Lordships readily agreed thereto. However, the Queen being still indispos'd, it was the 13th of *March* before Both Houses waited upon Her Majesty with the following Address,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Address of Both Houses to the Queen about that Villainous Attempt.

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and 'Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual 'and Temporal, and Commons of *Great-Bri-* 'tain, in Parliament Assembled, have, to Our 'great Concern, been informed of a Barbarous 'and Villainous Attempt, made upon the 'Person of *Robert Harley*, Esq; Chancellor of 'Your Majesty's Exchequer, by the Marquis 'de *Guiscard*, a *French* Papist, at the Time 'when he was under Examination for Trea- 'sonable Practices, before a Committee of 'Your Majesty's Council.

'We cannot but be most deeply affected, 'to find such an Instance of inveterate Malice 'against one Employ'd in Your Majesty's 'Council, and so near Your Royal Person; 'And we have Reason to believe, That his 'Fidelity to Your Majesty, and Zeal for 'Your Service, have drawn upon him the 'Hatred of all the Abettors of *Popery* and 'Faction.

'We think it our Duty, upon this Occa- 'sion, to Assure Your Majesty, That we will 'effectually

Digitized by Google

'effectually Stand by, and Defend Your Majesty, and those who have the Honour to be 'Employ'd in Your Service, against all Publick and Secret Attempts of Your Enemies; 'And we most humbly beseech Your Majesty, 'That You will be pleased to take all possible Care of Your Sacred Person, on whose 'Life the Welfare and Happiness of Your 'People, as well as the Liberties of *Europe*, 'entirely depend.

'And we do in all Humility, Represent to 'Your Majesty, That one effectual Means, 'conducing to the Safety of Your Majesty's 'Royal Person, will be, to give such Directions, as, in Your great Wisdom, shall seem 'most proper, for causing Papists to be Removed from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

Her Majesty's Answer to this Address was,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Answer, Mar. 13.

I Take this Address very kindly from you, on the Occasion of that Barbarous Attempt on Mr. Harley, *whose Zeal and Fidelity in my Service must appear yet more Eminently, by that Horrid Endeavour to take away his Life, for no other Reason that appears, but his known Opposition to Popery and Faction.*

Your warm Concern for the Safety of My Person, and the Defence of those Employ'd in My Service, is very grateful to Me; and I shall always continue My Care for the Welfare and Happiness of My People, by using all Means that may most effectually Conduce to those Ends, and particularly, by giving the proper Directions for Removing Papists from the Cities of London *and* Westminster, *according to Your Desire.*

Digitized by Google

I think it would be reasonable to make a Law to Punish with Death such Villainous Attempts on the Lives of Magistrates in the Lawful Execution of their Office, tho', by God's Providence, the Mischiefs design'd do not take Effect.

Resolutions of the Commons thereupon.

The Speaker of the House of Commons having, on the 14th of *March*, reported the Queen's Answer to the House, it was thereupon unanimously *Resolved*, 'That an humble Address be made to Her Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House, for Her Majesty's most gracious Answer to the Address of Both Houses of Parliament, and to assure Her Majesty, That this House will provide a Bill to pass into a Law, to punish with Death such villainous Attempts. And *Ordered*, 'That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counsellor, to be Felony without Benefit of the Clergy; and that Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. *Cesar*, Sir Gilbert *Dolben*, Mr. *Manley*, and Mr. *Hungerford*, do prepare and bring in the same.

† March 17. *Proclamation against Papists, dated* March 15.

On the other hand, a Proclamation was publish'd this † Day, *Requiring the Inferior Magistrates strictly to put in Execution the Acts of Parliament for Amoving* Papists, *and reputed* Papists, *ten Miles from the Cities of* London *and* Westminster.

False Accounts about Mr. de Guiscard *publish'd.*

This is all that has, yet, been made Publick, by Authority, about this Matter: And some Weekly Writers having given various Accounts of Monsieur de *Guiscard*, some wide, some short of Truth; and, on the other hand, the *Party-Scribblers* having, according to Custom, endeavour'd to throw the *Odium* * of his Villany on a Whole Set of Men; I shall, both

* *See the* Examiner *of* March. 15. *Numb.* 33.

Digitized by Google

both for your private Satisfaction, and the Information of the Publick, give you a faithful and genuine Relation,

First, Of Monsieur de *Guiscard*'s Family, Education, and Conversation in *France*.

Secondly, Of the Reasons of his Coming out of his Native Country.

Thirdly, Of his Designs and Enterprizes before he came over into *England*.

Fourthly, Of his being employ'd here; and how far trusted.

Fifthly, and *Lastly*, Of his most Tragical End.

I am not unsensible that, in the Prosecution of this Design, at this Critical Juncture, I have a very slippery Ground to tread on, and a narrow Path, surrounded with dangerous *Precipices*, to walk in; but, as I shall ever keep a steddy Eye on *Truth* and *Impartiality*, I hope those two Guides will bring me safe to my Journey's End; and screen me against the Arrows of Ignorance, Prejudice and Malice. *A Genuine Account of Mr.* de Guiscard.

The famous Mr *Bayle*, in his *Historical and Critical* * *Dictionary*, acquaints us, 'That 'GUISCARD is the Name which the Lords 'of *la Coste*, *de la Bourlie*, *de la Laurie*, &c. 'gave to their Family, one of the most No- 'ble, and most Ancient of the Province of '*Querci* in *France*; and which they pitch'd 'upon, in Consideration of one of their An- 'cestors, whose Christian Name was *Guiscar- 'dus*. That tho' it was not the Custom, in 'those remote Times, to preserve Testimonies 'of the Origin of Families, in Favour of their 'Posterity, nevertheless, these Lords produce 'Titles and Records of near Five Hundred 'Years Standing; whereby they make it ap- 'pear, not only that they have possess'd 'Estates, that never went out of their Fami- *First of his Family.*

* *See* Bayle's *Dictio. Vol.* 1. *in the Artic of* Guiscard.

Digitized by Google

'ly for ſo many Ages, but alſo that their 'illuſtrious Nobility has been preſerv'd, and 'tranſmitted, without Interruption, to the 'Perſon of the Count *de Guiſcard*, who bears, 'with equal Honour to his Predeceſſors, all 'the Advantages he derives from 'em. That '*Bernard de Guiſcard*, is the firſt Degree, or 'Stock, or the Pedigree of this Family; but 'that the Monuments that remain of his 'Actions ſhew, his Race was ancienter than 'the Age he liv'd in; That this *Bernard de* '*Guiſcard*, in all the Leaſes he made of his 'Lands, from the Year 1247 to 1283, took 'the Title of *Chevalier*, or Knight, which, in 'thoſe Days, and for many Ages after, was 'the moſt honourable Recompenſe of Milita-'ry Honour. That there are fourteen De-'grees, in the Direct and Maſculine Line, 'from that *Bernard*, to the preſent Count '*de Guiſcard*; that in this Series of Succeſſi-'ons, are found ſeveral illuſtrious Alliances, 'and many Perſons of diſtinguiſh'd Merit; 'but that it muſt be acknowledg'd, that thoſe 'who have moſt advanc'd the Splendor of 'this Houſe, are *George de Guiſcard*, Lord *de la* '*Bourlie*, and *Lewis de Guiſcard*, his Eldeſt Son.

George de Guiſcard, born the 9th of *Auguſt*, 1606, *N. S.* after long Military Services, was made Serjeant of Battle, and Governour of *Courtray* in 1647. The next Year the Queen Mother thought him a fit Perſon to fill the Place of Sub-Governour to the preſent King of *France*. He was made Counſellor of State in 1649; a Major-General in 1651; Commander of the Cities and Sovereignties of *Sedan*, *Rancour*, and St. *Mange* in 1662; Governour of *Sedan* in 1671; and Commander of the Towns and Garriſons of *Dunkirk*, *Bergen*

glen, *Furnes*, and *Gravelin*, with the Title of Lieutenant General, in 1672. He died the 9th of *December*, 1693, leaving Iſſue, beſides one Daughter, three Sons, *viz.*

1. *Lewis de Guiſcard*, formerly call'd Count *de Neuvy*, and now Count *de Guiſcard*, born the 27th of *Sept.* 1651, after having ſerv'd ſome Campaigns, was made Colonel of the Regiment of *Normandy*, in 1674; Brigadier of Foot, and Commander in *Dinant*, in 1689; Governor of *Sedan*, upon the voluntary Reſignation his Father made of that Poſt in 1692; and ſoon after Governor of the important Town of *Namur*, with the Title of Lieutenant General. Upon the vigorous Defence of that Place, the *French* King honour'd him with the moſt Illuſtrious Order of the *Holy Ghoſt*, on the 17th of *December*, 1695; and in the Year 1698, appointed him his Ambaſſador to the King of *Sweden*.

2. *John George*, Chevalier *de Guiſcard*, born the 27th of *September*, 1657, having diſtinguiſh'd his Valour in ſeveral Sieges and Battles, as Captain of the *French* King's Foot-Guards, was afterwards made Colonel of the Regiment of *Normandy*.

3. *Anthony de Guiſcard*, born the 27th of *December*, 1658. Abbot of *Bonnecombe*, in the Province of *Rouergue*, and Prior of *Dreu-en-Souvienne*: The Perſon now in Queſtion, known in *France* by the Name of *L' Abbe de la Bourlie*.

This Gentleman being deſtin'd for the Church, had a ſuitable Education; and being endow'd with quick, natural Parts, made a good Proficiency in Literature, and Philoſophy; and diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by a Genius for Poetry; having, amongſt other Things, written

His Education and Genius.

Digitized by Google

written a tolerable Poem, in Heroick Verſe, in Praiſe of the King of *France*. But when he enter'd the World, he ſoon diſcover'd a bold, daring, free Spirit, and violent Propenſity to Voluptuouſneſs; particularly an unruly Paſſion for the Fair Sex: Which, together with the Advantages of his Noble Birth, the Countenance of the Court, and a Plentiful Income (being Poſſeſs'd of Church-Preferments to the Value of above 2000 *l.* Sterling, a Year) led him into all the Extravagancies of Youth; ſo that he was Liſted among the *French Petits Maitres*, or Rakes of Quality. In a ſhort Time he became one of the Chief of thoſe illuſtrious Debauchees; and that he might have more Opportunities to gratify his Vicious Inclinations, he follow'd his Brothers in the Field, and made two or three Campaigns in *Flanders*, in the laſt War.

His violent Inclination to Voluptuouſneſs.

Reaſons of his coming out of France.

His diſſolute Way of Living, and audacious Spirit, run him into ſeveral Enormities, which, at length, exaſperated the Court of *France* to ſuch a degree, that Orders being iſſued out to apprehend him, he was forc'd to fly the Kingdom.

His moſt notorious Offence, among others, was this: He did, it ſeems, aſſiſt his Brother, the Chevalier *de Guiſcard*, in carrying off a Hatter's Wife, in *Paris*, who was willing to elope from her Huſband; and tho' the latter put up his Complaints, and enter'd an Action againſt the Two Raviſhers, yet the Thing was huſh'd, by the great Credit of the *Guiſcards*. But an Accident happen'd ſoon after, which entirely put 'em out of Favour: A near Relation of *Madame de Maintenon*, being, one day, a Shooting near one of their Coun-

try

Digitized by Google

try Seats, with ſome Attendants, the *Chevalier* and the *Abbot* had no ſooner Notice of it, than they reſolved to go and take away their Fuſees: Which accordingly they did; But the Gentleman, and thoſe with him, making great Reſiſtance, one or two of his Men were mortally Wounded, and himſelf ſadly uſed. Hereupon *Madame de Maintenon* was highly incens'd againſt the two Brothers, to whom ſhe had a further Pique, upon Account of their oppoſing the Addreſſes, either of the Perſon beforemention'd, or another Relation of *Madame de Maintenon*, to their Niece, only Daughter to the Count *de Guiſcard*, lately marry'd to the Duke of *Beauvilliers's* Son, who had 50000 *l.* Sterling, in Marriage with her.

Beſides the Provocations beforemention'd, it was not long before *Madame de Maintenon* had ſtill a more plauſible Opportunity to exert Her Reſentment againſt the two Brothers: For the Chevalier *de Guiſcard* having, by his own Authority, put to the Military * Rack a Serjeant of his own Regiment, upon a Suſpicion of Robbery; as ſoon as *Madame de Maintenon* had Notice of it, ſhe repreſented to the King the Atrocity of the Fact, in the moſt lively Colours: Urging that ſuch an audacious Preſumption in a Subject, to extort a Confeſſion by the Torture, was an actual Invaſion of the Royal Authority. Hereupon the Chevalier *de Guiſcard* was committed Priſoner to the *Baſtille*; and the injured Hatter judging this a proper Occaſion for Revenge, revived his Law-Suit againſt the two Brothers. *Madame de Maintenon* eſpouſing his Quarrel, the Hatter's Wife was alſo apprehended and committed to Priſon; from whence, being reſcued by the *Abbot de la Bourlie*, Warrants were

* Viz. *Burning Matches clap'd between the Fingers.*

Digitized by Google

were issued out to apprehend him likewise whereupon he consulted for his own Safety by a speedy Flight, towards the End of the Year 1703. It is to be observ'd, that some Time pass'd between the Chevalier *de Guiscard*'s Imprisonment, and the Abbot *de la Bourlie*'s Escape: During which Interval the latter gave further Offence to the Court, by his bold Expostulations with Monsieur *de Chamillart*, about his Brother's Confinement; by his constant † Railing at *Madame de Maintenon*; and by some clandestine Practices he was carrying on in the Provinces of *Rouergue* and *Querci*, in Order to make a general Insurrection, both of the *Protestants* and *Roman Catholicks*, in Concert with the *Cevennois*, or *Camisars*: Which, however, proved abortive.

† He was ever very inveterate against *Madame de Maintenon*, and, among other Invectives upon her, he uses these Expressions in an Advice from the *Roman* Catholicks to the Protestants of the *Cevennes*, inserted in his Memoirs, p. 12. 'But behold the Revolution! A Woman formerly a Strumpet, a Prostitute, and now a meer Hypocrite, full of Pride and Ambition, having got since the Mastery of this weak, pusillanimous, and superstitious Prince, brought the *Jansenists*, for some Time, into Favour, and raised them above the *Jesuits*, their Adversaries, &c.

His Designs and Enterprizes before he came over into England.

Upon his Flight from *France*, he first retired to *Lausanne*, in *Switzerland*; where his bold Spirit suggested to him the Thought of making himself the Chief of the Malecontents of *France*, under the Protection, and with the Assistance, of the High Allies. Which Project gratify'd, at once, both his Ambition and Thirst of Revenge; and seem'd to promise him an honourable Support whilst he should remain in foreign Countries. The Conjuncture being then favourable for his Design, and the *Cevennes* in a Flame, it was easy for him to insinuate himself with th

the Imperial, *British*, and *Dutch* Miniſters, who readily concerted with him Meaſures to make that Inſurrection ſtill more important and extenſive. In Order to that, it was firſt propoſed and agreed, to ſend a truſty Perſon to the *Camiſars*, to keep them in Heart, with Hopes and Aſſurances of ſpeedy Relief: For which Purpoſe Mr. *Tobias Rocayrol*, a *French* Refugee, then in *Swiſſerland*, being recommended to Meſſieurs *Hill* and *Vandermeer*, by Mr. *La Croix*, a Refugee Miniſter in that Country, the ſaid *Rocayrol* was, in the Month of *April*, 1704, diſpatch'd away to the *Cevennes*, where he perform'd his Meſſage according to his Inſtructions, and came back ſafe to *Swiſſerland*. By this Time, the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard* (for ſo the Abbot *de la Bourlie* now ſtiled himſelf) was gone to *Turin*, where he made further Propoſals for Relieving the *Camiſars*; and with the Approbation and Aſſiſtance of the Duke of *Savoy*, and of the Confederate Miniſters at his Court, four Tartanes were fitted out at *Nice*, on Board of which, the Marquiſs (who had procured a Commiſſion of Lieutenant General from the Emperor) embark'd himſelf with a few Soldiers, and ſuch *French* Refugee Officers as were willing to run the ſame Hazards with this bold Adventurer, who, with this Handful of Men, deſign'd to make a Deſcent on the Coaſt of *Languedoc*, and from thence joyn the *Camiſars*. The Succeſs was anſwerable to the Raſhneſs of the Attempt: Tho' it muſt be own'd, that the contrary Winds were the more immediate Cauſe of the Diſappointment. For the four *Tartanes*, beforemention'd, having put to Sea, a Storm aroſe, by which they were ſeparated; and

Mr. Tobias Rocayrol *ſent to the* Cevennes *by the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Miniſters.*

Digitized by Google

Unsuccessful Attempt of Landing on the Coast of Languedoc.

one of them being driven on the Coast of *Provence*, and taken, two *French* Refugee Officers, who were in them, were, some Time after, executed as Rebels. The Marquis *de Guiscard* was not unsensible that the same Fate would have attended him, had he been taken; but to prevent an ignominious Death, (for which he ever express'd a great Abhorrence) he had provided himself with a Dose of Poyson, which for several Years after he carry'd about him: Being often heard to say, That *Gibbets and Scaffolds are only for the Pusillanimous.*

The Marquis de Guiscard *provides himself with a Dose of Poyson.*

Upon the ill Success of this Expedition, the Marquis *de Guiscard* return'd to the Court of *Savoy*, where, having made but a short Stay, he set out from thence for * the *Hague*, taking along with him Mr. *Rocayrol*, who having drawn up a Journal of what he had done among the *Cevennois*, got the same certify'd by several *Camisars*, who came out of *France*. It is remarkable, that upon Notice that the Marquis *de Guiscard* had procured a Plan of the City of *Turin*, the Duke of *Savoy* sent a Messenger after him to search his Papers, and take away the Plan, which was done accordingly; and the Ingenier that had given it him, committed to Prison.

* *He did not go to* Vienna, *as the Author of the* Medley *(Number 25) pretends.*

He arrives at the Hague.

Upon his Arrival at the *Hague*, towards the latter End of the Year 1704, the Marquis *de Guiscard* went, for some Time, under the Name of the Marquis *de Meneville*; and had several Conferences with the Great Pensionary of *Holland*, and the Duke of *Marlborough*, who knowing how advantageous it was to the Common Cause, to keep up the Ferment of the Malecontents in *France*, gave him Hopes of employing him, in Case any Descent was attempted on the Coasts of that Kingdom;

Digitized by Google

Kingdom; and, in the mean Time, the States General provided for his Maintenance, allowing him a Penſion of 100 Ducatoons a Month. *The States General give him a great Penſion.*

The Duke of *Marlborough* being come to *England*, the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard* ſent over Mr. *Rocayrol*, with a Letter of Recommendation to Mr. *Cardonnel*, both to give an Account of what the Marquiſs had done in Order to relieve the *Camiſars*; and to ſollicit for himſelf a Reward, which, he ſaid, had been promis'd him by the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Miniſters, for the Danger he had run, in going to the *Cevennes*. But being thwarted by the Agents of the Marquiſs *de Miremont*, who look'd upon him as an Intruder into the Deſign of Relieving the *Camiſars*, which, at this Juncture, was wholly left, by the Court of *England*, to the Management of this Marquiſs; and having nothing to produce, but a Certificate, of the Miniſter *La Croix*; little Notice was taken of the Memorials Mr. *Rocayrol* preſented to the Duke of *Marlborough*; whereupon he went back, empty-handed, to *Switzerland*, to make his Application, for a Recompenſe, to Meſſieurs *Hill* and *Vanderduſſen*, who had employ'd him; but he had the Misfortune to be ſpirited away by the Emiſſaries of *France*, and ſent to the Gallies, where he ſtill continues: Notwithſtanding the generous Interpoſition of the Duke of *Savoy*, who has more, than once, demanded him, and threatned to uſe Repriſals, in Caſe he be not ſet at Liberty. *Mr.* Rocayrol *comes to* England, January 1703. *He goes back to* Switzerland, *and is carry'd off into* France, *and ſent in the Gallies.*

The Marquiſs *de Miremont* having obtain'd a Commiſſion of Lieutenant-General in Her Majeſty's Service, and Commander in Chief of the Forces to be employ'd in *Savoy*, towards the Relief of the *Cevennois*, ſome Hundreds of *French* Refugees, Volunteirs, were

Digitized by Google

Lifted in *London* for that Purpoſe; after which the Marquiſs went into *Holland*, to ſollicit both the Concurrence of the States-General in the Project made in *England*, and their *Quota* towards the Charge of that Expedition. But the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard's* Propoſals having, by this Time, been pretty well reliſh'd at the *Hague*, the Opinions of thoſe who had the Management of Affairs there, were divided; ſome enclining for the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard*, whoſe Project was to reſtore the ancient civil Liberties of the whole Kingdom of *France*, as the beſt Security the *French* Proteſtants could have, for the free Enjoyment of their Religion, and particular Priviledges; and others ſiding with the Marquiſs *de Miremont*, who, having nothing in View, but the Reſtoration of the Proteſtants of *France*, thought it very improper to make uſe of *Roman* Catholicks for that Purpoſe. Some endeavours were us'd to reconcile the Two Marqueſſes: But Monſieur *de Miremont* ſtifly refuſing to act in Concert with a *Papiſt*, they prov'd a mutual inſuperable Obſtacle to each other; ſo that nothing was concluded in favour of either at the *Hague*. Both being tired out with a tedious and fruitleſs Negotiation, the Marquis *de Miremont* came back to *England*, where his Voluntiers had, by this Time, been diſmis'd; the Government not thinking it fit to keep any longer in Pay, Men who were like to be of no Service: And the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard*, upon the News of King *Charles's* and the E. of *Peterborow's* Expedition to *Catalonia*, repaired, with all ſpeed, to *Barcelona*, both to communicate his Deſigns to His Catholick Majeſty, and to procure a Recommendation from that Monarch to Her *Britannick* Majeſty.

The Marq. de Miremont's *and Marquiſs* de Guiſcard's *Claſhing Projects.*

They prove a mutual Obſtacle to each other.

The Marquiſs de Guiſcard *goes to* Barcelona.

It

It is to be Obſerv'd, That before he ſet out for *Barcelona*, he thought fit to publiſh his MEMOIRS, which, however, had not the Effect he expected: For, except ſeveral Letters which he pretended to have diſpers'd in *France*, they rather contain an Account of what *he intended to do*, than what *he had really done*; and by them it plainly appears, That he had no Share in the Original Inſurrection of the *Camiſars*, who acted upon their own Bottom. Beſides, the publiſhing of theſe Memoirs, wherein he diſcovers his Intrigues in *Querci* and *Rouergue*, was the Occaſion of a ſtrict Inquiſition and violent Perſecution, that were ſet on Foot in thoſe Provinces. However, the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard* dedicated theſe Memoirs to the Queen of *England*, in the following Epiſtle;

He Publiſhes his Memoirs.

Ill Effect of them.

To Her Majeſty, the QUEEN of *Great Britain*.

MADAM,

I *Dare aver to Your Majeſty, that my Preſumption, in Offering You Memoirs of this Nature, will prove an Encomium on the moſt Heroick of Your Majeſty's Virtues. For, MADAM, this Boldneſs can have no other Ground than this, that by a Greatneſs of Soul, becoming ſo Great and Heroick a* QUEEN, *Your MAJESTY ſhews Her Self to be the Protectreſs of the Liberty of* Europe; *and a profeſs'd Enemy to the Unjuſt Maxims of a* Deſpotick *and* Arbitrary *Power.*

Epiſtle Dedicatory to the Queen.

'Tis the Wonder of our Age, to ſee a Queen more jealous of the Rights and Priviledges of Her People, than Her own Prerogatives. And how different is the Conduct of Your MAJESTY from that of thoſe Crown'd Heads, who make it their

Digitized by Google

their Business to invade the Rights and Property of their Subjects; *while Your Majesty is so free to bestow any Thing upon Your own, that You think may conduce to their Glory and Happiness? Out of Your own Revenue, You make up their Taxes; and Your Piety has been of so large Extent, as to part with a Fund of it, to make a better Provision for Your Inferiour Clergy.*

But Your Majesty's Generosity has extended it self beyond the Bounds of Your Three Kingdoms: And You made it appear to Your eternal Glory, that it is the principal Object of Your MAJESTY's *Care, to make all other Subjects of* Europe *as happy, as those whose Fortune it is to live under Your* MAJESTY's *most gracious Government: Making Your self the strongest Bulwark of the Liberty of* Europe, *which an* ambitious Monarch *had a Mind to Oppress.*

If Your Majesty thinks these Memoirs worth Your Perusal, You will find what Efforts *I made to shake off, from my Native Country, that insupportable Yoak, under which it has groan'd so long. The* Cevennes, *to this Day, are in Motion, from the first Impression My self and others have made upon them. I left the Neighbouring Provinces in the same Disposition: And if Your* MAJESTY *vouchsafe the Continuance of Your Protection to an Enterprise, which was set on Foot but in Hopes of that Protection, I may venture to say, That my* private Designs *will not be useless to the* Common Cause.

The great and glorious Success of Your Majesty's Arms in the last Campaign, have remov'd even the greatest Difficulties of my Enterprize. The most Illustrious, most Potent, and Glorious Republick of the United Provinces, *concurring with Your* MAJESTY's *Care and Generosity, have already given Signal Proofs of their sincere Desire to second Your*

Digitized by Google

Your MAJESTY's *good Intention in this Point. I humbly beg, therefore, of Your* MAJESTY, *to end what You have begun; and by Eſtabliſhing the Liberty of Your Allies, to reſtore it to a Nation robb'd of it; that longs for a Form of Government, of which I wiſh Your own may be for ever a glorious* Model. *I am, with a moſt profound Reſpect,*

MADAM,

Your Majeſty's

Moſt Humble,

And moſt Obedient Servant,

A. de GUISCARD.

Hague, May 10, 1709.

In the Preface to his Memoirs, the Marquiſs endeavours to obviate the Jealouſies that might juſtly be entertain'd of him in *Proteſtant* Countries, on Account of his being a *Profeſs'd Papiſt*, in the following Manner:

But, becauſe my Enemies *repreſented me as a* Roman Catholick, *in order to cry Me down, and render me Suſpicous both to* England *and* Holland, *I find my ſelf oblig'd to Undeceive the World in this Point; and make it appear, that my being ſo makes me a* fitter Inſtrument *to procure Satisfaction to the Proteſtants, than if I were my ſelf a Proteſtant; for, after all, 'tis but keeping a good Correſpondence together; which cannot be, as long as there is no Man that both Parties will truſt. Therefore, to gain, more and more, that Confidence the Proteſtants have been pleas'd hitherto to have in Me, I do publick declare, that*

The Marquiſs de Guiſcard *in the Preface to his Memoirs, obviates the Objection of his being a profeſs'd* Papiſt.

Digitized by Google

that tho' I have as much Zeal for my Religion as they can have for theirs, I am not, however, poſſeſs'd of thoſe pernicious and dreadful Tenets to Societies, the Fury whereof they have had too frequent an Experience of. For, I do not believe the Pope Infallible, nor Maſter of the Canons, nor above the Councils, *nor having Power to Depoſe Kings, or to Abſolve their Subjects from their Oath of Allegiance. I look upon the Doctrine that teaches, that Faith ought not to be kept with Perſons of a different Belief from the Church of* Rome, *as* Impious, *and tending to the Diſturbance of Societies. I condemn all* Violence *upon Conſcience, and all* Perſecution *for Religion, as Antichriſtian, and a Method directly contrary to that with which our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, and his Apoſtles, us'd to convert Nations. I further declare, that I* pretend to act according to the true Principles of my Religion, *when I am againſt all other Means to re-unite us in the ſame Faith, but ſuch as may be taken form* Brotherly Exhortation, *from* good Example, *and chiefly from* Prayer: That all Chriſtian Religions, *tho' there were never ſo many Sorts of 'em, ought to* communicate in Love and Charity; *which ought to be the only and common Baſis, according to the Expreſs Words of our Saviour. Let all Perſons, therefore, that are, or may be concern'd in this Affair, be fully perſuaded, that, whenever I ſhall Act for the* Reſtoration of the Liberty and Priviledges of my Dear Country, *I ſhall endeavour, with as much Eagerneſs, the Re-ſettling of the* Edicts granted to Proteſtants, *as the Re-eſtabliſhing all other Priviledges taken away from Us. For, by doing of it, I mean to procure* Tranquility to my Conſcience, *and prevent, for My ſelf* and Brethren, *the* French Roman Catholicks *our falling into the* Deplorable Condition

Digitized by Google

tion of the Proteſtants: *Which We have Reaſon to fear, conſidering that, in reſpect to ſeveral Matters of Faith*, our *Caſe* is much the ſame.

The Marquiſs *de Guiſcard* having taken *Italy* in his Way, and conferr'd with the Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, did, after great Hazards and Difficulties, repair to *Barcelona*, in the Month of *November*, 1705; and not wanting either Recommendations from thoſe two Princes, to give him a free Acceſs to King *Charles*, and his Miniſters; or Addreſs, to inſinuate himſelf, his plauſible Projects were the more reliſh'd, in that they ſeem'd to promiſe a powerful Diverſion to thoſe Forces, which the *French* would, certainly, pour into *Spain*, to drive his Catholick Majeſty out of his New Conqueſt. And the Earl of *Peterborow* being of the ſame Opinion, His Catholick Majeſty wrote the following Letter to the Queen of *Great-Britain*:

The M. de Guiſcard's *Projects approved by K.* Charles, *and the Earl of* Peterborow.

MADAM, My SISTER,

I am ſo ſenſible of the great Obligations I owe Your Majeſty, that I can aſſure You, Nothing makes me wiſh ſo paſſionately to ſee my ſelf placed on the Throne of my Anceſtors, as, that I may thereby be in a Condition, to give Your Majeſty, by my moſt humble Services, Proofs of an Acknowledgment truly Royal, and worthy of You. Catalonia, *from whence my Ld.* Peterborow's *Courage and Conduct has driven Your Majeſty's Enemies, is, of all the Provinces of this Kingdom; that which can moſt facilitate to Me the Conqueſt of the Whole. It is Inhabited by a numerous People, full of Courage, and very well affected to my Houſe. However, Madam, I cannot but foreſee, that the Duke of* Anjou, *and* Lewis *the XIV. will not leave me long quiet in it; and what Efforts*

K. Charles *Letter to the Queen thereupon.*

Digitized by Google

ſoever I may perſuade the Country to make, it will be very Difficult, long to reſiſt thoſe of my Enemies. Therefore, Madam, I find my ſelf with great Regret, oblig'd to have Recourſe again to Your Majeſty's Generoſity, and begg of You to grant me new Supplies of Men and Money. But, Madam, as I wiſh nothing more than to ſee an End of all thoſe Charges and Troubles, to which I put Your Majeſty, I have apply'd my ſelf to examine ſtrictly the greateſt Advantages that may redound from the Conqueſt of Catalonia, *in order to acquaint Your Majeſty with it. Wherefore I give my ſelf the Honour to tell You, that I find, even by all the Advices I have receiv'd from* France, *that one of the greateſt Troubles it gives that King, is that the Example of the* Catalans, *has inſpir'd all the Neighbouring Provinces bordering on this Country, with great Diſpoſitions to an Inſurrection.*

The Marquiſs de Guiſcard, *who, during theſe Proceedings, is arriv'd here, having been preſented to me, has ſtill confirm'd me more in this Opinion, by the Knowledge he has given me of the Affairs he has tranſacted in thoſe Provinces, and of the Intelligences he has there. And having, beſides, acquainted me, That he receiv'd, almoſt two Years ago, Commiſſions from the Late Emperor, my moſt Honour'd Father; and that even Your Majeſty was graciouſly pleas'd to entruſt him with Your Ships and Troops, in order to make ſome Attempts upon* Languedoc, *I thought, in following the very Schemes of Your Majeſty, and the Emperor my Father, I could not refuſe him my Protection: and to pray Your Majeſty to grant him Yours; being perſuaded there is no fitter Perſon than he, in ſeveral Reſpects, to render this Enterprize Succeſsfull. All the Inhabitants of this Province wiſh it paſſionately, and will vigorouſly ſecond him. My Lord* Peterborow, *and Mr.* Crow, *ſeem to be of the ſame Opinion; and I doubt not but they will*

Digitized by Google

will give themſelves the Honour to inform Your Majeſty, more amply, about it, &c.

The King of *Spain* wrote, at the ſame Time, a Letter of the like Tenor to the *States-General*; both which he gave to the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard*, who, thereupon, embark'd for *England*; and after a tedious Voyage, wherein, beſides the Dangers of ſeveral Storms, he was like to have been taken by a *French* Privateer; But Fighting like a Deſperado, he mainly contributed to the Preſervation of the Ship, on Board of which he was; and reach'd *London* in *February*, 170$\frac{1}{6}$.

The Marquiſs de Guiſcard comes to London.

The ſolemn Recommendations he brought from King *Charles*, and the Earl of *Peterborow*, beſpoke him a very favourable Reception at Court; where he found many powerful Protectors. For, beſides the late Duke of *Devonſhire*, to whom he had particularly been known, upon a Journey he made ſome Years before into *England*, and with whom he had renew'd Acquaintance, by Letters from the *Hague*; His Grace, the Duke of *Ormond*, out of his Innate and Princely Generoſity, was glad of this Opportunity to acknowledge in Monſieur *de Guiſcard*, the Civilities his Grace receiv'd from the Count his Brother, when, being dangerouſly wounded at the Battle of *Landen*, he was carry'd Priſoner to *Namur*, where Count *de Guiſcard* commanded as Governour. With theſe Advantages, together with Monſieur *de Guiſcard*'s being already known to the Duke of *Marlborough*, who, it may be, thought his Schemes more practicable than many that had been laid before his Grace: It was not difficult for him, in a ſhort Time, to work himſelf into the Familiarity and good Opinion of ſome Miniſters, (particularly of the Right

He is well received at Court.

Where he finds powerful Patrons.

His general Acquaintance with Perſons of Diſtinction

Digitized by Google

Honourable Mr. Secretary St. *John*, then Secretary at War) and of many Persons of Distinction, of Both Sexes: And, at length, to get an Interest Superiour to his former Competitor's. For the latter declining some Offers that were made him, the Marquis *de Guiscard* was generally thought a very proper Person to be employ'd in a Descent intended to be made upon *France*, under the Command of the Earl *Rivers*.

How he was Employ'd, and how far Trusted here.

In Order to this Exped tion, the Court having resolv'd to raise six Regiments of Foot, and one of Dragoons, commanded by *French* Refugee Officers, the Marquis *de Guiscard* had the Regiment of Dragoons bestow'd upon him: But, 'tis remarkable, that, on this Occasion, the Ministers acted in so cautious a manner, that tho' he had the Name and Pay, he never had the Commission of a Colonel; nor was he so much as mention'd in the Commissions of the other Officers, the Stile of which ran thus; *We do hereby appoint you to be Captain, &c. in Our Regiment of Dragoons, whereof our beloved* ——— La Fabregue, *Esq*; *is Lieutenant-Colonel.* The six Regiments of Foot were, at first, given to the Earl of *Lifford*, Son to the late Count *de Roye*; 2, Count *Pauling*, Lieutenant General in the (then) Lord *Windsor's* Regiment of Horse; 3, Count *Francis* of *Nassau*, Youngest Son to Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*; 4, Colonel *Sybour*; 5, Colonel *Montargis*; and, 6, Colonel *La Barthe*: But the Earl of *Lifford* having refused to serve under the Marquis *de Guiscard*, who, as was said before, had a Commission of Lieutenant General from the Emperor; and thereupon laid down his Commission, as Count *Paulin*, and Colonel *Montargis*

Digitized by Google

Montargis did, upon other Conſiderations, their reſpective Regiments were given to Meſſieurs *de Veymar*, *Fonsjuliane*, and *Bloſſet*: The whole under the Direction of the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard*, who, through the Beneficence of the late Prince *George* of *Denmark*, of ever Pious Memory, had firſt 1000 *l.* and then 500 *l.* more, given him for his Equipage. The other Troops to be employ'd in this Enterprize, in *Engliſh* Pay, were the Regiments of Foot, of *Ferrers*, *Hill*'s, *Mordaunt*'s, *Farrington*'s, *Macartney*'s, *Hotham*'s, and *Marr Kerr*'s, and the Dragoons of *Carpenter* and *Eſſex*; which were to act in Conjunction with Four Regiments of Foot, and one of Dragoons in *Dutch* Pay.

Before the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard* ſet * out for *Portſmouth*, where the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* Fleets and Tranſports were appointed to rendezvous, he caus'd a *Manifeſto* † to be printed in *French*, wherein, among his other Titles, he ſtiles himſelf *Lieutenant General of their Imperial and* Britannick *Majeſties Armies*: Tho' 'tis certain, that he never had ſuch a Commiſſion from the Queen, but only an *Order to be obey'd as a Lieutenant General, in Caſe of a Deſcent upon* France; which Deſign being, ſoon after, laid aſide, both by Reaſon of contrary Winds, and other Conſiderations, that Order was, *ipſo Facto*, ſuperſeded; or, to ſpeak more properly, never took Place.

* *In* July, 1706, *His Manifeſto.*

† *See the* Annals *of Queen* Anne, *Year the 5th, in the* Appendix p. 74.

His Title of Lieutenant General of the Queen's Armies ill-grounded.

For it is very obſervable, That while the Confederate Fleet lay Wind-bound at *Torbay*, the Marquiſs *de Guiſcard* offering either to command, or only to roll with Lieutenant General *Erle*; and to take the Right of the late Earl of *Eſſex*, who was but a Major-General; thoſe Two *Engliſh* Generals would never yield to it; and the Marquiſs inſiſting

His inſiſting upon it occaſions ſome Diſputes.

Digitized by Google

ing on his Pretended Right, there happen'd ſome Diſputes between 'em. On the other Hand, Monſieur *de Guiſcard*, whoſe Head began to turn giddy with his good Fortune, had alſo the ill Luck to fall out with the Earl *Rivers*, on occaſion of a Declaration drawn up by the Marquiſs, to be publiſh'd upon the Landing of the Forces in *France*, in which his Lordſhip thought ſome Expreſſions amiſs: And becauſe Mr. *de Lauſſac*, Chaplain to the Earl *Rivers*, was entirely of his Lordſhip's Opinion, and, in private, told freely Monſieur *de Guiſcard* his Thoughts about it, the Latter would never forgive him. On the other Hand, the Maquiſs *de Guiſcard* having betray'd his Ignorance of Military Affairs, as well as want of Intelligence in *France*, by his being puzzled when the Queſtion was put, where they ſhould Land? The *Engliſh* Generals gave an Account to the Court, what a *Troubleſom* and *Uſeleſs* Perſon he was; whereupon he was ſuddenly recall'd; and, coming up to *London*, kept himſelf private for ſome Weeks.

He falls out with the Earl Rivers.

He is recall'd, and comes up to London

This unexpected Revocation caſt a great Damp on his towring and ambitious Thoughts: But tho' his Pay of Lieutenant General determin'd here; yet, having ſtill a great Income from the Regiment, which he knew how to manage to the beſt Advantage, he took, and furniſh'd a Houſe; ſet up an Equipage; ſtored his Cellar with the beſt Wines; and kept a good Table: Fondly hoping, I ſuppoſe, by this ſplended Way of Living, to buoy up his ſinking Credit, and ſcreen himſelf from Contempt. But in theſe Hopes he was miſerably diſappointed: For it could not but raiſe the Envy and Jealouſy of many,

He takes a Houſe and lives in Splendor.

to

Digitized by Google

to see a *French* Papist vie, in Magnificence, with the *English* Nobility and Gentry; play deep; and keep Mistresses; and the Fund that supported these extravagant Expences being slippery, when this came to fail, as it did, in less than two Years, the Marquis could not but fall into the Neglect he so much dreaded, and endeavour'd to avoid.

Which draws Envy upon him.

As also Contempt.

The first Shock his precarious Fortune sustain'd, was from the Oeconomy of the States General, who thinking him sufficiently provided for in *England*, cut off the Pension they allow'd him of One Hundred Ducatoons a Month, soon after his Return from the Fleet. This Blow he bore so impatiently, that he thereupon wrote a Letter to the Great Pensionary, expostulating, in very high Terms, upon the Injustice that was done him, and the Ingratitude of the States: But having consulted a particular Friend of mine, who used all possible Arguments to perswade him to soften those haughty and offensive Expressions, (unbecoming even a Sovereign Prince, to so great a Man, as the *Pensionary* of *Holland*) I cannot tell whether he alter'd, or sent that Letter. This I am certain of, that when he read it to my Friend, the Marquis *de Guiscard*, was in so great a Passion, That taking a Pen-Knife in his Hand, he violently stuck it once or twice to the Table: So that I am apt to believe, if the Pensionary had happen'd to be within his Reach, the Marquis might have used him as barbarously; as he did lately Mr. *Harley*.

The States General cut off his Pension.

His expostulatory Letter to the Pensionary.

The striking off his Pension in *Holland*, did not, however, occasion any Alteration in his Way of Living: For that Loss being abundantly made up to him by the good Fortune he had, for some Months, at Play, he rather encreas'd

His good Fortune at Play supports him for a while.

Digitized by Google

encreas'd than diminish'd his Domestick Expences, and gratify'd his Amourous Inclination, with a greater Loose. But having no more Skill and Judgment in Gaming, than he had either in Politicks or Military Affairs; he had the Fate of the Generality of Gamesters, and that very Fortune which at first smiled, soon began to frown upon him, and left him worse than she found him.

But soon frowns upon him.

He has a Mind to Sell his Regiment, but cannot.

His Losses, at Play, put him upon the Thoughts of selling his Regiment of *Dragoons*; but whether he could not make over his precarious Title, or agree with his Chapman upon the Price, the Treaty he was in about it, came to nothing. For while the same was depending, the Court receiv'd the ill News of the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, in which, tho' *Guiscard*'s Dragoons, commanded by *Protestant* Officers, perform'd very well; yet, being almost totally defeated, or taken Prisoners, the Government did not think fit to raise it a-new: But such Officers as either escaped out of the Battle, or were exchang'd, were afterwards employ'd in other Regiments of Dragoons, form'd by the Earl of *Galway* in *Portugal*. By this means, about the Middle of the Year 1707, the Marquis *de Guiscard* lost the Pay of his *Nominal Regiment*; and having, for three Years after, sollicited a *settled Pension* to little *Purpose*, there's no doubt to be made, but his Necessities, which encreas'd apace, drove him to desperate Methods, to endeavour to make his Peace with *France*. This drew on his most *Tragical End*; of which I design'd to have given you an Account in this Letter: But not having yet all the Lights and Informations, necessary in so nice and important an Affair, I must referr it to my next; which, God willing, you may expect some Days sooner than usual, I am, &c.

His Regiment defeated, and disbanded.

His Necessities put him on desperate Courses, which draw on his Tragical End.

F I N I S.

Digitized by Google

London, April 16th, 1711.

SIR,

I Find by your Letter of the 10th Inſtant, *N. S.* you are impatient to know the Particulars of the Sieur *de Guiſcard*'s *Tragical End*; which, indeed, are worthy any Man's Curioſity: And as his villainous Attempt upon Mr. *Harley*, has rais'd the Amazement, and drawn the Attention of the preſent Age, ſo the Circumſtances of it well deſerve to be tranſmitted to Poſterity: There being ſcarce an Event of the like Nature, more remarkable than this, recorded in Story; whether we conſider the Aſſaſſin, or the Perſon aſſaſſinated; the Atrocity of the Fact, or the Solemnity with which it was committed. I ſhall be the more Particular, becauſe there was publiſh'd, this very Day, a little Pamphlet entituled, *A True Narrative of what paſs'd at the Examination of the Marquis* de Guiſcard *at the Cockpit; his Stabbing Mr.* Harley, *and other precedent and ſubſequent Facts, relating to the Life of the ſaid* Guiſcard: Which, upon Peruſal, I found to come infinitely ſhort of ſuch a *promiſing Title*; being, indeed, a *confus'd, lame*, and in many

Account of the Marquis de Guiſcard's *Tragical End.*

Criticiſm on a Pamphlet entituled, A True Narrative of the Examination of the Marq. *de Guiſcard.*

Digitized by Google

Places, *falſe Account* of Matters of Fact; garniſh'd with *Rhetorical Tiuſel*, unbecoming the Gravity and Dignity of Hiſtory, and which alone is ſufficient to give even *Truth* the Air of a *Romance*.

He loſes his Credit at Court.

I acquainted you in my laſt, That the Marquis *de Guiſcard* having loſt the Pay of his *Nominal Regiment* of Dragoons, about the Middle of the Year 1707, he ſolicited for three Years, a ſettled Penſion, to little Purpoſe: Of which ſeveral Reaſons may be aſſign'd. In the firſt Place his unpolitick Conduct, with Reſpect to the *Engliſh* Generals, whilſt the Fleet continu'd Wind-bound at *Torbay*, had almoſt entirely ruin'd his Credit at Court: And tho' he was ſtill very aſſiduous at the Levees of the *Prime Miniſter*, and of the *General*, yet neither of them were forward to ſpeak in Favour of a Perſon whom *they* look'd upon as uſeleſs, and who was alſo become ſuſpected.

And becomes ſuſpected.

For it is obſervable, That about the Beginning of the Year 1707, Mr. *Moliè*, a Cornet in *Guiſcard*'s Regiment, whom the Marquis kept with him, in the Quality of his Secretary, having been diſmiſs'd his Houſe with Diſpleaſure, and order'd forthwith to repair to his Poſt, reſolv'd to be reveng'd of ſome Hardſhips which he thought were put upon him; and thereupon deliver'd a Memorial to the Duke of *Marlborough*, wherein he repreſented the Marquis as a diſaffected and dangerous Perſon. However, his Grace laid no great Streſs on this Accuſation; which he look'd upon, as the Effect of Diſcontent and

Digitized by Google

and Revenge: But, the Marquis having, about this Time, demanded a Paſs for his Valet-de-Chambre, a *Roman* Catholick he had brought out of *France*, and who, in all Probability, deſign'd to return thither; Mr. *de Lauſſac*, the Miniſter mention'd in my laſt, againſt whom the Marquis had ſtill a Pique, and who acted in Concert with Mr. *Molié*, gave the Earl of *Sunderland*, then Secretary of State, a Caution not to grant the ſaid Paſs; Repreſenting to his Lordſhip, how dangerous it might prove, both to the Common Cauſe in general, and to the Proteſtants in *France*, in particular, to give Mr. *de Guiſcard*'s Valet an Opportunity of returning to his own Country, where he might reveal all he knew about his Maſter's ſecret Practiſes and Deſigns, in that Kingdom. At the ſame Time, Mr. *de Lauſſac* did not fail giving the Secretary of State an Account of the Obſervations he had made on Mr. *de Guiſcard*'s Behaviour; in which he thought to have diſcover'd ſeveral Inſtances of Diſaffection to the Intereſt of the Allies; and to fortify theſe Suſpicions, mention'd ſome other Paſſages he had learnt, both from Mr. *Molié*, and from the Valet *de Chambre*, who had been likewiſe turn'd away in Anger.

Tho' theſe Informations carry'd an Air of Officiouſneſs, and might, in great Meaſure, be the Reſult of private Spleen, yet they were the more eaſily credited, in that the Marquis *de Guiſcard* had the Imprudence, upon all Occaſions, to betray his ſtrong Prepoſſeſſion in Favour of the

Digitized by Google

Grandeur, Power, and Politicks of *France*. On the other Hand, the Marquis having an Intimacy with ſome Perſons who had been turn'd out of their Employments, the *late Miniſtry* were the more cold and reſerv'd with him; and took little Notice of his Sollicitations: It being natural for all Men, principally thoſe in Authority, to Neglect, if not openly to Oppoſe, ſuch as hold the leaſt Correſpondence with their Competitors. The Marquis *de Guiſcard's* Diſguſt encreaſing in Proportion with his Neceſſities, he rather aggravated than mended the ill Condition of his Affairs, by his invidious Reflections on the Miniſters; and his bold Expoſtulations with the Duke of *Marlborough*; which, I am inform'd, went, at laſt, ſo far, as to mutter ſome Words that ſeem'd to imply a Challenge; but which his Grace was too wiſe to take any Notice of: His High Station diſpencing with him, according to the ſtricteſt Rules of Honour, for not anſwering any ſuch Calls.

He challenges the Duke of Marlborough

About Three Years ago, the Sieur *de Guiſcard* went over to *Holland*, to ſollicit the Reſtoration of the Penſion he formerly receiv'd from the States-General. But the Perſons who had the Management of Affairs there, were too well acquainted with his ill Conduct, and extravagant Way of Living in *England*, and, at the ſame time, too Wiſe and Frugal to laviſh away their Money on a Perſon whom they judg'd to be altogether uſeleſs.

He goes to Holland, but cannot get his Penſion reſtor'd.

Hereupon the Marquis return'd to *England*,

Digitized by Google

land, where, what with the small Stock he had not yet squander'd away; what with the scanty Supply of 200 *l.* he receiv'd from the Government; what by the Generosity of some Noble Persons, and Foreign Ministers, who still admitted him to their Tables, tho' with more Caution in their Discourses about Publick Affairs than before: He made a shift not only to live, but to keep up his Equipage. The* Death of Count *Briancon*, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of *Savoy*, with whom he Lived in strict Amity, and Confederacy of Pleasures; and who contributed most towards the Expences of their amorous Intrigues, was a sensible Mortification to Mr. *de Guiscard*, who, soon after, was oblig'd to lay down his Coach, and dismiss part of his Servants; and at last, to pawn his Plate; and run into Debt to keep himself from Starving. He, was indeed, reduc'd so very low, that for Two or Three Months before he was apprehended for High-Treason, he hardly Eat a good Meal at his own House; being forc'd to Live upon such Common and Cheap Food as his House-keeper was able to provide for him out of her small Stock; and only supporting his Spirits, by a plentiful Repast, or a Bottle of Wine, now and then, Free-Cost.

He returns to England.

* Oct. 25, 1709, *The Death of* Count Briancon *a great Mortification to him.*

He is reduc'd to great Streights.

However, before he was brought to this Extremity of Want, he had Assurances given him, that such a Pension would be settled upon him, as would have enabled him to live, if not in Luxury and Splendor, at least like a private Gentleman. For upon the late Changes in the Ministry, one of the

A Secretary of State represents his Condition to the Queen, who orders him a Pension of 500 l.

Digitized by Google

the Secretaries of State, with whom the Marquis had liv'd in great Intimacy, generously repreſented his Melancholy Circumſtances to the Queen, who, out of Her Royal Beneficence, granted Mr. *de Guiſcard* an Order for a Penſion not exceeding 500 *l.* a Year. But this Order being referr'd to the Lords Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's Treaſury, their Lordſhips, who, upon their Entrance into that Office, found the Exchequer entirely exhauſted of Money, and clogg'd by heavy Debts and Anticipations, and who wiſely conſider'd, that Frugality was the moſt effectual Way to retrieve the ill Condition of the Treaſury, thought Four Hundred Pounds a Year abundantly ſufficient for the Sieur *de Guiſcard*.

Which is reduc'd to 400 *l. by the Lords of the Treaſury.*

Whether the Marquis had preſum'd too much upon the Friendſhip and Intereſt of the Honourable Perſon before mention'd, or thought the Sum that was offer'd him too little to live upon, and ſatisfy his Creditors, 'tis certain he was very much concern'd, that his Penſion was neither fix'd to the Full of the Queen's Order, nor Settled upon any Eſtabliſhment. To obtain theſe, he made preſſing Applications to the Miniſters, who, both for the Reaſons before-mention'd, and the Multiplicity of their Important Affairs, did not much regard his Sollicitations: Whereupon he endeavour'd to find an Opportunity to ſpeak to the Queen, and lay his Caſe before Her Majeſty: But did not obtain it.

'Tis the general Opinion, that his Diſguſt, upon this Diſappointment, ſuggeſted to

to him the desperate Thought of endeavouring to make his Peace with the Court of *France*, and to merit his Pardon there, by giving them Intelligence of what pass'd here, with his Conjectures on the Temper and Inclinations of the Nation: Which, by the strictness of the Laws of this Country, amounts to *High-Treason*. You have already been inform'd, * That the Way he made use of to Write to *France*, was that of *Portugal*, whither he sent his Letters, under the Cover of the Earl of *Portmore*, to a Person who afterwards convey'd them from *Lisbon* to *Paris*. His Lordship suspecting something, thought fit to open one of those Packets; and finding in it a Letter directed to Mr. *Moreau*, a Banker in *Paris*, unseal'd that too, and found in it the Confirmation of his Suspicions. Hereupon his Lordship sent back that Letter to his Lady, the Countess of *Dorchester*, with Instructions withal, 'That as she had, by chance, been 'the happy Instrument of the Discovery 'of the Marquis *de Guiscard*'s Treason; 'she should continue receiving his Let-'ters, which might contain further Proofs 'of it; and deliver them to the Ministers of State; which her Ladyship did accordingly.

He resolves to endeavour to make his Peace with France.

* *By the Slip of the* Amsterdam *Gazette of the* 3*d* Apr. N. S.

First Discovery of the Sieur de Guiscard's *Treasonable Correspondence, by the Earl of* Portmore.

For I am credibly inform'd, That on *Monday* the 5th of *March*, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the Marquis *de Guiscard* sent a Packet of Letters to the Countess of *Dorchester*, directed, in *French*, to the Earl of *Portmore*, at *Lisbon*; but the Countess being then Abroad, the Packet was left upon her Table. Upon her Ladyships

Further Proofs of it.

Digitized by Google

dyſhips coming Home, between Ten and Eleven a Clock at Night, ſhe was told that the Marquis had ſent her a Packet; but after ſhe had been in her Chamber, ſhe ſaid the Packet was miſſing; upon which ſhe appear'd extream Angry; examin'd all her Servants about the Matter; and promis'd Two Guineas Reward to any one that ſhould find the ſaid Packet. Moreover, the next Morning, ſhe ſent to the Marquis to let him know that ſhe would be at his Houſe about Three in the Afternoon; where, being come at the Hour appointed, ſhe acquainted him with the Loſs of his Packet. The Marquis ſeem'd ſomewhat ſurpriz'd, and concern'd at it; telling her Ladyſhip, 'That he wrote to my Lord 'Portmore with the ſame Freedom he us'd 'to ſpeak with him, particularly about the 'Troops that had been promis'd him, which he 'doubted would not be ſent him; That he al- 'ſo wrote to a Perſon in Portugal, about 'ſome Money that was due to him, which 'he would have paid to an Officer of his 'Acquaintance; but that having ſent only 'Copies of the Notes, and kept the Origi- 'nals, this Loſs was not material; That 'however, tho' there was no Harm in his 'Letters, yet he ſhould be ſorry they ſhould 'fall into the Hands of ſome People; 'there being hardly any Thing ſo Inno- 'cent in it ſelf, but what may be made 'Criminal by Miſconſtruction. He after- wards told her Ladyſhip, how improbable it was that his Packet ſhould be loſt, or that any of her Servants ſhou'd preſume to meddle with it; and earneſtly deſired her

to

to look for it; which the Countess promised to do, and so departed. On *Wednesday* the 7th the Marquis waited upon the Countess to enquire after his Packet; but hearing no News of it, he went away without taking his Leave of her Ladyship; and could not forbear telling one of her Servants, his Suspicion, That she had herself convey'd it away; at which he was much disturb'd.

Reports about his Intercepted Letters.

It has been generally reported, That in one of these intercepted Letters, the Marquis gave the Court of *France* the hopes of sudden *Coup d' Eclat*, or *Signal Blow*, *that would cause a great Alteration of Affairs in this Country*; and that, either in the same, or in another Letter, he told them, *This was the most proper Conjuncture for the Pretender to make a Descent upon* England, *where he would find great Numbers dispos'd to joyn him*; *and that*, *among the rest*, *Three Parts in Four of the Inferior Clergy were in his Interest:* But the Government not having yet thought fit to publish these Treasonable Letters, I cannot affirm whether this *Extravagant Piece of Intelligence* is contain'd therein, or no. 'Tis certain, that upon the Receipt of the first Letter, transmitted hither by the E. of *Portmore*, Mr. *de Guiscard*'s Steps were narrowly watch'd; and as he still sought an Occasion to speak to the Queen, the same was, with greater Caution, prevented. It is remarkable, That the very Morning of the Day on which he was apprehended, the D. of *Ormond*, at whose Levee the Marq. was, declin'd presenting him to Her Majesty; tho' not knowing then any Thing of

He still endeavours to speak to the Queen, but is prevented.

Digitized by Google

his Treaſon, his Grace ſtill aſſur'd him of his Protection; and that he would take care to have his Penſion ſettled on the *Eſtabliſhment of Ireland*. But, notwithſtanding this, the Marquis went to the Court with Deſign to endeavour to ſpeak to the Queen, who, as I told you in my laſt, did not ſtir that Day out of her Chamber, having got Cold the Evening before.

He is Seized in St. James's Park, and carry'd to the Cock-Pit.

That very ſame Day, remarkable for being the Anniverſary of Her Majeſty's auſpicious Acceſſion to the Throne, about Three a Clock in the Afternoon, Monſieur *de Guiſcard* was ſeiz'd, in St. *James*'s Park, for High-Treaſon, by virtue of a Warrant from Mr. Secretary *St. John*; at which he was ſo ſurpriz'd, and diſorder'd, That, thinking it impoſſible for him to eſcape an ignominious Death, he deſired the Meſſengers that diſarm'd him, *to Kill him*. Being carried to the *Cock-Pit*, he was there confin'd in a Room belonging to Mr. Secretary *St. John*'s Office; whither ſeveral Lords, and others of Her Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council, were, immediately, ſummon'd to Attend, upon extraordinary Buſineſs. In the mean Time, the Marquis, who was in the Height of Deſpair, ſeem'd to have taken the Helliſh Reſolution, to make his Ruin fatal to thoſe who, he thought, occaſion'd it; and, in Particular, moſt ungratfully to wreak his Furious Reſentment on Mr. Secretary *St. John*, the Perſon who formerly had been his moſt familiar Friend; who was lately his Beſt ſupport at Court; but who *now*, (in Diſcharge of his Office, and of his untainted

Digitized by Google

tainted Zeal for his Queen and Country, a Duty ſuperior to all other Ties) had ſign'd the Warrant againſt him, and was to examine into his Treaſonable Practiſes. Hereupon, the Sieur *de Guiſcard* call'd for a Glaſs of Wine, ſome Bread and Butter, and a Knife; all which, except the laſt, was brought to him from an adjoining Coffee-Houſe, the Woman having ſent the Bread and Butter ready ſpread, as uſual, and refuſing to ſend a Knife. However, the Marq. having eſpy'd a Pen-Knife, that was, by Accident, left in that Room by ſome of the Clerks, he laid hold of it, unperceiv'd by the Meſſengers, who had carefully ſearch'd his Pockets; and, 'tis ſuppos'd, hid it in his Sleeve, for his wicked Purpoſe.

Committee of the Council before whom Mr. Guiſcard is examin'd.

The Privy-Counſellors that met on this Occaſion, were Sir *Simon Harcourt*, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal; the E. of *Rochester*, Ld. Preſident of the Council; the D. of *Buckingham*, Lord Steward of the Houſhold; the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Lord Privy-Seal; the Duke of *Ormonde*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; the Earl of *Powlet*, Firſt Lord-Commiſſioner of Her Majeſty's Treaſury; Mr. *Harley*, Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, and one of the Lords of the Treaſury; and the Three Secretaries of State, *viz.* The Duke of *Queenſberry*, the Lord *Dartmouth*, and Mr. *St. John*, which laſt was, of Courſe, to be Chairman, becauſe the Committee was held at his Office. Mr. *Tilſon*, and Mr. *Hare*, under Secretaries to Mr. *St. John*, ſat by themſelves, at a little Table. The Sieur *de Guiſcard* being brought in to be examin'd, Mr. Secre-

Digitized by Google

tary *St. John* ask'd him several Questions about his Corresponding with *France*, to which he return'd evasive Answers, with a pretty assured Countenance: But when Mr. Secretary ask'd him, whether he knew Mr. *Moreau*, Banker at *Paris*? Producing, at the same Time, Mr. *de Guiscard*'s intercepted Letters, the latter appear'd very much surpriz'd and disturb'd: And seeing himself discover'd, and despairing of a Pardon, resolv'd to put his black Design in Execution; and, through a false Notion of Honour, chose rather to commit a Villany, that he might fall by the Swords of Gentlemen, than, like a common Malefactor, to expect an ignominious Death from the Hands of the Executioner. It is the general Opinion, that (as I hinted before) his Design was to make his first Attempt upon the Life of Mr. Secretary *St. John*; which appears the more probable, because as soon as he thought himself, in a manner, convicted of the Crime he was apprehended for, *High-Treason*, he desired to speak a Word with Mr. *St. John* aside: But Mr. Secretary told him, That was impracticable, and unusual; 'That he 'was before the whole Committee of the 'Council, as a Criminal; and if he had 'any Thing to offer, it must be said to 'them All. Mr. *de Guiscard* persisting in his Desire, to speak only to Mr. *St. John*, they went to ring the Bell, to call in the Messengers to carry him away: Which he observing, said, *Voilà qui est dur, pas un mot! That's hard, not one Word!* Being disappointed in his Design against Mr. *St. John*

Mr. de Guiscard *examin'd*

He designs to kill Mr. Secretary St. John.

Digitized by Google

John; who, ('tis obſervable) had chang'd Seats with Mr. *Harley*, that Mr. *de Guiſcard*'s Face might be full in the Light; and his Countenance better perceiv'd, upon any Queſtions that ſhould be aſk'd him: The ſaid *Guiſcard* was not long in ſuſpence about the Choice of the Perſon whom he ſhould Sacrifice to his Wild Fury; but immediately pitch'd upon Mr. *Harley*, either, (as ſome have ſuggeſted, that he confeſt it afterwards in the Priſon) *becauſe not being able to come at the* Secretary, *as he intended, it was ſome Satisfaction to murder the Perſon whom he thought Mr.* St. John *loved beſt*; or, which is no leſs probable, becauſe he never found Mr. *Harley* much enclined to ſerve him, when he was Secretary of State; and now look'd upon him as the Perſon who had moſt oppos'd his having the full Penſion of Five Hundred Pounds a Year. Hereupon, he ſtepp'd towards the Table, as if he deſign'd to ſay ſomething to Mr. *Harley*, and ſtooping down ſaid, *I'en veux donc à Toy, Then have at Thee*; ſo Stabb'd him about the middle of the Breaſt. But, by a great Providence, lighting on the Bone, the Pen-Knife broke, about half an Inch from the Handle, of which the Aſſaſſin being unſenſible, he redoubled the Blow, and, with a great Force, ſtruck him not far from the firſt Wound.

He ſtabs Mr. Harley.

What paſs'd during the Horror, Surprize, and Confuſion occaſion'd by this barbarous Attempt, can hardly be diſtinctly related; ſince no Spectator could be ſo unconcern'd, as to obſerve every particular Circumſtance of this Tragical Scene,

Digitized by Google

Scene. Some will have it, That after the Assassin thought to have done Mr. *Harley*'s Business, he rush'd on towards Mr. *St. John*, and over-threw the Clerks Table that stood between: But, whether this be true or no, 'tis certain, That when Mr. *St. John* saw Mr. *Harley* fall, he cry'd out, *The Villain has Kill'd Mr.* Harley; and drawing his Sword immediately, as did also the Duke of *Newcastle*, and some others, they gave *Guiscard* several Wounds. Mr. *St. John* was the most eager to revenge his Friend's suppos'd Murder: But when he saw that Mr. *Harley* got up and walk'd about, and heard the Earl of *Powlet* cry out not to kill *Guiscard*, he gave over making Passes at him. Some of the Privy-Counsellors, secured themselves with Chairs, against the Rage of the Assassin, who seem'd to threaten them all; others run out of the Room to call for Help: And the Messengers and Door-keepers being thereupon rush'd in, they went to lay hold on *Guiscard*. The Latter, who was naturally strong, having gather'd still fresh Forces from his Frenzy, struggled for a while, and over-threw some of his Assailants, but after having made all the Efforts that human Nature is capable of, he was, at last, got down, and conquer'd principally by Mr. *Wilcox*, one of the Queen's Messengers, who being a very robust and strong Man, stoutly grappled with him, and gave him several Bruises, particularly one in the Back, which was afterwards judg'd to have occasion'd his Death. Whilst they were Binding him, being

He receives several Wounds.

He is bound.

Digitized by Google

being ſtill apprehenſive of Dying by the Hands of the Executioner, he addreſs'd himſelf to the Duke of *Ormond*, in theſe Words, *My Lord Duc d'* Ormond, *Pourquoy ne me dépechez vous?* That is, *Why don't you Diſpatch me?* But the noble Duke made this memorable Anſwer, *Ce n'eſt pas l'Affaire des Honnetes Gens, c'eſt l'Affaire du'n Autre; 'Tis not the work of Gentlemen, 'tis the work of others.* I am likewiſe inform'd that his Grace was never ſo ſenſibly touch'd with any Thing, as he was, at this ſad Juncture, to ſee a Perſon he had out of Gratitude to his Brother, taken under his immediate Protection, involv'd in ſo much Guilt and Villainy.

He deſires the D. *of* Ormond *to kill him.*

The Duke's Anſwer.

From the deteſtable Aſſaſſin, who, by this Time, look'd like himſelf, a Monſter of Nature; and had loſt the very Aſpect of any Thing human, let us turn our Eyes and Attention to Mr. *Harley*, in whom we ſhall ſee an uncommon Example of Chriſtian Philoſophy and Reſolution. The firſt Thing he did after he was ſtabb'd, was to clap his Handkerchief to his Wound, and to hold it cloſe and warm till the Arrival of the next able Chirurgeon at Hand. This happen'd to be the famous Mr. *Buſſiere*, who Living near * St. *James's Park*, and being the firſt ſent for, and in the Way, came immediately to Mr. *Harley's* Aſſiſtance. Upon Mr. *Buſſiere's* Unbuttoning his Coat and Waſte-coat, to view the Wounds, the Blade of the Pen-Knife, which was lodg'd among the Cloaths, fell into his Hands, which Mr. *Harley* perceiving, he took it from him, and calling for the Handle, put them both in his Pocket, ſaying, *They be-*

Mr. Harley's *great Reſolution.*

* *Viz. In* Suffolk-ſtreet

Mr. Buſſiere *dreſſes his Wounds.*

long

Digitized by Google

long to me. He afterwards underwent the Probing and Dreſſing of his Wound, without ſhewing the leaſt Diſorder in his Looks, or Diſcompoſure in his Mind: Deſiring only the Chirurgeon to inform him, *Whether the Wound were Mortal, becauſe, in that Caſe, he had ſome Family Affairs to ſettle.* Nor did he expreſs the leaſt Reſentment againſt the Aſſaſſin; but rather all the while appear'd the only Perſon unconcern'd at the Accident that had befallen him; and as ſoon as he was dreſs'd, order'd Mr. *Buſſiere* to take care of Monſieur *de Guiſcard*; after which he was carry'd Home in a Sedan. It is obſervable, That, contrary to the uſual Cuſtom, Mr. *Buſſiere* was not ſent for any more to attend Mr. *Harley*, which, however, did not proceed from any ill Opinion that was entertain'd of his known Abilities, either by Mr. *Harley* himſelf, or any of his Honourable Family; but only from the Jealouſy of a Phyſician who refus'd to conſult with Mr. *Buſſiere*, tho' Mr. *Green*, Mr. *Harley*'s Chirurgeon in Ordinary, earneſtly deſired his Aſſiſtance. The Report then went, That ſome Fault was found with Mr. *Buſſiere* for having made too great an Inciſion when he laid the firſt Apparel: But, whoever rais'd that Report, it ſoon appear'd that Mr. *Buſſiere*, who deſign'd to have even enlarg'd the ſaid Inciſion, at the next Dreſſing, was in the right: The not doing of it having gone near to have coſt Mr. *Harley* his Life. For, not having yet fully recovered a late Illneſs, the Humours gathered with the extravaſated Blood, and keeping running that way, render'd, for above Five Weeks, his Cure deſperate.

The Reaſon why Mr. Buſſiere *attends no more Mr.* Harley.

To

To return to the Aſſaſſin, it is to be obſerv'd, that, beſides the ſeveral Bruiſes, he receiv'd Five conſiderable Wounds, *viz.* Two under each Pap; One below the Right Side of the Belly; Another on the left Hip; and the Fifth in the Back, near the Left Side: But this laſt being cover'd by his Arms, that were tied behind, Mr. *Buſſiere* could not poſſibly take Notice of it, and therefore dreſs'd only, that Day, the other four Wounds. While he was performing his Office, Mr. *de Guiſcard*, who thought himſelf near his End, and began to feel the Remorſe of a guilty Conſcience, deſired him to ſend for a † *Prieſt*. But Mr. *Buſſiere* told him *He was acquainted with none: His Buſineſs was only to dreſs him; and if he wanted a Prieſt, he muſt apply himſelf to others.* As ſoon as Mr. *de Guiſcard*'s Wounds were dreſs'd, he was committed to the Priſon of this City, appointed for Felons, Traytors, and other Criminals, call'd *Newgate*, whither he was carry'd under a ſtrong Guard.

Guiſcard's Wounds.

He deſires to have a Prieſt.

He is committed to Newgate.

The Queen was quickly inform'd by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, of the villainous Attempt made on Mr. *Harley*; at which Her Majeſty was ſo much concern'd, that ſhe

S s ſent

† N. B. *Yet the Author of the* Narrative *before quoted, has the Aſſurance to affirm*, p. 33, That his Reſolution, or rather Obſtinacy, continued to the laſt; He would not permit his Wounds to be dreſs'd, nor accepted of any Nouriſhment, but what was forc'd upon him: He made no Profeſſion of Religion, had *no Shew of Remorſe or Contretion*, nor deſired the Aſſiſtance of a *Prieſt*. Which is a downright Falſity, as well as many other Paſſages contain'd in that Account.

Digitized by Google

The Queen sends for Mr. Buſſiere.

ſent for Mr. *Buſſiere*, to have from him a true Account of the State of Mr. *Harley*'s Wounds. Mr. *Buſſiere* having made his Report about Mr. *Harley*, Her Majeſty was alſo pleas'd to aſk him, whether he had perceiv'd that *Guiſcard* deſign'd to make himſelf away? To which Mr. *Buſſiere* anſwer'd, it was difficult to judge of his Intentions, but that he ſeem'd willing to dye; and therefore it was fit to have him narrowly watch'd; which was order'd to be done accordingly.

At Mr. Buſſiere's *Requeſt Mr.* Pringle *another eminent Surgeon is alſo appointed to look after Mr.* de Guiſcard.

Mr. *Buſſiere* was, by the Lords of the Council, appointed to look after Mr. *de Guiſcard*: But wiſely conſidering what Siniſter Cenſures ſome People might paſs upon him, if ſuch a Criminal ſhould die under his Hands, he deſired that another Chirurgeon, a Native of *Great Britain*, ſhould be joyn'd with him; which being readily granted, Mr. *Pringle*, an eminent Perſon in that Profeſſion, was named for that Purpoſe.

The latter has ſome Hopes to live.

As ſoon as Mr. *de Guiſcard* had, in ſome Meaſure, recover'd his late frantick Fit, he ſeem'd to repent of the barbarous Action he had committed; and, with a great deal of Concern, aſk'd thoſe about him, how Mr. *Harley* did? Being told there was great Hopes he would do well; *Then*, ſaid he, *I will live*: So that the Chirurgeons found him, on the *Friday* Morning, in a much better Compoſure of Mind, than they expected; and having got his Arms unbound, dreſs'd his Four Wounds, none of which appear'd to be mortal. As for the Fifth, no Notice was taken of it, by Reaſon the Marquis had ſtill all

Digitized by Google

all his Cloaths on, and refus'd to be undreſs'd, and be put into ſuch a naſty Bed as was in the Room he was then confin'd in. Hereupon Mr. *Buſſiere* repreſented to the Lords of the Council how neceſſary it was towards his Cure, that he ſhould have a better Accommodation; whereupon immediate Orders were given for it: But another Day paſt before a better Room and a clean Bed was provided; and the Marquis being then undreſs'd, the Chirurgeons viewed his Body, found the fifth Wound, and dreſs'd it.

A fifth Wound found and dreſt.

The barbarous Attempt made on a Perſon in ſo high a Station as Mr. *Harley*, was ſoon in every Body's Mouth, thro' the populous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*: And as News of this Nature are generally, ſometimes induſtriouſly, emproved, various Reports, moſt of 'em groundleſs, were ſpread about it: As, *That* Guiſcard *deſign'd to kill the Queen; That the Day he was apprehended he had twice chang'd his Cloaths; That a Dagger was found about him; That he had ſeveral Accomplices, ſome of whom were diſcover'd; And that the* Pretender, *who, at that Time, was ſaid to prepare for a Journey to* Swiſſerland, *was embark'd either at* Breſt, *or* Dunkirk, *in Order to land in* England *upon the firſt Notice of the* Coup d' Eclat, inſinuated in Mr. *de Guiſcard's* intercepted Letters. Whether the Council believ'd a Plot or no, the neceſſary Precautions, for the Safety of the Queen's ſacred Perſon, were wiſely taken; and Warrants given out for Apprehending ſuch ſuſpected Perſons, as had been known of late to frequent the

Various and groundleſs Reports of a Plot.

Suſpected Perſons Apprehended.

Digitized by Google

Marquis *de Guiscard*, among whom were two *French* Colonels, one a *Papist*, the other a *Protestant* Refugee. The first, named Mr. *de Villeboeuf*, who was lately come over from *Poland*, where he had serv'd some Years in the *Muscovite* Troops, hearing that the Queen's Messengers were in Quest of him, surrendred himself voluntarily, and after a slight Examination was immediately * discharg'd. The other, Mr. *Rissé* by Name, a Native of *Dauphiné*, had, for some Years past, been employ'd, by the last Ministry, upon secret Services in *Savoy* and *Piedmont*, and being lately come over, used to be often with the Marquis *de Guiscard*, with whom he had formerly contracted a great Familiarity, by Means of Count *Brianson*, late Envoy from the Duke of *Savoy*. But tho' Mr. *Rissé*, upon his being apprehended, made it appear, That he had, some Days before, quarrell'd with the Marquis *de Guiscard*, upon the latter's Espousing the Interests of *France*: Yet, upon some Information given, that whilst Colonel *Rissé* was in *Switzerland*, he declar'd his Intention of Returning to *France*, he has hitherto been continued in the Custody of a Messenger, unexamin'd. Some other obscure Persons were also apprehended, but, upon Examination, releas'd: So that it does not, yet, appear that Mr. *de Guiscard* had any Accomplices in his Treasonable Practices; nor is it probable, that any Men of Sense, Credit, or Fortune, either Natives or Foreigners, would have engag'd in any Conspiracy with a Person of Mr. *de Guiscard*'s Character.

Particularly Col. Villeboeuf *and Col.* Riffie. *The first immediately releas'd*

* March 10.

Improbability of Mr. de Guiscard's *being at the Head of a Conspiracy.*

This

This seems to have been the Opinion both of the Representatives of the *British* Nation, and, after the first Surprize was over, of those who had the Chief Management of Affairs: For tho' the Parliament had prepared and agreed on the Address mention'd in my *last, on the 9th of *March*, the very Day after Mr. *Harley* was stabb'd, yet the same was not presented till the 13th; nor was the Proclamation, *for amoving Papists Ten Miles from the Cities of* London *and* Westminster, which Both Houses had, by their Address, desired, publish'd till the 17th: Which Delays, 'tis reasonable to believe, would not have been us'd, had there been any real Indications of a form'd Conspiracy.

* Pag. 270.

However, 'tis very observable, That the *Hot Sticklers* for the *High-Church* Party, both in their *Private Discourses*, and in some Publick Papers, did not fail laying hold on this Occasion, to asperse their Antagonists, the *Whiggs*: And, if not directly to involve them in a *Plot*, for which there was not, indeed, the least Colour; at least, by *forc'd and strain'd Insinuations*, to throw upon them part of the *Odium* of *Guiscard*'s Villainy: Tho', 'tis most certain, the same was equally detested and abhorr'd by Both Parties; and, to do every Body Justice, even by the *Roman Catholicks* themselves. Nevertheless, one of the *Tory-Writers*, shall I call him, or rather *Libellers*? One who presumptuously sets up for an EXAMINER; who, in order, as he, *fondly expects*, to make his Court to some Men in Power, with equal Insolence and Malice, makes it his

Whiggs *aspers'd by the* Tories, *upon Occasion of* Guiscard's *Villainy.*

Weekly

Digitized by Google

Weekly Buſineſs to ſlander the *Moderate Party*; who, without the leaſt Provocation, brandiſhes his virulent Pen againſt the Beſt Men; and pretends to ridicule thoſe very Authors from whom he may ſtill learn, if not the *Elements* of *Speech*, at leaſt *Good Manners*; One, in ſhort, whom I am forc'd to *deſcribe*, becauſe he has hitherto conceal'd his own *Name*, how free ſoever he has been with * that of others: This Writer, I ſay, being † *diverted from the general ſubject of his Diſcourſes, to reflect upon an Event of ſo extraordinary and ſurprizing Nature*, mentions, in the firſt Place, *ſome Circumſtances of Aggravation, not to be parall'd by any of the like kind, in Hiſtory.* Hereupon, he inſtances in the Murders of *Cæſar*, *Henry* III. and *Henry* IV. of *France*, and of the D. of *Buckingham*; And having extenuated the laſt, *from the Motives* Felton *is ſaid to have had*; He concludes, *That this Attempt of* Guiſcard *ſeems to have out done them all in every heightning Circumſtance, except the Difference of Perſons between a King, and a great Miniſter.* After this Preamble which, except the *Extenuation* of *Felton's Villany*, all ſober Men will readily allow: This Writer, with his uſual Candor, begins his *Reflections* with a very popular one, which is to render the *French* yet more odious; For tho' he owns, *We ought not to charge upon a Nation the Crimes of a few deſperate Villains, it is ſo unfortunate to produce:* Yet, having told us, *that the* French *have for theſe laſt Centures, been ſomewhat too liberal of their Daggers, upon the Perſons of their greateſt Men; ſuch as the Admiral* de

Juſt Cenſure of a Weekly Paper, call'd the Examiner

* *Particularly in* Examiner, Numb. 9. *where he very fooliſhly endeavours to ridicule a Friend of mine.*

† *See* Examiner, Num. 33.

The Examiner's *unfair Reflections on the* French *Nation.*

Coligny

Coligny, *the Dukes of* Guiſe, *Father and Son, and the Two Kings laſt mention'd:* 'I have 'ſometimes wondred, *(continues he in a very 'merry Strain)* how a People, whoſe Genius ſeems wholly turn'd to Singing, and 'Dancing, and Prating, to Vanity and Impertinence; who lay ſo much Weight 'upon *Modes* and *Geſtures*; whoſe Eſſentialities are, generally, ſo very ſuperficial, 'who are uſually ſo ſerious upon Trifles, 'and ſo trifling upon what is ſerious, have 'been capable of committing ſuch *ſolid Villanies*; more ſuitable to the Gravity of a 'Spaniard, or Silence and Thoughtfulneſs 'of an *Italian:* Unleſs it be, that in a Nation naturally ſo full of themſelves, and 'of ſo reſtleſs Imaginations, when any of 'them happen to be of a moroſe and gloomy Conſtitution, that huddle off confuſed 'Thoughts, for want of evaporating, uſually terminates in Rage or Diſpair. It is altogether foreign to my preſent Purpoſe and Deſign to apologize for the *French* Nation: Tho' I might eaſily prove, what all Men of Learning and good Education are convinc'd of, *viz.* That, notwithſtanding all its natural Levities, *France* has produced as large a Proportion of Great and Excellent Men in Phyloſophy, Divinity, Law, Phyſick, Mathematicks, Literature, Poetry, Politicks, and in the Military Art, as any other Country of *Europe.* As to the Imputation of *Villainous Aſſaſſinations*, which the *Examiner* charges ſo Home, on the *French* Nation; I am heartily ſorry he has given them ſo fair an Opportunity, to *retort the unfair and unjuſt Argument from Particulars*

The French *Nation modeſtly vindicated.*

to

Digitized by Google

to Generals. For, without mentioning *Felton*, whose Crime this Writer has endeavour'd to *extenuate*, no foreign Records can afford a greater number of *Murders, Regicides*, and, to use the *Examiner's* Expression, *solid Villanies*, than our *English* History. Those committed by *Richard* III. alone, are sufficient to ballance those the *Examiner* charges on the *French* Nation: And still with the deepest regret I reflect, That the Murder of a King, by the Formality of Law, which we Yearly commemorate, may be objected to us, upon this rash Provocation rashly given by the Pulpit to Foreigners.

The Examiner's *severe Reflections on the late Ministry and the* Whiggs. * *See the* Polit. State, March 1711, p. 287, 288, &c.

But, however, his Offence towards the latter, is, in some Measure, aton'd for by his *severer, and more virulent Reflections on his Country-men of the Whigg-Party:* For, after having asserted, what I have shewn in my * last, to be a Falsity, *viz. That* Guiscard *was invited over by a Great Man of the late Ministry, and by him rais'd, at first Step, from a profligate* POPISH PRIEST, *to a Lieutenant General, and Colonel of a Regiment of Horse:* He thus goes on, 'Had such an 'Accident happen'd under that Ministry, 'and to so considerable a Member of it, 'They would have immediately charged 'it upon the whole Body of those they are 'pleas'd to call *the Faction.* This would 'have been styled a *High-Church Principle*, 'the *Clergy* would have been accus'd as 'Promoters and Abetters of the Fact; Com-'missioners wou'd have been sent to pro-'mise the Criminal his Life, provided they 'might have Liberty to direct and dictate

Digitized by Google

his Confeſſion: And a *Black-Liſt* would have been printed of all thoſe who had been ever ſeen in the Murderer's Company. But the preſent Men in Power hate and deſpiſe all ſuch deteſtable Arts, which they might now turn upon their Adverſaries, with much more Plauſibility, than ever theſe did their Honourable *Negotiations* with *Greg*. And here it may be worth obſerving, how unanimous a Concurrence there is between *ſome Perſons, once in great Power*, and a *French Papiſt*; both agreeing in the great End of taking away Mr. *Harley*'s Life, tho' differing in their Methods: The firſt proceeding by Subornation, the other by Violence; wherein *Guiſcard* ſeems to have the *Advantage*, as aiming no further than his *Life*; while the other deſign'd to deſtroy, at once, both that, and his Reputation. The Malice of both, againſt this Gentleman, ſeems to have riſen from the ſame Cauſe, his Diſcovering Deſigns againſt the Government. It was Mr. *Harley* who detected the Treaſonable Correſpondence of *Greg*, and ſecured him betimes; *when a certain Great Man, who ſhall be nameleſs*, had, out of the Depths of his Politicks, ſent him a Caution to make his Eſcape; which wou'd certainly have fix'd the Appearance of Guilt upon Mr. *Harley*. But when that was prevented, they wou'd have enticed the condemn'd Criminal with Promiſe of a Pardon, to Write and Sign an Accuſation againſt the *Secretary*. But to uſe *Greg*'s own Expreſſion, *His Death was nothing near ſo ignominious as would have been ſuch a Life that muſt be ſav'd by proſtituting his Conſcience.*

Digitized by Google

'The same Gentleman lies now [illegible] his other Enemy, a *Popish* [illegible] Treason he has discover'd. [illegible] the Rest of Her Majesty's Mi[illegible] such *Protestants*, and from such [illegible] there be really so great a Di[illegible] in Principle between the *High-Flyers* [illegible] and the Friends of *France*, I [illegible] repeat the Question, how come they to join in the Destruction of the same Man? Can his Death be possibly for the Interest of both? Or, have they both the same Quarrel against him, That he is perpetually discovering and preventing the treacherous Designs of our Enemies? I shall, at present, detain you no longer with the *Examiner*; but only take Notice, by the by, that, on this Occasion, he took his Hints from his *Fellow-Labourers* in the same Cause; who, with less Art, tho equal Boldness, disperse all the Scandal the *Tories* have a Mind to throw on their Antagonists. For in the *Post-Boy*, in the Article dated *Whitehall, March* 8, We find the following Paragraph.

'It's said that seven Great and Excellent Men are to meet at a House, near '*Charing-Cross*, and that they will *find* '*Witnesses to prove*, That notwithstanding 'Mr. *Harley* discover'd this Treason, as he 'did likewise that of Mr. *Greg*, yet that 'he was an Accomplice of the Man who 'would have murder'd him.

Notable Paragroph in the Post-Boy *of* March 10, 17$\frac{10}{11}$.

It is observable, That many People in the Country, unacquainted with *Gregg's* Business, not apprehending the *Irony* contain'd in this Paragraph, and taking it litterally, the Writer of that Paper, *for the Undeceiving of the deluded and well-mean-*

ing

ing People, thought fit frankly to tell them, *And in that of the 17th of the same Month.*

His Intentions were to expose the most dishonourable and scandalous Practices of Seven Men in the Business of Greg; *and that they might as well say, Mr.* Harley *was an Accomplice of* Guiscard, *who stabb'd him, as to say he was privy to the traiterous Correspondence of* Greg, *which Mr.* Harley *himself discover'd, and by whose Warrant he was apprehended.*

'And, upon this Occasion, (adds this Writer) we think we cannot do any thing more seasonable and proper, than to reprint the Paper left by the said *Greg*; and, at the same time, to acquaint the World, that he left Three Copies thereof, one with Sir *Charles Peers*, then one of the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*, who carried it to the L—— S——, but this L—— stifled it, for the good of the Old Cause; the second was deliver'd to the *Ordinary* of *Newgate*, who was likewise forced by the said L—— to stifle it for some time; the third Copy was deliver'd to an honest Man, with an Injunction, that in Eight Days he should print it, if it was not sooner publish'd by the Sheriff, or the Ordinary; accordingly, since neither of 'em did their Duty, he put it out at the end of eight Days; and the said No—ble Pa—riot, the L. S——, with his usual Candour, immediately gave out it was a forg'd Piece: But unluckily, the Ordinary of *Newgate*, unwilling to lose his Fee, printed and attested it, to the great Confusion of the Party, and to expose the blackest Conspiracy that ever was form'd

by seven Men, or perhaps by any one Man in the whole World, against the Life of that honourable and innocent Gentleman, who has since been assassinated by a *French* Papist.

A Genuine Account of Greg's Business.

To give you a true Notion of the black Imputation cast upon the *Whiggs*, I shall briefly acquaint you, That on the last Day of *December*, 1707. *William Gregg*, a Clerk in Mr. Secretary *Harley*'s Office, was apprehended for High-Treason, for giving Intelligence to the Enemy; and having, on the 19th of *January*, following been brought to his Trial, he pleaded Guilty, and received Sentence of Death. Mr. *Harley* having, about three Weeks after, been remov'd from the Secretary's Office, his Enemies suggested, *That* Gregg's *confessing the Indictment had prevented the Examinations, by which the Publick might have been truly inform'd of the particular Nature and Circumstances of his Crime*; and that he was perswaded to plead Guilty, upon a Promise of Pardon. Hereupon they did easily procure a *plausible Address* from the House of Lords to the Queen, *for all Papers relating to the Charge against* Greg, which Her Majesty having readily order'd to be laid before that House, their Lordships referr'd the Examination of those Papers, and of *Greg* himself, to a Committee of seven Peers, one of whom was the Duke of *Somerset*, who lives here in a magnificent, tho' old Palace, call'd *Northumberland-House*, near *Charing-Cross*. This Committee having made their Report, the Lords communicated the same in an Address to the

Queen,

Digitized by Google

Queen, with this unanimous Resolution, *That the Crime for which* William Greg *stood attainted was of so heinous a Nature, and attended with such extraordinary Circumstances, that it might prove of very pernicious Consequence, if he should not be made an Example.* Hereupon *Greg* was executed, on the 28th of *April*, 1708. but, contrary to the Expectation of many, that thought he would make a Discovery, in the Paper which he deliver'd to one of the Sheriffs, he fully clear'd Mr. *Harley*, and took the whole Guilt upon himself.

This, indeed, I believe, was a Disappointment to Mr. *Harley*'s private Enemies; but, at the same time, 'tis the highest Piece of inveterate Malice, to asperse the whole *Moderate Party* with a sinister Design of taking away his Life, right or wrong; it being certain, that all Sober Men of that Party were extream glad he was found innocent: And I very much question, whether, at this very Juncture, that *Great Patriot* has so many *real Friends* in the opposite Party; notwithstanding the false Observation contain'd in the *Narrative*† before quoted, *That when the Address of Parliament* about the Stabbing *of Mr.* Harley *was brought into the House of Lords, the* Whiggs *all went out, except one, who rais'd a weak Objection, that Monsieur de* Guiscard *was not a* Papist-Convict. I would not have taken any farther Notice of this foolish Pamphlet, but that I am inform'd it was written by the Author of the *Examiner*; which, if true, will give you a farther Idea of his *Character*.

† *Narrative of* Guiscard's *examination.* Pag. 32, *Reflection cast on the* Whig-*Lords in that Pamphlet.*

To

To proceed: The Speaker of the House of Commons having, on the 14th of *March*, reported to them the Queen's Answer to the Address of both Houses, They unanimously resolv'd, 'To make another Address to Her Majesty, to return the humble Thanks of this House, for Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer to the Address of Both Houses of Parliament; and to assure Her Majesty, That this House would provide a Bill to pass into a Law, to punish with Death such Villainous Attempts. Accordingly, a Bill was ordered to be brought in, *To make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counsellor, to be Felony without Benefit of the Clergy*; and Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. *Cæsar*, Sir *Gilbert Dolben*, Mr. *Manley*, and Mr. *Hungerford*, were appointed to prepare and bring in the same. It being the Opinion of many Lawyers, 'That had Mr. *de Guiscard* survived his 'barbarous Attempt upon Mr. *Harley*, all 'the heightening Circumstances of that 'horrid Fact, would not have been sufficient to punish him with Death; it was at first design'd to supply that Defect in our Laws, by inserting in the Bill before-mention'd, a Clause to attaint him; But he dying of his Wounds, it was thought fit to leave out that Clause: Which, how justly soever in it self, would have been a dangerous Precedent, to punish a Man by a Law, *ex post Facto*.

The Commons return the Queen Thanks for Her most gracious Answer.

A Bill to punish with Death an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-Counsellor.

Clause to attaint Mr. de Guiscard *left out.*

Mr. *de Guiscard* having, on the 9th of *March*, the Day after his Commitment, desired to speak with the Duke of *Ormond*, his Grace, with the Secretaries of State, went

The Duke of Ormond *goes to see Mr.* de Guiscard.

Digitized by Google

to see him in *Newgate*, and afterwards sent him a Present of Wine. The next Day, the same Lords, with some others of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, being appointed to examine the Prisoner, and, if possible, to draw a Confession from him: They went accordingly to *Newgate*; put several Questions to Mr. *de Guiscard*, and promis'd him the Queen's Pardon, if he would make a Discovery. But the Marquis protested he knew nothing of any Conspiracy, *nor had he any Accomplices; for what he wrote were only his private Thoughts and Conjectures.* The Committee of the Council having examined him once more; and he persisting in his former Protestation, it was thought fit to re-call the Promise they had made him of Her Majesty's Pardon, in order to incline him to confess. Mr. *Tilson*, Under-Secretary to Mr. *St. John*, having, on *Tuesday*, the 13th of *March*, been sent to *Newgate* for that Purpose, Mr. *de Guiscard*, who knew little or nothing of the Forms of Justice of this Country, look'd upon that Message as an actual Condemnation; and the Dread of an ignominious Death, cast him, immediately, into a profound Melancholy, and *Delirium*, during which, from time to time, he shew'd his Apprehension of being hang'd, by putting his Hand about his Neck, *and desiring to be Beheaded.* From this Time, likewise, the Chirurgeons took Notice, that his Pulse was sinking; and that he had several dangerous Contusions, which made them despair of his Recovery; the rather, because he now refus'd to take proper Nourishment.

A Committee of the Council examine him, March 10.

The Promise of the Queen's Pardon re-call'd. March 13.

He grows delirious.

His Apprehension of being hang'd.

Digitized by Google

Dr. Cotsworth appointed to attend him. March 13th.

Nourishment. Upon their Report, Mr. Secretary *St. John* appointed a Physician, Dr. *Cotsworth*, to attend him; which he did accordingly, and found him in a very dangerous Condition. Hereupon, on *Thursday* the 15th of *March*, the Lords of the Council went once more to *Newgate*, to endeavour to get something out of Mr. *de Guiscard*, but he was so delirious, and so oppreſt, besides, by an Extravasation of Blood that fill'd Part of the Cavity of the *Thorax*, that he could hardly fetch his Breath, or Speak: Whereupon they withdrew.

The Committee of the Council go to him again. March 15.

But he cannot speak.

The Physician and Chirurgeons having that Day, upon the dressing of his Wound, taken Notice, that a great deal of *Bloody Sanies*, or corrupt Matter, had begun to run out of the Wound in the Back, which was a clear Indication of an *Empyema*, resolv'd to make the Operation requisite in such a Case; and accordingly, about seven a Clock in the Evening, made an Incision in the bruised Part, near the Wound, out of which they drew near a Quart of corrupt Matter. Upon viewing the adjacent Parts, they found the *Intercostal Muscles ulcerated* and *putrified*, and the *Pleura corroded*, which made them conclude, he could not live long. The next * Day, they drew again about the Quantity of a Pint of Matter out of the Incision, which seem'd to give him some Ease; but his Pulse continuing sinking, he † expired the Night between *Friday* and *Saturday*, about Two a Clock in the Morning, without any violent Agitation.

The Chirurgeons make upon him the Operations of the Empyema

*March 16.

He dies
† March 17th

The

The same * Day, the *Coroner*, ‡ an Officer appointed by the Crown, with a Jury, to examine the Causes of the Death of such Persons as do not die naturally, sat on the Body of *Monsieur de Guiscard*; and the Chirurgeons having open'd the same, they were all unanimous in their Opinions, That he died of the Contusions he receiv'd whilst he struggled with the Messengers. For, according to the Information I had from Dr. *Cotsworth* and Mr. *Bussiere*, they found, not only the *Pleura corroded*, and the *Intercostal Muscles putrified*, as was said before; But also a great Extravasation of the Blood, that cover'd the Superfices of the Liver; the Heart *Schirrous*, and a great *Polypus* new-form'd, and soft, like a Jelly, in the right Ventricle, and the Intestine, call'd *Colon*, bruised and livid: So that tho' his Wounds were, in all Appearance, in a fair Way of healing; and his Lungs, Liver, and Heart (the Polypus excepted) sound, it was not possible for him to live.

The Coroner sits upon his Body, and returns his Opinion that he died of his Bruises.

Report of the Physician and Chirurgeons.

And here we may observe, That *Horace*'s Saying, * about the Unprofitableness of Men's Precautions to avoid their Destiny, was verify'd in Mr. *de Guiscard*; who notwithstanding all his endeavours, could not absolutely escape an *Ignominious Death*: If we may call *Iguominy*, the Indignities that were

‡ *I thought fit to explain the Nature of his Office, in Favour of Foreigners, for whose Use this Monthly Account is publish'd, in* French, *in* Amsterdam.

* *Quid quisque vitet, nunquam Homini satis Cautum est in Horas.*

Horat. *Carm. Lib.* II. *Ode* XIII.

Digitized by Google

Indignities offer'd to his dead Body.

offer'd to his dead Body. For whilst the Government was un-resolved how to dispose of it, the Chirurgeons were order'd to preserve it in Pickle: And the Jaylor's Servants for a small Piece of Money, shew'd it to vast Numbers of People; not without bestowing on the wretched Carcass those opprobrious Epithets the living Man had so well deserv'd. However, this was done without the Allowance, or Privity of the Government; for upon the first Information the Queen had of it, Her Majesty express'd an Horror at it; and the Duke of *Queensberry* coming thereupon into Her Majesty's Presence, She commanded him to give Orders for the Interment of *Guiscard*'s Body: But tho' these Orders were dispatch'd on *Saturday* the 24th of *March*, yet the same were not put in Execution till *Tuesday* the 27th, between Five and Six a Clock in the Morning; when the Corps was buried in the Green Church-Yard of *Christ-Church*, the Common Burying-Place of the Malefactors that die in *Newgate*. No Ceremony was used on this Occasion: Only the Person that committed the Body to the Earth, exercis'd his low Wit, in a *prophane* and *impious Allusion* to the *Rites of the Church*; Saying,

The Queen expresses an Horror at it, and orders the Corps to be buried.

Which is done March 27th.

Ashes to Ashes, Dust to Dust,
If God on't have him, the Devil must.

This

Digitized by Google

This was the dismal End of *Anthony de Bourlie*, Sieur *de Guiscard*, the Shame of his *illustrious Family*; who died *abhorr'd and detested* by all Mankind: But whose Name, like those of *Erostratus*, *Ravaillac*, *Felton*, and some other Monsters of Humane Nature, will be Recorded for his *egregious Villainy*. His Example ought to be a standing Caution to all Young Men, principally such as are apt to be intoxicated with the Prerogatives of a Noble Birth, not to deviate from the Path of Virtue; at least, not to indulge themselves in Riot and Excess: For 'twas Mr. *de Guiscard's Immorality* and *Debaucheries*, that led him first to *Rebellion*; and to retrieve this heinous *Crime*, he involv'd himself in *Treason*, and *Murder*, till at last, he met with the just Reward of all his *Enormities*.

The dismal End of Mr. de Guiscard *a useful Caution to all Men to be Virtuous and Loyal to their natural Prince.*

The Day † before, the Commons order'd, 'That it be an Instruction to the Members 'appointed to prepare the *Bill to make an* 'Attempt upon the Life of a Privy-Counsellor, 'to be Felony, without Benefit of Clergy, that 'they bring in a Clause, to justify and indemnify all Persons, who, assisting in 'the Defence of Mr. *Harley*, (Chancellor 'of the *Exchequor*) when he was Stabb'd by 'the Sieur *de Guiscard*, and in securing him,

March 26th. *The Commons order a Clause to justify and indemnify those who had wounded the* Sieur de Guiscard.

† N. B. *The Readers will give me Leave to rectify, here, a Mistake in Page* 300 *where 'tis said Mr.* de Guiscard *obtain'd an* Order from the Queen for a Pension not exceeding 500 *l. by the Intercession of Mr. Secretary* St. John: *For, since the Printing off of that Sheet, I am inform'd, that* the said Order was got for him by the late Lord Treasurer; and that the Pension of 400 *l.* granted him afterwards, being placed on the Account of *Bounty Money*, Mr. *de Guiscard* was highly disgusted at it.

Digitized by Google

'did give any Wound or Bruise to the said 'Sieur *de Guiscard*, whereby he receiv'd his 'Death. About a Fortnight after, the Commons being inform'd, That Mr. *Harley*'s Wounds were almost heal'd, and that he would, in Few days, come Abroad, they * came to this Unanimous Resolution: 'That when the Right Honourable *Robert* 'Harley, Esq; Chancellor of Her Majesty's 'Exchequer, attends the Service of this 'House, the Speaker do, in the name of 'this House, Congratulate the said Mr. 'Harley's Escape and Recovery, from the 'Barbarous and Villainous Attempt made 'upon him, by the Sieur *de Guiscard*.

* April 11th *And resolve to Compliment Mr.* Harley *on his Escape and & Recovery.*

Mr. *Harley*'s Surgeon having, on the 16th of *April*, dress'd his Wounds for the last Time, he waited, the next Day, on the Queen, humbly to acknowledge the most gracious and tender Concern Her Majesty had express'd for his precious Life: And having, on the 26th, attended the Service of the House of Commons, Mr. Speaker address'd himself to him in the following Speech:

Mr. Harley *waits upon the Queen* April 17th.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,

'WHEN *the barbarous and villainous Attempt made* upon you *by the Sieur* 'De Guiscard, *a French Papist*, was communicated to this House, they immediately declared, *they were most deeply affected 'to find such an Instance of inveterate Malice* 'against you. And observing, how you 'have been treated by some Persons, they 'concluded, they had Reason to believe, 'That your Fidelity *to Her Majesty, and Zeal 'for Her Service, had drawn* upon you the 'Hatred

The Speaker of the House of Commons's Compliment to Mr. Harley

Digitized by Google

'*Hatred of all the Abettors of Popery and Faction.*

'In this Opinion they muſt be abundantly confirmed, ſince the LORDS 'and the QUEEN have concurr'd with 'them.

'Sir. If your *Fidelity to Her Majeſty, and Zeal for Her Service*, could ever be 'doubted, and wanted any Teſtimonials 'to prove them, you have now the moſt 'Honourable, the moſt Ample, and the 'moſt Undeniable, that can be given; and 'after theſe, it would be an unpardonable 'Preſumption in me, to imagine I could add 'to them, by ſaying any Thing of your 'Faithful Diſcharge of thoſe great Truſts 'you have been honoured with: To 'which your eminent Abilities at firſt re'commended you, and your diſtinguiſhing 'Merits have ſince juſtified Her Majeſty's 'wiſe Choice.

'Your very Enemies, Sir, acknowledge 'this, by their unwearied, and reſtleſs En'deavours againſt your Perſon and Repu'tation.

'God be thanked, they have been hi'therto diſappointed, and have not been 'able to accompliſh what their *Inveterate*, 'but impotent, *Malice*, had deſigned a'gainſt both.

'And may the ſame Providence, that 'has wonderfully preſerved you from ſome 'unparallelled Attempts; and that has 'raiſed you up to be an Inſtrument of 'Great Good in a very critical Juncture, 'when it was much wanted, continue ſtill 'to preſerve *ſo invaluable a Life*, for the

'Perfecting

'Perfecting of what is so happily begun; 'that we may owe to your Counsels, and 'to your Conduct (under Her Majesty) 'the Maintenance and Firm Establishment 'of our Constitution in Church and State.

'These Expectations, Sir, have filled 'this House with an inexpressible Satis-'faction for your *Escape and Recovery*, 'which they have unanimously command-'ed me to congratulate. I do therefore, '*in the Name of this House, congratulate your* '*Escape and Recovery from the barbarous and* '*villainous Attempt made upon you by the Sieur* 'De Guiscard.

To this Compliment Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequor* return'd the following Answer.

Mr. Speaker,

Mr. Harley's Answer.

THE Honour this House has done me, which You have expressed in so obliging a Manner, is a sufficient Reward for the greatest Merit. I am sure, it so far exceeds my Deserts, That all I can do, or suffer for the Publick, during the whole Course of my Life, will still leave me in Debt to your Goodness.

By the Acceptance you have vouchsafed my Poor Service, How Noble an Encouragement, Worthy of You, has this House given all our Fellow-Subjects, to exert themselves in the Glorious Cause of Preserving the Constitution in Church and State, and in Loyalty to the Best of Sovereigns?

This, without Doubt, was Your View; and this may convince all who are not designedly Obstinate, how dear the True Interest of the Nation is to this Honourable Assembly.

'Sir,

Digitized by Google

'Sir, *The undeserved Favour I have received this Day, is deeply imprinted in my Heart; and whenever I look upon my Breast, it will put me in Mind of the Thanks due to* GOD, *my Duty to the* QUEEN, *and that Debt of Gratitude and Service I must always owe to this* Honourable House, *to You*, Mr. SPEAKER, *and to every* Particular Member.

Some Time before, one of our celebrated Poets address'd to Mr. *Harley* the following Verses:

——————*Ab ipso*
Ducit opes animumque ferro. Hor.

A Copy of Verses address'd to Mr. Harley. *Said to be written by Mr.* Prior.

'IN one great NOW, Superior to an Age,
'The great Extreams of Nature's Force we find:
'How high calm Virtue can exalt; or Rage
'Furious, how low degrade the Human Mind.

'Whilst the fierce MONK does at his Tryal stand,
'He chews Revenge abjuring his Offence:
'Guile in his Tongue, and Murder in his Hand
'He stabs his Judge, to prove his Innocence.

'The guilty Stroke, and Torture of the Steel
'Infix'd, our dauntless BRITON scarce perceives;
'The Wounds his Country from his Death must [feel
'The Patriot views, for those alone he Grieves.

'The barb'rous Rage that durst attempt thy Life,
HARLEY, Great Counsellor, extends thy Fame:
'And the sharp Point of cruel *Guiscard*'s Knife,
'In Brass and Marble carves thy Deathless Name.

Faithful

'Faithful Aſſertor of thy Country's Cauſe,
'BRITAIN with Tears ſhall bath thy glorious [Wounds;
'She, for thy ſafety, ſhall enlarge her Laws.
'And in her *Statutes* ſhall thy Worth be found.

'Yet midſt her Sighs ſhe Triumphs, on the Hand
'Reflecting that diffus'd the publick Woe;
'A Stranger to her Altars, and her Land:
'No Son of Hers cou'd meditate this Blow.

'Mean Time, thy *Pain* is gracious *ANNA*'s [Care;
'Our Queen, our Saint, with ſacrificing Breath
'Softens thy Anguiſh: In her pow'rful Pray'r
'She pleads thy Service, and forbids thy Death.

'Great as thou art, thou can'ſt demand no [more,
'O Breaſt bewail'd by Earth, preſerv'd by Heav'n!
'Nor highes can aſpiring Virtue ſoar:
'Enough to thee of Grief and Fame is given.

A violent Catechreſis in thoſe Verſes excuſed.

You'll wonder, no doubt, after the Account I gave you in my Laſt, of Mr. *de Guiſcard*'s Education and Way of Living in *France*, to find him call'd a MONK in this Copy of Verſes: But you muſt look upon this *violent Catachreſis*, as a *Poetical Licenſe*: For 'tis not to be ſuppos'd that the Perſon who is ſaid to be the Author of them, and who has been at the Court of *France*, was ignorant of the vaſt Difference between an *Abbè* of Quality, and a *Monk*. As for the *Latin* Motto taken out of *Horace*, which

which he has prefix'd to this short Poem, it will appear the better chosen, and, even a kind of Prophecy, (by taking the Word *Opes* in its full Latitude) if the Report proves true, That Mr. *Harley* will, ere long, be made Lord Treasurer, in consideration of his faithful and eminent Services, which seem to have made him the Mark of the Envy, Malice, and Revenge of the open and private Enemies of the *Present Settlement*, and *Protestant Succession*.

Report of Mr. Harley's being Shortly to be made Lord Treasurer.

A Day or Two after this Great Patriot was barbarously Stabb'd, a Merchant of this City receiv'd the News of the most *Tragical End* of Colonel *Daniel Parke*, Governor of the *Leward Islands*; concerning whom I have procured the following Account. He was the Son of a Tobacco-Planter in *Virginia*, who, when he was but Fifteen, married him to a great Fortune in that Country, tho' about Ten Years older; However he had Two Daughters by his Wife, but having taken a Disgust to her, by that Time he had reach'd Five and Twenty, he left her in *Virginia*; came over to *England*, and falling in love with the Wife of a Gentleman of the Life-Guards, got her from her Husband, and entertain'd her as his Mistress. He afterwards took her along with him to *Virginia*; where having staid Two or Three Years, to settle his Affairs, he came back to *England*, with his Mistress, still leaving his Wife behind him. Upon his Return hither, he drove the Tobacco-Trade, having Ships of his own for that Purpose; the taking of one of which was the occasion of the Condemnation

Tragical End of Colonel Parke, Governor of the Leeward Islands.

Account of his Life.

demnation of 24 Pirats, 13 of whom were executed, and the reſt pardon'd. Having bought an Eſtate of about five or ſix hundred Pounds a Year, near *Whitchurch*, in *Hampſhire*, he ſtood for Parliament-Man in that Corporation, and, for a good ſum of Money, carried the Election; But a Petition being put up, and the notorious Bribery prov'd upon him, he was expell'd the Houſe, and order'd to be proſecuted. However, he was protected by the Earl of *P*—, his Friend, who warded off the Proſecution.

He is choſen Parliament-Man, but is expell'd for Bribery.

Some time after, he went over to *Flanders*; made a Campaign as Voluntier; and having been recommended to the Duke of *Marlborough*, attended his Grace, in the Quality of one of his Aids-de-Camp, in the ever-famous Campaign of *Germany*, in the Year 1704. But, upon a Quarrel with a Colonel * in the Queen's Guards, he thought fit to quit the Service; and ſo took his Leave of his Grace, a Day or two before the Battle of *Bleinheim*; yet continued in the Camp till it was fought; by Reaſon there was a very probable Expectation of a ſudden Action. Upon the very nick of Time when Victory began to declare for the Allies, he told my Lord Duke, he was juſt upon his Departure for *England*, and humbly deſired his Grace to favour him with a Line or two, to acquaint the Queen with that glorious Action. His Requeſt was readily granted: And thereupon, his Grace wrote, on Horſe-Back, with a Leaden Pencil, the following Note to his Dutcheſs.

He is made Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Marlborough.

* *Col.* Bl---t.

Auguſt

Digitized by Google

August 13th, 1704.

'I have not Time to say more, than to 'beg of you to present my Duty to the 'Queen, and to let Her Majesty know, 'That Her Army has had a glorious Vi'ctory: Monsieur *Tallard*, and two other 'Generals, are in my Coach, and I am 'following the rest. The Bearer, my Aid'de-Camp. Colonel * *Parke*, will give Her 'Majesty an Account of what has pass'd: 'I shall do it in a Day, or two, more at 'large.

MARLBOROUGH.

* *He never had a Commission of Colonel in* England, *but was so call'd, because he was one of the Colonels of the Militia in* Virginia.

With this Note the Colonel rode away Post; but had the Prudence to take in his Way, several Courts of *Germany*, where he receiv'd considerable Presents, such as large Gold Medals, and Chains; and having, with great Diligence, reach'd the *Brill*, hired a Fisher-Boat to carry him over to *England*; so that he had the Happiness to be the First that brought the Queen that joyful News, being introduc'd by the Dutchess of *Marlborough*; and was, by Her Majesty, presented with a Thousand Guineas, and her Picture set in Gold.

He brings the first News of the Battle of Bleinheim.

From this Time, the Colonel was very assiduous at Court; and the Government of the *Leeward-Islands* being Vacant, by the Death of Sir *William Matthews*, he was preferr'd to it, by the Interest of the Duke of *Marlborough*, who was ever very kind and generous to those about him.* He continued in *England* about a Year after his Advancement to that Post; and having put to Sea in *April* 1706, touch'd at the

Is made Governor of the Leeward-*Islands.*

Digitized by Google

Isle of *Maderas*, where he was nobly received and entertain'd, both by the Governor, and all the Superiors of the Monasteries: And 'tis remarkable, That several of the *Franciscan* Monks paid so great a Veneration to the Queen's Picture, which the Colonel always carried hanging on his Waist-Coat, that they kneel'd down before it, and kiss'd it.

From *Maderas*, the Colonel proceeded on his Voyage to his Government, where the Inhabitants soon found a vast Difference between their late and present Governor: For Sir *William* * *Matthews* being a Person of an easie Temper, good Morals, and Integrity, amicably composed such Differences as arose among the Inhabitants of the *Leeward-Islands*, and contented himself with the just Income and Emoluments of his Place: Which, however, were much encreas'd to him by the voluntary Gifts of the rich Planters, who loved and respected him, as their common Father. On the contrary, Colonel *Parke* being of a proud, surly, imperious, and rapacious Nature, and ill Morals, fomented Divisions, by which he thought he might be a Gainer; Arbitrarily confiscated the Goods and Slaves of several Inhabitants; and committed other Excesses, to gratifie his Voluptuousness: Which, in a short Time, drew upon him the general Hatred of the People under him. The Council and Assembly of *Antegoa* endeavour'd to reclaim him by wholesome Advice, and humble Representations; but these proving ineffectual, they sent hither their Complaints, about

* *He had been a Colonel in the Queen's Guards.*

Character of his Predecessor

Col. Parke's Character, and Tyrannical Government.

Digitized by Google

about Two Years ago. The Earl of *Sunderland*, then Secretary of State, having laid the Matter before the Queen and Council; Her Majesty order'd him to be recall'd: But he refus'd to comply either with the Queen's Command, or the repeated Desires of the Inhabitants of those Islands; saying, *He would never part with his Commission, but with his Life.* Hereupon the Principal Planters, encouraged by Mr. *Pigot*, Mr. *Jarvis*, Mr. *Turton*, and Mr. *Young*, resolv'd to rid themselves of their petty Tyrant; of which Colonel *Parke* having either an Information, or Suspicion, and being under a just Apprehension of being Sacrific'd, settled his Worldly Affairs, receiv'd the Sacrament; and trebled his Ordinary Guard. Notwithstanding this Precaution, on the 9th of *Decem.* 1710, the Inhabitants of *Antegoa* rose by common Consent; came in all well arm'd; and dividing themselves into Two Parties, under the Command of Captain *Pigot* and Captain *Painter*, march'd to the Colonel's House, threatning to Kill him, unless he would immediately surrender his Commission, according to the Queen's Command. The Colonel refusing to comply, they attack'd and forc'd his Guard; entred his House, broke open his Chamber-Door, and shot him. After which they broke his Back-bone, dragg'd him by the Heels down the Stairs, shot him again in several Places; and some, whose Marriage-Bed, 'tis thought, he had defiled, revenged themselves on the sinning Parts, which they cut off and expos'd. The Colonel's Guards having

His Tragical End.

Digitized by Google

having made great Reſiſtance, about 30 Men were Kill'd, and as many Wounded on both ſides; and among the ſlain Capt. *Pigot*, one of the Leaders of the Inhabitants, was ſhot by Captain *Ayon*, who was ſhot by Colonel *Parke*. It is to be wiſh'd, that the *Tragical End* of this Gentleman, may be a Warning to all the Governours of our *American* Plantations, not to abuſe the large Power with which they are entruſted, but rather to follow the Example of Sir *William Matthews*, his Predeceſſor, whoſe Name and Memory are ſtill reverenc'd by the Inhabitants of the *Leeward-Iſlands*. About the Beginning of *April*, the Queen appointed *Walter Douglaſs*, Eſq; to ſucceed Col. *Parke* in that Government.

Walter Douglaſs, *Eſq*; *made Government of the* Leeward *Iſlands.*

To divert our Thoughts from theſe melancholly Subjects, let us attend the moſt material Tranſactions in Parliament. I communicated to you in my * laſt, a Letter about the *Qualifying Act*, ſent to a Gentleman of my Acquaintance, by one of the greateſt Maſters of *Political Arithmetick*; who having ſince written an *explanatory Letter*, to my Friend, on the ſame Subject, I thought it not amiſs to inſert it here; being as follows:

* *Page* 251.

SIR,

An Explanatory Letter about the Qualifying-Act.

'I have receiv'd the *Political State* for *March*, 17$\frac{12}{13}$. By Printing therein 'the Letter of the 27th of *February* laſt, 'about the *Qualifying Act*, I eaſily believe 'you deſign'd it as an Act of Friendſhip; 'But thoſe being too haſty Thoughts on 'that Bill, the Tenor whereof I was then

'a

'a Stranger to, most of the Computations 'therein are useless, since *Copy-Hold* Estates, 'and Estates for Life are included; and 'the Eldest Sons of Peers, and of such who 'are qualify'd to be Knights of the Shires, 'may also be Elected.

'And upon Reconsidering that Letter, 'and Comparing it with the Rents, or 'Yearly Value, of the Lands, Tenements, 'and Hereditaments, I question whether 'the Proportion of those who find a Horse 'or Foot Soldier to the *Militia*, will hold; 'which was the then Foundation for Com-'puting the 600 *l. per Annum* Men, and the '300 *l. per Annum* Men.

'And, by the by, I observe, that the '*Present State of* England reckons the *Mi-'litia*, in a round Number, to be, Horse 'and Foot together, near 200000; but I am 'afraid they will not prove 140000, tho' 'generally stretcht beyond what the Law 'seems to allow; so that Reckoning 17 or '18000 Horse, and 110 or 120000 Foot 'seems to be the Outside of our *Militia*.

17000 Horse at 500 *l. per An.* makes in Rents	8500,000
11000 Foot at 50 *per An.* makes in Rents	5500,000
Total	14000,000

'This is the Sum, which in 1695, I esti-'mated to be the real Yearly Value of the 'Rents, in Lands, Tenements, Heredita-'ments, and Personal Estates, tho' the 'Land-Tax, at 4 *s. per* Pound, answering 'but to about 1800,000, or some what 'more

'more, raiſes the Rents but to a Fifth a-
'bove Nine Millions. 'Tis poſſible no
'Body will take upon them to unravel
'that Letter. But I could heartily wiſh
'I had known your Deſign, that it might
'have been rectify'd according to the Act,
'and the Computations better adjuſted
'by,

A further Reflection on the Qualification Bill.

'5 *April*, 1711. Sir, &c.

To this Letter I ſhall only add, That whatever *Alterations in the Conſtitution*, or other *ill Conſequences*, may be produc'd by the *Qualification Bill*, moſt of the Corporations in *England* may thank themſelves for it: Since it was originally intended, That they ſhould be always repreſented by ſome of their own Body, who might, and ought, to attend to the reſpective Intereſt of the Place for which they ſerved, and for the Benefit of Trade in General; But, by no means, that a meer Stranger, (if he could bring more Guineas, or Bank-Bills, than another) ſhould be the Deputy of ſuch Principals, whom, perhaps, he never ſaw before.

Groundleſs Complaint rais'd againſt Sir James Mountague.

A remarkable Paſſage relating to an Election, now beſpeaks our Attention. On *Monday* the 19th of *February*, Mr. *Eversfield*, Knight of the Shire for the County of *Suſſex*, made a Complaint to the Houſe of a Letter, which, he was inform'd, had been written by Sir *James Mountague*, a Member of the Houſe for the City of *Carliſle*, in order to promote his Election there, and, which he conceived, reflected on Her Majeſty's

Majesty's Honour. Being ask'd whether he had seen the Original of that Letter, he said, he had not; but only a Copy of it; for the Truth of which he was ready to produce his Voucher. Sir *James Mountague* denying the Fact, and offering to prove the contrary, the Enquiry into that Matter was put off to the † next Day; when the House being inform'd, That Colonel *Gledhill* was at the Door, and had something to offer to the House, he was call'd in, and, at the Bar, charg'd Sir *James Mountague* with Writing the Letter beforemention'd, Reflecting upon the Honour of Her Majesty. This occasion'd a long and warm Debate, and Sir *James Mountague* still denying the Writing of such a Letter; and desiring that the Bishop of *Carlisle*, to whom he had, indeed, written a Letter about his Election, and who waited in the Lobby, might be examin'd about it; Colonel *Gledhill*, on the other Hand, desired Time to produce his Witnesses; who he said, were in the Country, to prove his Charge. Whereupon, by a Majority of 153 Voices against 151, it was ordered, That that Matter be taken into Consideration on that Day three Weeks.

† Feb. *the* 20.

Col. Gledhill *charges him at the Bar of the House of Commons, but not being able to make it good, that Matter is put off.*

On the 9th of *March* the Commons being inform'd, That the Queen had order'd the Officers of Her Army in *Spain*, to repair to their Commands there, resolv'd to address Her Majesty, That She would be pleas'd to give Leave to Colonel *Gledhill*, to stay some Days longer: Which Her Majesty readily granted.

During that Interval, I made it my Bu-

Digitized by Google

Ground or Pretence of the Accusation against Sir James Mountague.

fineſs to find out the Ground of this Accuſation, which, if my Informations be right, was only this: When the late Election for *Carliſle*, where Sir *James Mountague* uſed to be choſen, and now ſtood Candidate, came on, the Friends of his Competitors, (as 'tis uſual, in ſuch Caſes, to take all Advantages) gave out, That Sir *James* being removed from his Place of Attorney-General, the Chuſing of him again, might be interpreted a Diſreſpect to the Court. Sir *James* being inform'd of this Suggeſtion, wrote to his Friend, the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, 'That 'tho' the Queen had thought fit to put 'another in his Place, yet he was ſo far 'from having incurr'd Her Majeſty's Diſ'pleaſure, that, on the contrary, Her Ma'jeſty had Graciouſly been pleas'd, in Con'ſideration of his former Services, to be'ſtow on him a Penſion of 1000 l. *per An.* This Letter being communicated to ſome of the Electors, Sir *James Mountague*'s Opponents took from thence Occaſion to object, That ſince he had a *Place* of *Profit*, meaning the *Penſion*, he could not be choſen Member: Of which Sir *James* having Notice, he wrote a ſecond Letter to the Biſhop of *Carliſle*, to remove that groundleſs Objection: Intimating, That he had no Place of Profit, but only a Penſion for Life, which qualify'd him to be choſen. Sir *James Mountague*'s Friends having thought it neceſſary to have this Letter diſperſ'd, Colonel *Gledhill* took a Copy of it, and ſhewing his Notes, afterwards, to ſome of his Acquaintance, he was told, he had omitted the moſt remarkable Part of

of the Letter, *viz.*, *That the Queen had given Sir* James Mountague *a Penſion, to enable him to carry his Election*: Whereupon he reform'd his Notes according to this *wrong Information*, and ſhew'd 'em to ſome Parliament Men, who, out of Reſpect to the Queen, thought it their Duty to lay that Matter before the Houſe of Commons, in Order to wipe off the *ſuppos'd Scandal* caſt on Her Majeſty's Honour.

On the 14th of *March*, the Commons proceeded to take into Conſideration the Matter of the Charge of Colonel *Gledhill*, upon Sir *James Mountague*; and the Colonel was call'd in, and ſome Witneſſes were examin'd, as well on his Part, as of Sir *James*, and being withdrawn; The Houſe being inform'd, That the Lord Biſhop of *Carliſle*, (who had been mention'd in the Evidence given at the Bar, in relation to a Letter written to him by Sir *James Mountague*, and ſeveral Copies of Part thereof tranſcribed by his Lordſhip, and ſent to ſeveral Perſons,) deſired to be admitted to be heard; He was admitted in, and heard accordingly: And his Lordſhip being withdrawn, Sir *James Mountague* was heard likewiſe. This occcaſion'd a warm Debate, that laſted till late at Night, after which the Commons *Reſolved*, 'That it appears 'to this Houſe, That *William* Lord Biſhop 'of *Carliſle* hath diſperſed ſeveral Copies of 'a Letter, pretended to have been received 'from Sir *James Mountague* (a Member of 'this Houſe) in order to procure Sir *James Mountague* to be elected a Citizen of the City of *Carliſle*, reflecting on the Honour

The Lord Bp. of Carliſle *cenſur'd for Diſperſing* Sir James Mountague's *Letter.*

' of Her Majesty; and by concerning Him-
' self in the said Election, hath highly in-
' fringed the Liberties and Privileges of
' the Commons of *Great Britain*. Then the
Question being put, That Colonel *Gledhill*
has made good his Charge against Sir *James*
Mountague; It passed in the Negative. But,
' nevertheless, it was *Resolved*, That Colonel
' *Gledhill* had sufficient Grounds for bring-
' ing the said Charge before this House.

The Commons inclin'd to a further Resumption of K. William's Grants.

The Commons being somewhat perplexed how to find *Ways and Means* to raise the great Supply granted to the Queen, and, at the same Time, make Provision for the deficient Funds, and *National Debts*, bethought themselves of a further Resumption of King *William*'s Grants: Previous to which, upon the First Day of *March*, they order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, *To appoint Commissioners to examine the Value of all Lands and other Interests granted by the Crown, since the 12th Day of* February, 168$\frac{8}{9}$, *and upon what Considerations such Grants were made, in Order to resume the same, and to apply them to the Use of the Publick*; and Mr. *Strangways*, Mr. *Shippen*, and Mr. *Lockhart* were appointed to prepare and bring in that Bill.

A Bill for Commissioners to examine their Value; order'd Mar. *the 1st.*

† March *1st. Clause to be inserted in the Bill for stating the Publick Accounts.*

The same † Day, the Commons read a second Time, the *Bill* for *Taking, Examining*, and *Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom*, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole House; and *Order'd*, That the said Committee have Power to receive a Clause, ' That no Person who
' shall be appointed a Commissioner by the
' said Bill, shall be capable of accepting, or
' holding, any Place, or Employment, of
' Profit,

Digitized by Google

'Profit, from, or under Her Majesty, du-'ring the Continuance of this Parliament. Then the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole House, upon the *Bill for Repealing the Act of the third and fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign*, entituled, *An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France; *so far as it relates to the prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines*: And heard the Merchants upon the Petition referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee. The most material Reasons offer'd against the Importation of *French* Wines were as follows;

Reasons offered against the Bill for Importing of Wines from France.

'I. AS The Trade of *Portugal* and the 'Streights has manifestly encreas'd 'to a very great Height, by the Prohibi-'tion of *French* Wines, so must it necessarily 'dwindle again into a very small Trade, 'if that Prohibition be taken off.

'II. *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy* take off very 'Large Quantities of our Woollen Manu-'factures and Fish, which, by Experience, 'has been found, *France*, for a long Time, 'has not done; but, on the contrary, has 'discourag'd: Whereas the Consumption 'of our Manufactures in those Parts has 'greatly encreas'd, in Proportion to the 'large Quantities of Wine taken from 'them; so that this Consumption must 'again proportionably decline, as our 'Trading with them for Wines shall Lessen.

'III. The Trade to *Newfoundland* and '*New-England* for Fish, depends chiefly 'upon, and is Supported, by the Trade to '*Portugal* and the *Streights*, which it will

'be

Digitized by Google

'be impoſſible to carry on, or continue, 'were it not for the Freights back to *England*, with Wines brought from thoſe 'Countries; for, if the Wine Trade to 'thoſe Parts ceaſe, the Ships muſt come 'back moſtly Dead-Freighted, there not 'being other Commodities in thoſe Parts 'ſufficient for their Lading; it being the 'Encouragement of the Freights Home 'with Wines, which enable the Merchants 'to drive thoſe Trades.

'IV. Notwithſtanding the great Quan-'tities of Wine which are brought from '*Portugal* and the *Streights*, our Exports to 'thoſe Parts greatly exceed our Import 'from thence; ſo that great Sums are an-'nually return'd Home.

'V. In the Trade to *Leghorn* only, There 'are above One Hundred Sail of Running 'Galleys annually employ'd, all *which* 'depend upon the Wine Trade; whereas a 'very few Ships, by Reaſon of the Shortneſs 'of their Voyages, will be ſufficient to bring 'large Quantities of Wines from *France*: 'ſo that Opening the Trade with *France* 'for Wine, muſt conſequently prove a great 'Prejudice to our Fiſheries at Home and 'Abroad, which are known to be the Nur-'ſeries of our Seamen, the Encourage-'ment of our Navigation, and the Chief 'Support of theſe Nations.

'VI. It's preſum'd, There can't be a 'greater Diſappointment to the *French* at 'this Time, ſince, probably, they have 'prohibited Trade with the *Dutch*, in 'Proſpect of Opening it with *Great-Britain*, 'than to fruſtrate that Expectation.

T Notwith-

Notwithstanding these Reasons, the Commons having, on the 3d of *March*, resum'd the Consideration of that Bill, made some Amendments to it, which, on the 5th were agreed to, and the Bill order'd to be engross'd. The same was read a third Time, the 10th of that Month; pass'd and sent to the Lords-House, whither the *Portugal* Merchants follow'd it with their Petition and Reasons. But tho' they were heard, by their Council, at the Bar of that House, on the 16th and 17th of the same Month; yet the Bill having been strongly recommended by several Members of the House of Commons, and the Expectation of *Good Wines* being, of it self, a powerful Recommendation, their Lordships gave † their Concurrence to it, having only made some Amendments, to which the Commons readily † agreed.

The Bill for Importing French *Wines pass'd both Houses.*

† Mar. 16.

On the 5th of *March* a Petition of divers Merchants of *London*, Traders to *Africa*, and thence to the Plantations, in behalf of themselves, and many others concern'd in the said Trade, was presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That they might be 'heard touching the Premisses, that the 'said Trade might remain free and open 'to all Her Majesty's Subjects, under such 'Regulations as should be thought meet': And also, a Petition of the Planters and Merchants, inhabiting the Island of *Jamaica*, was presented to the House, and read, praying, 'That the Trade to *Africa* might 'be open and free for all the Subjects of 'Great Britain, to trade thither on equal 'Terms: Both which Petitions were severally

Petition about the Trade to Africa.

Digitized by Google

rally order'd to be referr'd to the Committee of the Whole House, to whom the Petition of the *African* Company was referr'd; as were afterwards several other Petitions to the same purpose. The next * Day, the Commons order'd a *Bill* to be brought in, *For the better qualifying Justices of the Peace, in that part of* Great Britain *call'd* England.

* Mar. 6th.

Bill to qualify Justices of the Peace in England.

On the 7th Mr. *Lownds* acquainted the Commons, 'That Her Majesty had Commanded him to lay before this House, a Copy of a Letter from Baron *Bothmar*, to Mr. Secretary *St. John*, with a Copy of a Warrant of his late Majesty, for paying Thirty Seven Thousand Five Hundred Crowns to the Elector of *Hanover*, and he presented the same to the House accordingly. And the Title being read, it was order'd, 'That the Copy of the 'said Letter and Warrant be *referr'd to* 'the Consideration of the Committee of the 'Whole House, who were to consider farther 'of the Supply Granted to Her Majesty.

The Baron de Bothmar's *Letter about Money due to the Elector of* Hanover *communicated to the Commons.*

Two Days * after, the House resolv'd it self into that Committee, and came to the following Resolutions, *First*, 'That the Sum 'of 5130530 l. 5 s. 5 d. be granted for Payment of the Debts of the Navy, and for 'Services perform'd by them, on Account 'of Land-Forces, to *Michaelmas* 1710, exclusive of the Register-Office.

* Mar. 9th.

Resolutions about the Supply.

2. 'That the Sum of 154324 l. 15 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. 'be granted for Payment of the Debts of 'the Office of Ordnance, to *Michaelmas* '1710.

3. 'That the Sum of 424791 l. 5 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. 'be

'be granted for Payment of the Debt for 'Tranſport-Service, to *Michaelmas* 1710.

4. 'That the Sum of 1018656l. 17s. 9d. ¼. 'be granted for Payment of the Principal, 'and Intereſt on Army and Tranſport 'Debentures, to *Michaelmas* 1710.

5. 'That the Sum of 12025l. 1s. be gran- 'ted for making good the Principal and 'Intereſt on deficient Tallies, to *Michael- 'mas* 1710.

6. 'That the Sum of 378859l. 5s. 8d. ¼. 'be granted for the Diſcharging the Debts 'incurred between *Michaelmas* and *Chriſt- 'mas* 1710, in the ſeveral Offices of the 'Navy, Victualling, and Tranſports, and 'for Intereſt on the Army and Tranſport 'Debentures.

7. 'That the Sum of 9375l. be granted, 'to ſatisfy the Money due upon Account 'of Subſidies to the Elector of *Hanover*, 'and Duke of *Zell*, purſuant to a Treaty 'bearing Date the 14th of *May*, 1696: Which Reſolutions being reported the next † Day, were agreed to by the Houſe.

† Mar. 12th.

The ſame Day, the Speaker acquainted the Commons, 'That the Day before, in 'the Evening, Mr. Prolocutor of the Lower 'Houſe of Convocation, came to him, and, 'by their Order, deliver'd to him, a Scheme 'of the Number of Churches, and Chappels, 'and Meeting-Houſes, within Twenty 'Seven of thoſe Pariſhes, in and near 'the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and 'the Suburbs thereof, where additional 'Churches were judg'd to be moſt wanted; 'together, with a probable Calculation of 'the Number of Families, and Souls, with-

A Scheme of the Number of Churches, Chappels, and Meeting-Houſes, laid before the Commons.

Digitized by Google

'in those several Parishes, which they de-
'sired might be laid before this House: And the Title thereof being read, the said Scheme was referr'd to the Consideration of a Committee, already appointed for that Business, pursuant to the Resolutions mention'd in my * Last.

* Page 268.

Report about the Bill for stating the Publick Accounts.

On the 12th of *March*, Sir *Simon Stuart* reported from the Committee of the Whole House, to whom the Bill for *Taking, Examining*, and *Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom* was committed, that they had left the Blanks in the Bill for the Commissioners Names, and for the Title of the Bill, to be fill'd up by the House, and had made several Amendments, which he read, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where they were read, and agreed to by the House. Then it was order'd, That the Bill, with the Amendments, be engross'd; and *Resolved*, 1. *That the Number of Commissioners be Seven.* 2. *That no Person be a Commissioner, who hath any Office of Profit, or is accountable to Her Majesty.* 3. *That the Commissioners may be Members of this House.* And 4. *That the Commissioners be chosen by way of Ballotting.* After which it was Order'd, 'That the Members of the House 'should prepare Lists to be put into Glasses, 'of seven Persons Names to be Commissi-'oners for Taking, Examining, and Stating 'the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom. Which being done accordingly, on the 17th of the same Month, a Committee was appointed to examine the Lists. On the 19th, Mr. *Scobel* reported, That the Majority fell upon the following Persons, *viz.*

Number

	Number of Voices.
The Honourable *Henry Bertie*, Esq;	246
George Lockhart, Esq;	224
Salway Winnington, Esq;	221
Francis Annesley, Esq;	217
Clobery Bromley, Esq;	194
Thomas Lister, Esq;	168
William Skippen, Esq;	151

Names of the Seven Commissioners chosen by Balloting.

The Queen continuing indispos'd with an Aguish Distemper, and there being several Bills ready, Her Majesty commission'd the Lord Keeper, the Lord President of the Council, and some other Lords, to give them the Royal Assent. Accordingly, on the 17th of *March*, their Lordships having desir'd the immediate Attendance of the Commons in the House of Peers, they gave the Royal Assent to these three Publick Bills, *viz.*

Acts pass'd by Commission, Mar. 1718.

1. *An Act for Enabling and Obliging the Bank of* England, *for the Time therein mention'd, to exchange all* Exchequer *Bills for ready Money upon Demand; and to disable any Person to be Governour, Deputy-Governour, or Director of the Bank of* England, *and a Director of the* East-India *Company, at the same Time.*

2. *An Act to repeal the Act of the third and fourth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, entituled,* An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France, so far as it relates to the Prohibiting the Importation of* French *Wines.*

3. *An Act for Ratifying several Purchases lately made with the Publick Stock of the Coun-*

Digitized by Google

ty of Devon, *and for making further Purchases, for the Use of the said County, with the Publick Stock thereof; and [illegible] Regulating and better Employment of the Publick Stock of the said County:* And [illegible] private Act.

Two Days * after, a Complaint being made to the House of Commons, that Lieutenant-Colonel *Fitz-Patrick* had challenged Major-Gen. *Peirce* (a Member of this House, for Words he had spoke in the Debates of this House) in Breach of the Privilege of this House: It was order'd, That the said Lieutenant Colonel *Fitz-Patrick* (for having challenged Major-General *Peirce*, a Member of this House, for Words he had spoke in the Debates of this House) was guilty of a Breach of the Priviledge of this House; and order'd, 'That Lieutenant Colonel '*Fitz-Patrick* be taken into the Custody of 'the Serjeant at Arms.

* Mar. 19th *Lieut. Colo.* Fitz-Patrick *order'd to be taken into Custody, for Challenging Major-General* Peirce, *a Member of the House.*

On the 20th, the Commons read the third Time, the engrossed Bill to continue the Acts for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. which was pass'd and sent up to the Lords: After which, Mr. *Conyers* reported, from the Committee of the Whole House on the Supply, That they had come to these two Resolutions, *viz.*

Further Resolutions about the Supply, March 20.

'That the Sum of 292369 *l.* [illegible] 4 *d.* 'be granted for several extraordinary 'Charges of the War incurr'd, and to be 'incurr'd.

2. 'That the Sum of 103003 *l.* [illegible] 4 *d.* 'be granted for the Use of such Proprietors, 'or Inhabitants of *Nevis*, and St. *Christo*'*phers*, who were Sufferers by the French 'Invasion

'Invasion; and who have settled, or shall 'resettle their Plantations in the said I-'slands. These Resolutions were readily agreed to; after which, the House being inform'd, that *Clobery Bromley*, Esq; Son to the Speaker, died that Morning, out of Respect to the Father, and to give him Time, both to perform the Funeral Rites, and to indulge his just Affliction, they thought fit to adjourn to *Monday* the 26th of that Month.

Clobery Bromley, *Esq. the Speaker's Son, dies* Mar. 20th.

Whereupon the Commons adjourn'd till the 26th.

That Day, the Commons being met again, resolv'd themselves into a Committee of the Whole House to consider farther of Ways and Means for Raising the Supply: But while they were upon this weighty Business, they were interrupted by a Message from the Lords, by Sir *William Oldes*, Gentleman Usher of the *Black-Rod*, who acquainted the House, That the Lords, authorized by Virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, desired their immediate Attendance in the House of Peers; whither the Speaker, with the House, being gone accordingly, the Lords Commissioners gave the Royal Assent to the *Act to continue the Acts for Punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and False Musters, and for better Payment of the Army and Quarters, and for Approving of Medicines for the Army*: And to one private Bill. The Commons being return'd to their House, resolv'd themselves into a Grand Committee; made a farther Progress in the Matter of Ways and Means; and having again taken the same into Consideration, the next * Day, came to this Resolution, 'That to-'wards Raising the Supply granted to Her 'Majesty,

Ways and Means.

Acts pass'd March 26.

Resolution about Ways and Means.

* March 27.

Digitized by Google

New Duties laid on Hides and Skins.

'Majesty, a Duty be laid upon all Skins
'and Hides, of any Beasts whatsoever, of
'the Product of *Great-Britain*, and exported
'*into the same, over and above the present Du-*
'*ties upon the Importation of any of the said.*

Fast-Day observ'd, March 28*th*.

The next Day being appointed, by Her Majesty's Proclamation, for a general Fast, the Commons adjourn'd to the 29th, the Report of that Resolution, which was then agreed to; and, in a Grand Committee, they came to Thirty Nine Resolutions about the several Duties on all Hides and Skins, which were granted for the Term of Two and Thirty Years.

Thirty Nine Resolutions about the Duties on all Hides and Skins, March 29*th*.

Thanks return'd to Dr. Snape for his Sermon.

The same Day, the Commons ordered the Thanks of their House to be returned to Dr. *Snape*, for the Sermon by him Preach'd, the 28th, before the House, at St. *Margaret's Westminster*; and that he be desired to Print the same: After which, Mr. Secretary *St. John* acquainted the *House*, That he had a Message from Her Majesty, Sign'd by Her Majesty; and he presented the same to the House; which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, *viz.*

ANNE R.

The Queen's Message to the Commons for the Building of New Churches.

'HER Majesty having receiv'd an
'Address from the Arch-*bishop*,
'Bishops, and Clergy of the Province of
'*Canterbury*, in Convocation Assembled, to
'recommend to the Parliament the great
'and necessary Work of Building more
'Churches within the Bills of Mortality,
'is graciously pleas'd to approve so good
'and pious a Design: And does, accor-
'dingly, very Heartily recommend the
'carrying

'carrying on the same, to this House, 'particularly in and about the Cities of '*London* and *Westminster*; and does not 'doubt but effectual Care will be taken in 'this Matter, which may be so much to 'the Advantage of the Protestant Religi- 'on, and the firmer Establishment of the 'Church of *England*. Whereupon the Commons Resolv'd, 'That the Humble Thanks 'of this House be return'd to Her Majesty, 'for Her Majesty's most gracious Message, 'in recommending so good and pious a 'Design, as the Building of Churches in 'and about the Cities of *London* and *West-* 'minster; and to assure Her Majesty, That 'this House will enable Her Majesty to 'make an Effectual Provision for the car- 'rying on so good and necessary a Work; And appointed a Committee to draw up an Address, upon the said Resolution, and upon the Debate of the House.

Resolution of the Commons thereupon.

On the 6th of *April*, Mr. *Annesley* reported from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Minister, Church-Wardens, and several other Inhabitants of *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, and several other Petitions were referred; And who were also to enquire what Moneys remain in the Hands of the Commissioners for rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. *Paul's*, and consider what the Produce of the Duties, in Being, appropriated for that Purpose, may amount to for the time to come, and make an Estimate what will be necessary for Finishing and Adorning the said *Church*, and other the Purposes in the Acts mentioned, for building the Cathedral Church of St.

Digitized by Google

St. *Paul's*; And also to consider what Churches are wanting within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, and report the same to the House; That the Committee had considered the several Matters to them referr'd, and had directed him to report how the same appear'd in relation thereunto, and had come to a Resolution, which they had also directed him to report to the House; And he read the said Report and Resolution, and afterwards deliver'd the same in at the Table, where the same were read, and the Resolution agreed to, *viz.*

Vote of the Commons for Building 50 New Churches in London *and* Westminster.

'That in the several Parishes, in and 'about the Suburbs of the Cities of *London* 'and *Westminster* Fifty New Churches are 'necessary to be erected for the Reception 'of all such as are of the Communion of 'the Church of *England*, computing Four 'Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Souls 'to each Church: And then the said Report was referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the Whole House, who were to consider farther of the Supply.

On the 9th of *April*, at Five a Clock in the Afternoon, the Time appointed by the Queen, the Speaker, with the House, waited on Her Majesty, at St. *James's*, with the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Address of the Commons thereupon, drawn up by Mr. Annesley, *and presented* April *9th.*

'WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and 'Loyal Subjects, the Commons of '*Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, 'have, with the utmost Satisfaction, receiv'd 'Your Majesty's Gracious Message, recom-'mending

'mending to Us the Great and Neceſſary 'Work of building New Churches, in and 'about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

'We are ſenſible how much the Want 'of them hath contributed to the Increaſe 'of Schiſm and Irreligion, and ſhall not 'fail therefore to do Our Parts towards 'the ſupplying that Defect; being, entirely 'diſpos'd to promote every thing that is 'for the Intereſt of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, 'and the Honour of Your Majeſty's Reign.

'Neither the long Expenſive War in 'which We are engaged, nor the Preſſure 'of heavy Debts, under which We labour, 'ſhall hinder Us from granting to Your 'Majeſty whatever is neceſſary to accom-'pliſh ſo Excellent a Deſign, which, We 'hope, may be a Means of drawing down 'Bleſſings from Heaven on all Your Ma-'jeſty's other Undertakings, as it adds to 'the Number of thoſe Places where the 'Prayers of Your Devout and Faithful 'Subjects will be daily offer'd up to GOD 'for the Proſperity of Your Majeſty's 'Government at Home, and the Succeſs of 'Your Arms Abroad.

To which Her Majeſty return'd this gracious Anſwer:

Gentlemen,

YOUR Addreſs is extreamly acceptable to me, as it is a Proof of Your Zeal for the Intereſt of the Eſtabliſh'd Church, and for the Advancement of Religion: I will take Care that what You grant, ſhall, in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Manner, be apply'd to the good Purpoſe for which it is intended. The Queen's Anſwer.

Digitized by Google

Mr. *Comyns* having, on the second of *April*, reported the Thirty Nine Resolutions beforemention'd, about the Duties on all Hides and Skins, the same were (with Amendments to some of them) agreed to by the House; and a Bill order'd to be brought in upon the same, and upon the Resolutions of the 29th of *March* last.

A Bill order'd for laying Duties on Hides and Skins, Ap. 2.

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having resolv'd to raise One Million and a half Sterling, out of Part of this Fund, and out of the *Post-Office*, by a Way not unlike a *Lottery*; Mr. *Blunt*, who, as I told you in my † former, had been so successful in the last Lottery, was again employ'd by their Lordships: And on the 6th of *April* publish'd a Paper, entituled, *A* SCHEME *for Raising* 1,500,000 *l. upon Talleys and Orders payable in Course out of a Fund of* 140,000*l.* per Ann. *to be settled for* 32 *Years, with certain Increase of Principal from* 10 *l. to* 30*l. on each* 100*l. and other Premiums:* Which Project is, certainly, more advantageous to the Adventurers than the former, since in this 5000 *l.* more *per Ann.* are allow'd for the same Sum of 1500000 *l.* contributed, during the same Number of Years.

† *Page* 256. *Mr.* Blunt *Publishes a Scheme for raising* 1500,000 *l.*

And here we may take Notice, that the last Lottery having been found to be more than * full, before the Receivers appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to take in the Payments, sat at *Mercers-Hall*, great Complaints were rais'd against the Exchange-Brokers, and Stock-Jobbers, who had engross'd that Fund, and against some Directors of the Bank, who were shrewdly suspected of having connived at it,

* *See the* Political State *for Mar. last, p.* 256.

Digitized by Google

it, to the Disappointment and Detriment of great Numbers of private Persons, who having got their Moneys ready to put into that Lottery, could not get any Tickets, unless they gave about 10 *s.* Advance upon each. On the other hand, Subscriptions for 266000 Pounds, above the full Sum of One Million and a half Sterling, having been received by the Bank of *England*, the Directors were not a little puzzled, what to do in this Case? All those that had paid in the First Payment, demanding the full Number of the Tickets subscrib'd for. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury being consulted about it, their Lordships wisely declined Meddling in that Affair, leaving the Difficulty to be unravell'd, by those that had occasion'd it. Whereupon the Bank resolv'd to bate One in Five of the whole Number of the Tickets; so that a Man who had subscrib'd for *Ten* should receive but *Eight*, and so for a greater or lesser Number: To which Regulation the Subscribers acquiesced, and on the 29th of *March* the Tickets begun to be deliver'd out. Some Days before, the Bank of *England*† open'd their Book for Taking one Million Subscription, towards the Exchanging *Exchequer-Bills* for ready Money, according to the Act of Parliament lately pass'd for that Purpose; but tho' it was expected, that the whole Sum would have been subscribed in one Day, yet not above two Thirds of it were subscribed.

Complaints raised against the Brokers and the Bank, about the engrossing of the Lottery.

The Directors of the Bank *of* England *puzzled about the Over-plus subscrib'd toward the Lottery.*

At last they resolve to bate One in Five Tickets.

† Mar. 22d. *The Bank receives Subscriptions for One Million towards the circulating* Exchequer-*Bills.*

The Election of the New Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of *England*, being, according to

The High-Church Party endeavour to get a Majority in the Election of the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England.

Custom, to come on after the *Easter* Holy-Days, the High-Church Party used early, no small Endeavours to procure a Majority; and, in order to that, some amongst them, who had a great Stock, split it, and made several Parcels over to such as were sure to Vote for them; and others bought some Stock for the same Purpose. The most remarkable, and distinguish'd, amongst these, was the famous Doctor *Sacheverell*, who not only qualify'd himself for Voting, by Purchasing 500l; but was very busie, and industrious in Solliciting for the Cause. The Whiggs, on the other hand, tho' pretty secure of their Strength, in Money Concerns, and where neither *Landed-Men* nor *Mobb*, can have an Influence, thought it Prudence, not to neglect any Thing on this Occasion: And amongst other Methods, to bespeak the Votes of the Members of the Bank on their side, being Inform'd of some Reflections cast on the old Directors, most of whom were of that Party, it was propos'd at a General Court (or Assembly of the *Bank*) held at *Grocers-Hall* the 5th of *April*, to return them Thanks for their faithful Management. This was oppos'd by one of the *Tory* Members, who mov'd, 'Whether the Governor, Deputy-Gover-'nor, and those Directors, that went to 'Her Majesty, endeavouring to put a stop 'to the Alteration in the Ministry, and 'Dissolution of the last Parliament, did 'this by the Consent or Privity of the 'Present Court of *Directors*? This *Question*, says one of the *Tory* Agents, *was suppress'd by Mr.* John Ward, *and his Party*; and, indeed,

Dr. Sacheverel *buys Stock, and is very busie and industrious.*

The Whiggs design to return Thanks to the old Directors of the Bank.

Which is oppos'd by the Tories.

* *See* Post-Boy *of April* 10th.

Digitized by Google

indeed, after a Debate the Court came to this Reſolution: 'That it was the Opini- *Reſolution to*
'on of this Court, That the Court of Di- *return them*
'rectors have, to the utmoſt of their Power, *Thanks car-*
'ſupported the Publick Credit, and have *ry'd.*
'faithfully manag'd the Affairs of the
'Bank for the Year paſt: *And that they*
'*have the Thanks of this Court*: Which was
'done accordingly. Hereupon, the fol-
'lowing Query was publiſh'd in the News-
'Paper † before quoted; Whether any Con- † *See the* Poſt-
'ſtruction can be put on this Proceeding, Boy, ‡ Ubi ſu-
'than Abbetting and Approving of that pra.
'high Indignity that was offer'd to Her *Malicious*
'Majeſty, by the aforeſaid Gentlemen? And *query againſt*
'whether, by this Management, they do *the Old Di-*
'merit, for time to come, any Gentleman's *rectors.*
'or Lady's Vote, who love and value the
'*Engliſh* Conſtitution? Beſides this ma-
licious Query, two or three Days before
the Election came on, the *Tory* Agents ** April 9th.
publiſh'd a Paper containing the Reſolu- *Ironical Rea-*
tion before mention'd, for *returning Thanks* *ſons publiſh'd*
to the Court of Directors; for which they *againſt the*
aſſign'd the following *Ironical Reaſons*: *Reſolution in*
their Favour.

'*Firſt*, for their extraordinary good Ma-
'nagement of the *Exchequer* Bills, in bring-
'ing them to high Diſcounts; which prov'd
'ſo much for the Advantage of Trade, and
'Support of the Publick Credit.

'*Secondly*, The ſtopping the Diſcounting
'of private Notes at any Rate whatever,
'and alſo of Bills of Exchange, unleſs at
'the Rate of 15 *l. per Cent. per Annum*,
'which plainly appear'd to be for the En-
'couragement of the Merchant, and of the
'Traders in general. *Thirdly*,

Digitized by Google

'*Thirdly*, For the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and two principal Directors, having seasonably advis'd the Q——n not to Dissolve the late P——t, or Change the late M——y.

'*Fourthly*, For declining to meddle with the Remittances, or giving Credit to Support the Army in *Flanders*; which Refusal must necessarily have produced a Speedy and most Excellent Peace, had not some private Persons Presumed to give Credit, for Support of the said Army, to the Value of 400,000 *l.* or upwards.

'*Fifthly*, For their preserving the Credit of the *Bank*, and raising the Price of the Stock, by taking 10 *s. per Cent.* from the Half-yearly Dividends; being for the Good and Benefit of Widows, Orphans, and others, who subsist by the said Dividends only.

'*Sixthly*, For their shrugging their Shoulders, and shaking their Heads, when Questions have been ask'd of them in relation to Funds, Loans, or Publick Credit.

'*Seventhly*, For their most Excellent Management of the late Lottery, whereby Impartial Justice was done every Body concern'd, and all Disputes and Dissatisfactions entirely prevented.

'*Eightbly*, For their limitting the Sums that each Person should Subscribe for the Circulating *Exchequer* Bills, which hath had the good Effect of preventing, the too hasty filling that Subscription.

'*Ninthly*, For demonstrating from time to time, That it is the Interest of the Adventurers to pay in a great Deal, and receive but Little out.

'*Lastly*,

'*Lastly*, For giving the Adventurers the 'whole Shoulder of Mutton and not taking 'one Slice for their own Eating.

Before the Election of the Bank, it was thought fit to proceed to that of the Directors of the *East-India* Company, in order to feel the Pulse of Both Parties. The principal Lists propos'd to the Electors, were the following:

Election of the Directors of the East-India Company.

List favour'd by the Tories.

Persons propos'd.

1. *Sir* Jonathan Andrews
2. Edw. Allen, *Esq*;
3. *Sir* Rob. Beachcroft
4. *Mr.* Samuel Clarke, *Mincing-Lane.*
5. Rob. Child, *Esq*;
6. Thomas Coulson, *Esq*;
7. *Mr.* Walter Cock
8. *Sir* Thomas Davall
9. *Mr.* Matth. Decker
10. *Sir* James Gray.
11. Edm. Gibbon, *Esq*;
12. Peter Godfrey, *Esq*;
13. Urban Hall, *Esq*;
14. *Mr.* Dan. Hays
15. *Mr.* Peter Joye
16. Wm. Jolliff, *Esq*;
17. Joseph Martin, *Esq*;
18. Sam. Ongley, *Esq*;
19. *Mr.* Peter Paggen
20. Thomas Pitt, *Esq*;
21. Francis Sheapheard, *Esq*;
22. Robert Vanittart, *Esq*;
23. *Sir* Wm. Withers.
24. *Mr.* Jonath. Winder.

List favour'd by the Whiggs.

1. *Mr.* James Bull
2. William Betts, *Esq*;
3. Franc. Beuzelin.
4. *Capt.* John Browne
5. Rob. Child, *Esq*;
6. Wm. Cotesworth,
7. *Mr.* Richard Cocke
8. John Cooke, *Esq*;
9. *Mr.* Wm. Dawsonne
10. *Mr.* John Eyles
11. *Sir* John Fleet
12. Richard Gough, *Esq*;
13. *Sir* Edm. Harrison
14. William Hewer, *Esq*;
15. Nathaniel Herne, *Esq*;
16. Frederick Herne, *Esq*;
17. *Sir* Wm. Humfreys
18. *Mr.* Henry Kelsey
19. *Mr.* Henry Lyell
20. *Sir* Geo. Matthew
21. Gregory Page, *Esq*;
22. *Sir* Wm. Scawen
23. *Mr.* Nichol. Tourton
24. John Ward, *Esq*; *Alderman.*

It

Digitized by Google

It is to be observ'd, That in *both* these Lists there were Persons of each Party: But the Election being come on, the 10th of *April*, the following Persons were chosen; among whom, I am inform'd, are only Eight of the High-Church Party.

Persons chosen.

Directors of the East-India *Company; for the Year* 1711.

* *Sir* Jonathan Andrews	*Sir* Edmond Harrison
William Betts, *Esq*;	William Hewer, *Esq*;
* Thomas Coulson, *Esq*;	* Nathaniel Herne, *Esq*;
* Robert Child, *Esq*;	* Frederick Herne, *Esq*;
Wm Cotesworth, *Esq*;	*Sir* William Humfreys
Mr. Richard Cocke	*Mr.* Henry Lyell
* John Cooke, *Esq*;	*Mr.* Henry Kelsey
Mr. William Dawsonne	*Sir* George Matthew
Mr. John Eyles	Gregory Page, *Esq*;
* *Sir* John Fleet	*Sir* William Scawen
Peter Godfrey, *Esq*;	*Mr.* Nicholas Toulson
* Edmond Gibbon, *Esq*;	John Ward, *Esq*; *Aldern.*

Mr. Gould *Governor, and Mr.* Ridge *Deputy-Governor of the Bank of* England.

This Election proved, as was expected, a good Omen for the *Whigg* Party, in the Choice of a Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England*, to which the Electors proceeded on the 12th of *April*: For after a Scrutiny, the Poll stood thus,

		Voices.
April 12th.	Propos'd by the *Whiggs*.	*Nathaniel Gould*, Esq; —— 975.
		John Rudge, Esq; —— 957.
	Propos'd by the *Tories*.	Sir *James Bateman* —— 531.
		Mr. *James Dollife*, —— 548.

* *April* 13th: The next * Day came on the Election of Directors of the Bank of *England* for the present Year: And the principal Lists proposed

posed to the Electors, were the Two following.

List favour'd by the High-Church Party.	*List favour'd by the Moderate Party.*
Chriſtopher des Bouverie, *Eſq*;	*Sir* Thomas Abney.
Mr. John Blunt.	*Sir* John Cope, *Junior.*
Mr. Gerrard Conyers.	*Mr.* William Henry Cornelisen.
Mr. Samuel Clarke, *Coleman-ſtreet.*	*Mr.* Peter Delme.
Mr. William Henry Cornelisen.	*Mr.* Joſiah Diſton.
Mr. Denis Dutry.	Francis Eyles, *Eſq*;
Francis Eyles, *Eſq*;	William Gore, *Eſq*;
Mr. John Edmonds.	*Mr.* John Hanger.
Heneage Fetherſton, *Eſq*;	*Sir* William Hodges.
William Gore, *Eſq*;	*Sir* John Houblon.
Mr. Jeremiah Gough.	*Mr.* John Lordell.
Sir John Houblon.	*Mr.* John Paige.
Sir William Hodges.	*Sir* Charles Peers.
David Heckſtetter, *Eſq*;	*Mr.* Jeremiah Powell.
Sir Theodore Janſſen.	*Mr.* John Shipman.
Sir John Lambert, *Bar.*	*Mr.* Gerrard Conyers.
Chriſtopher Lethieullier, *Eſq*;	*Mr.* Dennis Dutry.
Mr. John Paige.	Heneage Fetherſton, *Eſq.*
Mr. Jeremiah Powell.	*Sir* Gilbert Heathcote.
John Smith, *Eſq*; *Beaufort Buildings.*	*Mr.* Philip Jackſon.
Samuel Shepheard, *Sen. Eſq*;	*Mr.* Thomas Scawen.
Mr. John Stone.	John Smith, *Eſq*; *of Beaufort Build.*
Fiſher Tench, *Eſq*;	*Sir* George Thorold.
Mr. John Williams, *Mincing-Lane.*	John Ward, *Junior*, *Eſq*;

The Scrutiny of that Election being finiſh'd on the 14th, the Vote were found to ſtand thus:

Digitized by Google

Directors of the Bank of England.

For Persons named in both Lists,

Mr. William Henry Cornelisen 1456
Mr. Gerrard Conyers 1455
Mr. Dennis Dutry 1425
Francis Eyles, *Esq*; 1464
Heneage Fetherston, *Esq*; 1435
William Gore, *Esq*; 1318
Sir John Houblon 1456
Sir William Hodges 1473
Mr. John Paige
Mr. Jeremiah Powell
John Smith, *Esq*; of *Beaufort Buildings*

For Persons named single in one List.

Sir Thomas Abney
Sir John Cope, Junior
Mr. Peter Delme
Mr. Josiah Diston
Mr. John Hanger
Sir Gilbert Heathcote
Mr. Philip Jackson
Mr. John Lordell
Sir Charles Peers
Mr. John Shipman
Mr. Thomas Seawen
Sir George Thorold
John Ward, Junior, *Esq*;

For Persons named single in the Tory

Christopher des Bouverie, *Esq*;
Mr. John Blunt
Mr. Samuel Clarke, of *Coleman-street*
Mr. Jeremiah Gough
David Heckstetter, *Esq*;
Sir Theodore Janssen
Sir John Lambert, 517

Christopher

Digitized by Google

Chriſtoper Lethieullier, *Eſq*; 582
Samuel Shepheard, Senior, *Eſq*; 468
Mr. John Stone 533
Fiſher Trench, *Eſq*; 507
Mr. John Williams, of *Mincing-Lane.* 522
Mr. John Edmonds.

So that the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Twenty Four Directors of the Bank of England, *for this Year, are as follows.*

Nathaniel Gould, *Eſq*; Governor.
John Rudge, *Eſq*; Deputy-Governor.
Sir Thomas Abney.
Sir John Cope, Junior.
Mr. William Henry Corneliſen.
Mr. Gerrard Conyers.
Mr. Peter Delme.
Mr. Denis Dutry.
Mr. Joſiah Diſton.
Francis Eyles, *Eſq*;
Heneage Fetherſton, *Eſq*;
William Gore, *Eſq*;
Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
Sir John Houblon.
Sir William Hodges.
Mr. John Hanger.
Mr. Philip Jackſon.
Mr. John Lordell.
Mr. John Paige.
Sir Charles Peers.
Mr. Jeremiah Powell.
Mr. John Shipman.
Mr. Thomas Scawen.
John Smith, *Eſq*; of *Beaufort Buildings.*
Sir George Thorold.
John Ward, Junior, *Eſq*;

} *Directors.*

Digitized by Google

Thus all the Persons propos'd in the List of the *Whiggs*, were chosen Directors; and it was observ'd, That some other Persons lost their Election merely for being inserted in the other List: Notwithstanding all the Endeavours of the High-Church.

Mortification given to Dr. Sacheverel.

Among these, Dr. *Sacheverel* receiv'd the most sensible Mortification; For being come to the General Court, the 13th of *April*, to give his Vote, and make what Interest he could, one of the Electors to whom he offer'd his List, told him, *This was no Mobb Business*; indirectly reproaching him with the Tumults occasion'd by his Tryal; And some other Persons gave him worse Language, and threw Dirt at his Coach: Of which he made his Complaints to a Justice of Peace.

Insults put upon him.

At this very Juncture there was another remarkable Instance of the Strength of the *Moderate Party* in this Metropolis: For Sir *Charles Duncomb*, Knight and Alderman of the Ward of *Bridge-Within*, being dead on *Monday* the 9th of *April*, at his Seat at *Tuddington*; the Election for an Alderman, in his Room, came on the 13th of the same Month. The Majority of Hands appeared for Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Knt. Lord-Mayor, Sir *John Fleet*, and Sir *Henry Furnese*, who were put up by the *Moderate Party*: But a Poll being demanded, it stood thus:

Sir Charles Duncomb *dies*

	Voices.
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*	168
Sir *John Fleet*	168
Sir *Henry Furnese*	172

Sir

	Voices.
Sir *Francis Child*	159
Sir *William Withers*	159
Sir *Robert Dunkley*	192
John Ladd, Esq;	159

Sir *Henry Furneſe* and Sir *Robert Dunkley* being thereupon return'd to the Court of Aldermen, for them to chuſe one, according to their Prerogative, they made Choice of Sir *Henry Furneſe*.

Sir Henry Furneſe *choſen Alderman in his Room*, * May 1*ſt*.

On the 1ſt of *March*, *George* Earl of *Orkney*, Lieutenant General of Her Majeſty's Forces, was ſworn one of Her Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council; and the ſame Day the Queen order'd two Proclamations to be publiſh'd, for a General Faſt in the two reſpective Parts of *Great-Britain*, *England* and *Scotland*, on the 28th of the ſame Month.

The Earl of Orkney *made a Privy-Counſellor.*

Four Days * after, it was made Publick that the Queen had been pleas'd to appoint *Alexander Inglis*, Eſq; Chirurgeon General of all Her Majeſty's Forces in *Great Britain*; and on the 26th it was alſo notified, That *James Craggs* Eſq; Her Majeſty's Reſident to the King of *Spain*, was appointed to return with the Character of Her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary to that Court.

* March 5*th*, *Mr.* Inglis *made Chirurgeon General in* Great Britain.

And Mr. Craggs *Envoy Extraordinary to the King of* Spain.

I omitted taking Notice in my laſt, That *Edward Seymour*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of *Shafton*, alias *Shaftbury*, died towards the latter End of *February*; as did alſo, on the 1ſt of *March*, *Jaſper Ratcliff*, Eſq; Member of Parliament for *Camelford*, in *Cornwall*; and on

Ed. Seymour, *Eſq*; *dies*. *As alſo Mr.* Ratcliff.

Digitized by Google

And Mr. Bertie. on the 22d. the Honourable *Charles Bertie*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Stamford*.

Mr. Broderick *made Atorny-General of* Jamaica. About the latter End of the same Month, *William Broderick*, Esq; was appointed Her Majesty's Attorney-General of *Jamaica*, in the Room of *Dixey Percival* Esq; deceas'd.

Dr. Kenn, *Bp. of* Bath *and* Wells *dies.* About the Middle of the Month of *March* died Dr. *Kenn*, late Lord Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, who, upon the Revolution, was depriv'd for Refusing to take the Oaths to King *William* and Queen *Mary*. However, he was a Person of exemplary Virtue; and such a Strain of Piety runs thro' his † Writings, as will ever render his Memory dear to all good Christians.

A short Account of Books *and* Pamphlets *lately Publish'd.*

ABout the latter End of *February*, 17$\frac{10}{11}$, was publish'd the following Pamphlet.

Letter to Sir J—— B——. I. *A LETTER to Sir* J— B—, *by Birth a* Swede, *but naturaliz'd, and a Member of the present Parliament: Concerning the late* Minehead *Doctrine, which was establish'd by a certain Free Parliament of* Sweden, *to the utter Enslaving of that Kingdom. In* 8° *Page* 40. Pr. 6d.

Account of it, and of the Author. This Pamphlet seems to have been occasion'd by an High-Church Address presented, about a Year ago, by Sir *Jacob Bancks*, Member of Parliament for *Minehead*, wherein the Addressers profess, *That Kings*

are

† *Viz.* A Manual of Devotions for the Use of *Winchester* Schools; *And* An Exposition of the *Church Catechism.*

Digitized by Google

are accountable to none but God, and that Subjects muſt obey, notwithſtanding any Tyranny *and* Oppreſſion *whatſoever.* This Doctrine was but ill reliſh'd by the *Whiggs*, one of whom, Mr. *Benſon*, a young Gentleman of bright Parts, emproved by Study and Travel, and Son to a rich Merchant, bethought himſelf of Ridiculing it, by ſhewing the fatal Conſequence, it has had in *Sweden*, where he has reſided for ſome Years. Hereupon he wrote this Letter, addreſs'd to Sir *Jacob Bancks*; which tho' it be in Effect, but a Contexture of Paſſages of the *Swediſh* Hiſtory, taken out of the Abbot *Vertot*'s Revolutions of *Sweden*, Dr. *Robinſon*'s (now Biſhop of *Briſtol*'s) Account of that Kingdom, and *Puffendorf*'s Hiſtory, yet the Tacking of 'em together is ſo artful, that they ſeem to contain, if not an exact and natural Parallel, at leaſt a viſible Alluſion to the late *Changes of the Miniſtry and Parliament*, and other remarkable Tranſactions in this Country; of which you may beſt judge by the Contents, which are as follows.

The Management af the Clergy, when in Power, *p.* 5, 6, 7. A remarkable Revolution in *Sweden*, whereby a *Popiſh* King was Excluded. *p.* 9, 10. The Clergy Enemies to the Revolution, and Treated as ſuch. *Ibid.* The Government manag'd by the Queen, and Five Great Officers. *Ibid.* A New Scheme contrived by a Knaviſh Miniſter. *p.* 12. The *Quinquinvirate* ruin'd. *Ibid.* The Divine Right of Kings firſt contriv'd. *Ibid.* Several Objections made to it. *p.* 13. A new Parliament call'd, by the Advice of the new Miniſters. *Ibid.* The Speech to the new Parliament. *Ibid.* The old Miniſtry bear the Blame of all. *Ibid.* The Deſcription of the late Council. *p.* 14. A She *Favourite*, without Birth or Beauty. *p.* 15. The Character of the new Parliament. *Ibid.* The Doctrine of Kings being *The Contents very remarkable.*

Digitized by Google

ing accountable to none but God, eſtabliſh'd by Act of Parliament. *p.* 16. The Conſtitution utterly ruin'd. *Ibid.* The deplorable Condition of the People. *p.* 18. The Colledge of the *Spunge* erected. *Ibid.* A Set of *Monarchical Levellers*. *p.* 19. The Miſery of the People. *p.* 21, 22, 23, 24. The Clergy the chief Inſtruments of it. *p.* 25. A Neighbouring Kingdom ruin'd by the ſame Means. *p.* 26. The enſlaving Prieſt bred at *Oxford*. *p.* 27. The Danger of People's Complimenting good Princes with their Liberty. *Ibid.* The Parliament devoted to the Court. *p.* 28. The People amus'd with the Pleaſure of being reveng'd on the old Miniſtry. *Ibid.* The partial Proceedings of the new Parliament. *Ibid.* The new Chief *Manager* of the *Treaſury*, the greateſt *Enemy* to his Country. *Ibid.* A Digreſſion, concerning Liberty. *p.* 29, 30. The Gratitude of the *Romans*, to a great General. *p.* 30. A Compariſon between a great Hero and a little Trickſter. *p.* 31. Indulgence to Scrupulous Conſciences taken away. *p.* 35. Ignorance, Stupidity, and Uniformity. *p.* 35, 36. Like Biſhops, like King, a true Maxim. *p.* 36. Proteſtants, under abſolute Power, more miſerable than Papiſts. *p.* 37, 38.

Reflections on the King of Sweden.

Mr. *Benſon* having made ſome Reflections on the preſent King of *Sweden*, ſaying, among other Things, That *he had no ſooner embrued his Hands in the Blood of one of his own Subjects, the brave* Patkul *(that noble Foreign* Whigg, *who took up Arms for the Liberty of his Country) but he became as unfortunate as he was before ſucceſsful. However, if he ſhould be hereafter reſtor'd to his Throne again, 'tis to be hop'd, that he will make ſome good Uſe of his ſo long Sojourn at* Bender, *and have learn'd from the* Turks *to uſe his Subjects with more Mercy than ever his Father did,*

The Swediſh *Miniſter complains of it.*

&c. Count *Gylemburgh*, the *Swediſh* Miniſter, either out of his own Motion, or, as ſome pretend, by the Suggeſtion of Sir *Jacob Bancks*, preſented a Memorial, wherein he complain'd

complain'd of the Indignity offer'd to his Master in that Letter, and demanded Reparation for the same. Mr. *Sanger*, a Bookseller, being * examin'd about it by the D. of *Queensberry*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, named the Author; who being immediately sent for, readily own'd the Writing of that Pamphlet; and declar'd, he was ready to answer for what he had written. Hereupon, he was order'd to attend again the *Saturday* following, (*March* 3) and in the mean Time the Attorney-General was directed to examine the said Pamphlet. Upon his Report, an Order was made for the Prosecution of Mr. *Benson* at Common Law; but 'tis very much doubted whether the *Swedish* Minister, (who, by the by, has sent this Pamphlet to his Master) will obtain such a Reparation as he expects.

* Feb. 26th.

Mr. Benson *order'd to be Prosecuted.*

Mr. *Benson*'s Letter having made a great Noise, and several Thousands of it being sold off in few Days, an Answer to it was publish'd about the Middle of *March*, with the following Title.

II. *Some* Remarks, *by Way of* Answer, *to a late Pamphlet, entituled a Letter to Sir* J. B. *Printed for* Jonah Bowyer. *In Octavo, Pages* 40. *Pr.* 6 *d.*

Answer to the second Letter to Sir J. B.

The chief Thing the *Anonimous* Author of this Answer seems to endeavour to prove, is, *That the Doctrines of* Passive Obedience *and* Divine Right, *were not so instrumental in the great Revolutions of* Sweden, as Mr. *Benson* asserts; *and that the Clergy are, by no means, answerable for that compleat Misery, they have (as he, Mr.* Benson, *is pleas'd to tell us) brought upon these Countries.* And having

An Account of it.

Digitized by Google

as he thinks, made out this, he concludes with this *Epiphonema:*

And now, O unwary common People! You who enjoy a reasonable Liberty under a well temper'd Monarchy, let not these Men perswade you, that you are in Danger of Losing it. Attend to our Great Historian, and he will tell you, what a long Train of Miseries were produc'd in our own Kingdom by such Pretences; which he thus admirably describes: 'The poor Peo-
Lord Clarendon. *Vol.* 1. *p.* 2. 'ple, under Pretence of Zeal to Religion,
'Law, Liberty, and Parliaments, (Words
'of precious Esteem in that just Significa-
'tion) are furiously hurried into Actions,
'introducing Atheism, and dissolving all
'the Elements of the Christian Religion;
'Cancelling all Obligations, and Destroy-
'ing all Foundations of Law and Liberty.

On the 1st of *March*, Mr. *J. Baker*, a Publisher, was summoned before the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of the Principal Secretaries of State, for Publishing the following Pamphlet.

Mr. Baker *examin'd about the Depositions for the Prince of* Wales. *Publish'd* Feb. *the 17th.*

III. The several *Declarations*, together with the several *Depositions* made in Council, on *Monday*, the 22d of *October*, 1688, concerning the Birth of the *Prince* of *Wales*. In *Octavo*. Pages 40. *Price* 6*d*.

Mr. *Baker* having been examin'd by Mr. *Lewis*, Under Secretary to the Lord *Dartmouth*, said, *He was so far from having any ill Design in Publishing those* Depositions, *That he would shortly publish an Answer to the same*; whereupon he was discharg'd, giving Bail for his Appearance.

Mr. *Baker* was as good as his Word, for not many Days after, he publish'd the following Pamphlet:

IV.

Digitized by Google

IV. *Observations* on the *Depositions* concerning the Birth of the *Prince* of *Wales*. Written just after those *Depositions* were taken, for which the Author was then forced to fly; and are re-printed in Opposition to the *Depositions*, which are now revived. In *Octavo*. Pages 52. *Price* 6d. *Observations on those Depositions.*

This Pamphlet being but an Abridgment of one to the same Purpose, printed in *Folio*, at the Revolution, some Persons, who had a Copy of it, printed it at length, with this Title.

V. A full *Answer* to the *Depositions*, and to all other, the Pretences and Arguments whatsoever, concerning the Birth of the Pretended *Prince* of *Wales*. The Intrigue thereof detected; the whole Design being set forth, with the Way and Manner of doing it. Whereunto is annexed, a Map, or Survey, engraven on Copper, of St. *James's* Palace, and the Convent there. Describing the Place wherein, it is suppos'd, the true Mother was deliver'd; with the particular Doors, and Passages, through which the Child was convey'd to the Queen's Bed-Chamber. *In Octavo, Pages 56, small Letter*, Price 6d. *Full Answer to the said Depositions.*

Many were apprehensive that there was something more than ordinary in the Publication of the *Depositions in Favour of the* Pretender, but upon the strictest Enquiry, I find the only Design was, the general View of all Traders, to get Money. But 'tis observable that these *Depositions* were printed about Ten Years ago, with this Title; Right *to those that suffer* Wrong, *or a full Confutation of the Assertions of that Grand Impostor*, Fuller, *&c. concerning the Birth of the Pretended Prince of* Wales. 1701, in *Octavo, Pages* 40.

There was also lately publish'd,

VI *Memorials* on both Sides, from the Year, 1687.

Digitized by Google

to the Death of King *James* II. *With divers Original Papers, never before publish'd. Useful for such as desire to be fully inform'd in the true State of the Revolution, and the Birth of the Pretender.* In *Octavo.* Pages 76. *Price* 1 s.

Here follows another Pamphlet, of the same stamp, lately publish'd.

VII. *State Amusements*, Serious and Hypocritical, fully Exemplified in the Abdication of King *James* the Second. Containing an Account of the most remarkable *Amusements* that happen'd in the *Government* of that Prince; with the Names of the several Princes of *Europe* that Congratulated him, on the Birth of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*. Also an authentick Catalogue of the Lords of the Council, and others, that were present at the taking of the Depositions, *&c.* To which is added, a true List of the Members of both Universities, that Amus'd His Majesty upon that Occasion; with some select Copies of Amusing Verses, taken out of these two famous Volumes, Intituled, *Sirena Natalitia Academiæ* Oxonienſis *in Celsissimum Principem*, &c. *Illustrissimi Principis Ducis Cornubiæ & Comitis Palatini*, &c. *Genethliacon*. And for a Conclusion, there is annex'd that most amusing Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled at *Westminster*, presented to their Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, at *White-Hall*, *Feb.* 13th, 1688-9. In Octavo, pages 80. *Price* 1 s.

It has been said of some Books, *That they* Wanted a Title: But, I am mistaken, if, on the contrary, it may not be said of *these Two Titles*, that they *Want a Book*. The best Part of the latter, in particular, is made up of several Copies of Verses, in *English*, written by some Gentlemen of our Two Universities, to congratulate the Birth of the Pretended Prince of *Wales*. The Learned would have been more oblig'd, than they are like to be, to the *Editor*, if in his Collection he had inserted some of the Excellent *Latin* Poems, that were

were written on that Occasion. To give a Taste of them to my Readers, I shall insert here the following, which begin the *Cantabrigian* Genethliacon:

Ad REGEM.

' SOllicitis tandem expugnavimus Æthera Votis;
' Nec Superi nostras sustinuere Preces.
' Jam nihil, O Cœli, querimur, quod lenta dedistis
' Munera, quum tanta sint pretiosa Mora.
' At Tu, *Magne Pater Patriæ*, cui Fata dederunt
' Prole nova *Augustam* continuare Domum;
' Grande *Stuartiadum* repetens ab Origine Nomen,
' Tot præsume Animo Sæcla futura tuo.
' O quantos in Bella Duces! *In* Debita Reges
' Sceptra tuus generet *Martius* ille *Puer*!
' Cui teneros Sensus, Animumque ad grandia natum
' Fingere crescenti sit *Genitoris* Opus.
' Sic quando invideat Terris te Regia Cœli,
' Laxet et *Æthereas*, Te veniente, Fores;
' In *Nato* videare *Pater* juvenescere; Nec tam
' Decessisse *Senex*, quam redisse *Puer*.

Ad REGINAM.

' ET Tibi, *Diva Parens*, Partus lætata triumphis
' *Granta* sacros supplex volvitur ante Pedes;
' Pronaque Formosæ delibans Oscula Dextræ,
' Hæret adhuc dubitans, visaque velle loqui.
' At quales Laudes, aut quæ Præconia tantis
' Exæquet Meritis officiosus Amor?
' Nunc inopem se sentit ovans; et amabile vinci est,
' Quum tua, ceu Cœli Munera, nos superant.
' *Italia* usque Tibi geminet, per Nomina, Honores;
' Augeat & Titulis ingeniosa novis:
' Grata magis, *Tu Diva*, tuisque acceptior *Anglis*;
' Cognita queis, solo Nomine *Matris*, eris.

Jo. Montagu, Procan.

In the Month of March *was publish'd*,

VIII. A *Vindication of the last Parliament*: *In four Dialogues between Sir* Simon *and Sir* Peter. *London*, Printed in the Year 1711, in 8vo. Pages 111. Price bound in Calves-Leather 4 *s*. *Vindication of the last Parliament.*

Digitized by Google

I need not tell my Readers, That this Book is written by a *Stickler* for the *Whigg-Party*: The thing is obvious from the very Title; as well as who the Author means by his *two Interlocutors*, viz. Sir *Simon Harcourt*, the Firſt of Dr. *Sacheverell's Council*, and Sir *Peter King*, one of the chief *Managers* againſt him. He endeavours to prove the following *Poſitions*, ſome of which, I am ſure, the *Tories* will look upon as *Paradoxes*:

Part of the Contents of the Book.

The Doctor Silenced. p. 2. *The Parliament did him Juſtice. The* Tories *for the Preſence of the Succeſſor, when out of Places, but not when they are in.* p. 4. *Out-Placing is out-Voting.* Sacheverel, *and* Ball *the Prieſt equal Tools.* p. 5. *The Sence of the Nation not in the Addreſſes.* p. 6. *If the* Tories *have Places the* Church *will be out of Danger*, ibid. Paſſive-Obedience *and* Non-Reſiſtance *authorize all Irreligion and Oppreſſion*, &c. p. 11. Sacheverelists *abuſe the Dead, and inſult the Living Prelates.* p. 17. *Q.* Eliz. *K.* James, *and K.* Charles I. *for* Reſiſtance, p. 21. Reſiſtance, *the Eſtabliſhed Doctrine of the Church of* England. p. 23. *The Doctor Tried for not being paſſively Obedient.* p. 27. *The Queen, the Biſhop of* London, *Sir* Edward Seymour, *for* Reſiſtance, p. 32. *Dr.* Sancroft, *and Dr.* Sprat, *for* Reſiſtance. p. 33. *The Doctor's Council for the Reſiſtance of the* Revolution. p. 35, 36, 37. *The* Whiggs *for* Non-Reſiſtance. p. 36. Doctors-Commons *for* Reſiſtance. p. 38. *The* Original Contract *prov'd.* p. 42. Magna Charta, *an* Original Contract, *by which* Reſiſtance *is eſtabliſh'd by a Law.* p. 43. *The* Diſſenters *for the Proſperity of the Church of* England, p. 48. *A Liſt of the Kings ſince the* Norman, *who had, and who had not, an Hereditary Right.* p. 49. Preſbyterians *did more to ſave King* Charles I. *than* High-Church. p. 66. *A Character of the Lord* Sunderland, ibid. *Her Majeſty's Character.* p. 76. *A* Comprehenſion *for the Church Intereſt.* p. 86. *Arch-biſhop* Sancroft *for a* Toleration. p. 92. *The Queen Head of the* Preſbyterian *Church, as well as the Church of* England. p. 99. *The Church can never be in Danger, but by* Nonjurors, Papiſts, High-Fliers, *&c.* p. 115, *In* 1697 *King*

Digitized by Google

King William *was Thank'd by both Universities for delivering and defending the* Church. p. 116. 117. High-Church *free King* William, *and accuse Queen* Anne, *of the Church's danger.* p. 117. *The* Papists, *in* 1558, *and the* Occasional Conformists, *in* 1710, *joyn to make the Church in Danger.* p. 122. *High-Church* Occasional Conformists. p. 138. *More Preaching against* Dissenters, *than against* Atheists, Libertines, Deists, *&c.* p. 147. *An Account of* Low-Church. p. 149. *Vindication of* Occasional-Conformity. p. 153, to p. 157. Toleration *advantageous to the Church.* p. 157. *The true Reasons of the Doctor's Tryal.* p. 160. *The Disappointing the* Pretender *never to be forgiven by* High-Church. p. 166. *The Constitution of* France, *dear to the* Tories. p. 182. *Her Majesty's Declaration from the Throne in favour of the* Church, Toleraiion, Moderation, *and* Union. p. 189. *Of the* Memorial *of the* Church of England, ibid. *Dr.* Sacheverel's *Declaration, concerning the Danger of the* Church, Toleration, Moderation, *and* Union, in *Opposition to Her Majesty's.* p. 202. *Of* Volpone. p. 221. 222. *The Distinction of* High-Church *and* Low-Church *begun by* Lesly *and* Sacheverel. p. 256, 257. *No Faith in the Mobb-Addresses,* &c. p. 288. *A wretched Pretence of the* Whiggs *reviving* Republican Principles, ibid. *Her Majesty's Opinion of the Addresses.* p. 310.

What the Author says upon this last Head, will give you a *further Taste* of his Whole Performance. 'I believe *(says he)* 'Her Majesty has but one Will, and that 'is entirely *English.* If so, certainly what 'some have driv'n at, lately, is not of that 'Kind, or We have not known what *English* has been since the Revolution; but 'are to learn it from St. *Germains.* The 'Publisher of the Addresses, assumes a Priviledge to give a most benign Description of their Reception, as if Her Majesty's not permitting them to be printed, 'did not declare Her Opinion of them; 'and

'and that 'tis no more Her Majesty's
'Sence, than the Nation's: But this has
'been *a Trick of the Faction.* My Lord of
'*Sarum* tells us, in his Speech, *To compleat*
'*their Insolence on the Queen, and the Prote-*
'*stant Succession, they had the Impudence to*
'*give out, That the Queen secretly favour'd*
'*them.* And as this, *we all know has been*
'*long whisper'd about among us, so it was more*
'*boldly given out in* Scotland, *which oblig'd*
'*one of the Queen's Ministers, in that Parlia-*
'*ment, in a Speech that was printed, to con-*
'*tradict this Treasonable and Dishonourable*
'*Suggestion, That, as some Divines would have*
'*it, there was in God a* Secret, *as well as*
'Reveal'd Will, *and that as these may be con-*
'*trary to one another, so they would fasten an*
'*Imputation on the Queen, that while She Re-*
'*veal'd Her Will one way, She had a Secret*
'*Will another way, which he solemnly affirm'd*
'*to be false, and* Highly Injurious *to the*
'Queen. We have had a View of their
'Wicked *Devices* to amuse the Multitude.
'Sometimes they cry up their Numbers,
'sometimes their Want of Friends, as the
'Mobb are to be Mov'd or Confirm'd;
'Sometimes the Queen is for them, some-
'times against them; as when *Sacheverell*
'Preach'd at *Pauls.* In a word, They are
'all *Fraud* and *Insolence*, and stick at no-
'theng to carry on their *Designs.* I don't
'know whether they wou'd have the *Pre-*
'*tender*, if they can do without him; But
'well satisfy'd I am, if they Can't, rather
'than Loose what's dearer to them than
'Queen, Church, Country, or any Thing,
'they'll All *Abjure* their *Abjurations*;
'Swear their Oaths *Backward*; Proclaim

'their

their Secret Meaning in *Hereditary Right*, a Hey for a RESTAURATION.

On the other hand, the High Church *Party* have thought this a proper Juncture to revive and reprint the *Memorial of the* Church of England, with this Title.

IX. *The* Memorials *of the* Church *of* England *humbly offer'd to the Consideration of all true Lovers of our* Church *and* Constitution: *Now publish'd from a correct Copy. To which is added, An Introductory Preface, wherein is contain'd the* Life *and* Death *of the* Author, *and Reasons for this present* Publication. *Printed in the Flourishing Year of the* Church, M DCC XI. In *Octavo.* Pages 57, besides the Preface. *Price* 1 *s.* *Memorial of the Church of* England.

This Pamphlet which was publish'd about the Beginning of Summer, in 1705, with Design to influence the Elections of Parliament Men, in Favour of the *High-Church Party*, being a *severe Invective* against the *Whiggs*, and the Persons then at the Head of Affairs; was construed to contain injurious Reflections on the Queen Herself, as if the Church were *in Danger* under Her auspicious Administration. Hereupon the Grand Jury of the City of *London* and County of *Middlesex* made a Presentment against it, (*Aug.* 31) and, according to their Desire, the said Pamphlet was burnt, by the Hands of the Common Hang-man, in open Court, on the 1st of *September*, and, three Days after, before the *Royal-Exchange*. *Account of its first Publication.*

The Author of this Pamphlet, which, at that Time, made so great a noise, had hitherto been unknown, or, at least, only guess'd at: But the Editor of this new Impression acquaints us in the Preface, that it was written by Dr. *James Drake*, a *Physician*, with *Account of the Author given by this Editor of the Impression.*

Digitized by Google

the Assistance of Mr. *Poley*, who are both deceas'd.' After having given us a short Account of the Doctor's natural Endowments; Studies at *Cambridge*; Coming to *London* in 1696, and his being made Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Colledge of Physicians, *London*: He tells us, that the Narrowness of his Fortune oblig'd him to *list himself in the Service of the Booksellers, as an Author, and that he had the Satisfaction to see whatever he did, pass off very currently, with a favourable Acceptance from the Publick.*

'In 1697, *(continues the Author of the Preface)* 'he contributed very much to the Publication of a 'Pamphlet, entituled *Commendatory Verses upon the* 'Author of Prince *and* King Arthur, which was 'very well receiv'd; and at the Beginning of Her 'present Majesty's Reign, in 1702, he wrote a Book, 'entituled, *The History of the last Parliament*; 'Which being thought, by the House of Lords, to 'reflect on the Memory of the late King *William*, 'he was conven'd before them, and order'd to be 'prosecuted by the Attorney General, who brought 'him to a Tryal, at which he was acquitted the 'Year following. In 1704, being *disgusted at his* 'Disappointment of being made one of the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded, as was promis'd 'him, and dissatisfied at the Rejecting the *Bill to* 'prevent Occasional Conformity, and the Disgrace 'of some of his Friends, who were Sticklers for it, 'he entred upon the *Memorial* in Concert with Mr. 'Poley, Member of Parliament for *Ipswich*; which 'being taken Notice of by the New Ministry, was 'represented to the Queen as an Insult upon Her 'Majesty's Honour; and an Intimation, that *the* 'Church was in Danger under Her Administration. 'Accordingly Her Majesty was pleas'd to take No-
* Oct. 27th, 1705. 'tice of it in Her * Speech to the ensuing Parliament.

Thus far the Author of the Preface is right, but because, in the Sequel, he has not kept to *Chronology*, I shall make bold to rectify him

him, by that very † Book out of which he has taken most of his Account. Upon a Motion made by the Lord *Hallifax*, that a Day might be appointed to enquire into the pretended *Danger* of the Church, the 6th of *December* was pitch'd upon, when several Speeches were made for and against such an Assertion: The Earl of *Rochester*, Archbishop of *York*, Bishop of *Lincoln*, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, and Duke of *Leeds*, being for the Affirmative; and the Lord *Hallifax*, Earl of *Wharton*, Bishop of *Ely*, Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and Bishop of *Sarum*, for the Negative. After a warm Debate, it was carried by a Majority of 61 Voices against 30, *That the Church was not in Danger*, &c. Against which Resolution 26 Lords did then actually enter their Protests, as the Arch-bishop of *York*, and Bishop of *Rochester* did afterwards. The Lords having communicated their Proceedings to the Commons, the latter took * the same into Consideration, in a full House. Mr. *Bromley* open'd the Debate by a Speech, wherein he endeavour'd to prove the *Church to be in Danger*. Sir *John Packington* spoke on the same Side; but the opposite Party answer'd their Arguments; and it was, at last, carried by a Majority of 212 Voices against 162, That the Church was *in a most safe and flourishing Condition; and that whoever went about to suggest and insinuate, that the Church was in Danger under Her Majesty's Administration, was an Enemy to the Queen, the Church, and the Kingdom.* Six Days † after, the Commons agreed with the Lords in an Address, wherein they laid before the Queen the *Resolution of Both Houses*, and be-

† *Further Account out of the* Annals *of* Q. Anne, Year IVth p. 203. *and* seq.

* Dec. 8th.

† Dec. 14th.

ſought Her Majeſty to take effectual Meaſures for the Making the ſaid Reſolution Publick, and for *Puniſhing the Authors of theſe ſeditious and ſcandalous Reports*. Anſwering
* Dec. 20th. to this Addreſs, the Queen * order'd a Proclamation, 'For making the ſaid Reſolution Publick, and for Diſcovering the Author 'of the *Memorial of the Church of England*; 'and Apprehending *David Edwards* (a Papiſt) charg'd upon Oath to be the Printer 'and Publiſher of that Libel. *Edwards* 'conceal'd for ſome Time: But being a neceſſitous Man, and *left without Support by thoſe that had employ'd him*, he was, by his own Conſent, taken into Cuſtody by a State Meſſenger, upon a Promiſe, in Writing, from Mr. Secretary *Harley*, That he ſhould have his Pardon, provided he diſcover'd the Author of that Pamphlet. Being examin'd before the ſame Secretary, he pretended to fix it upon three Members of the Houſe of Commons, *viz.* Mr. *Poley*, Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, and Mr. *Ward*; and related, that a Woman in a Maſque, with another bare-faced, brought the Manuſcript to him, and made Bargain with him to have 350 printed Copies for it; which he deliver'd to four Porters ſent to him by the Perſons concern'd. But, tho' the Woman that came to *Edwards* without a Maſque, and ſome of the Porters were taken up, yet it was impoſſible to carry on the Diſcovery any farther: Which gave Occaſion to a Member of the Houſe of Commons (Mr. *Poley*) to ſay, *That it was not uſual to accuſe Members of their Houſe of being concern'd in any Thing to the Prejudice of the Government, without naming them.*

Thus

Digitized by Google

Thus the Author of the *Memorial* remain'd ſtill undiſcover'd: But Dr. *Drake* (continues the Author of the Preface) being violently ſuſpected, and obnoxious upon other Accounts, to ſome Perſons then in Power, was bound over for ſome Aſſertions in a Paper call'd *Mercurius Politicus* (which he undertook to write Weekly, even in the Midſt of theſe Inquiries) and being try'd for them, was clear'd upon a *Flaw* in the Information. Hereupon the Miniſtry brought a Writ of Error; which being depending till the Day of his Death, join'd to the *ill Treatment he receiv'd from ſome of his own Party*, flung him into a Feaver, of which he died, after a ſhort confinement to his Bed, not without violent Exclamations againſt the Rigor of his Proſecutors. Among theſe ſome Perſons may be apt to Reckon the Right Honourable Gentleman, who, by being lately attempted to be made a Sacrifice to *Popery* and *Faction*, has given ſufficient Demonſtration, that he is an Enemy to both. But I am to do him that Juſtice, which is due to him, from the Doctor's own Words, a little before the Violence of this Diſtemper robb'd him of his Senſes, and which Mr. *Harley* has an undeniable Claim to, from his late Eminent Services to *Church* and *State*, as to affirm, That the Dr. has ſaid, in my hearing, *That it was his Buſineſs, as Secretary of State, to be diligent in the Enquiries he was put upon, by the Chief-Miniſter; and whoever liv'd to ſee the Reſult of two or three Years, would find that Gentleman a better Friend to the* Church *and* Monarchy, *than thoſe that were Pretenders to a much greater Affection.*

Further Account by the Author of the Preface.

Since the Editor is ſo free in Revealing Myſteries, he would certainly have obliged the Publick, in acquainting us with the Reaſons of the Publication of the *Memorial*, at this Time of Day; which cannot be ſuppoſed to be the ſame that were ſuggeſted to have occaſioned it ſix Years ago; without Reflecting on thoſe very Perſons he pretends to commend.

The Author of the Annals of Queen *Anne*, gives * us the following impartial Character

* *Year VIth. p.* 498. *Character of Dr.* Drake.

Digitized by Google

Character of Dr. *Drake*: *He was a Man of quick, pregnant Parts, well ſtor'd with Learning, and improv'd by good Converſation. He had a great Maſtery of the* English *Tongue, and wrote with Eaſe and Fluency, in a Manly Stile. He had, of late Years, been principally famous for ſome Political Treatiſes, which, according to People's different Humours, Paſſions, and Intereſts, underwent various Judgments, as to the Subject-matter, and Poſitions; tho' all agree in Commending his Way of Writing. But beſides his* State Treatiſes, *and a Tranſlation of* Herodotus, *(not yet printed) he had, for ſeveral Years paſt, been Compiling a new compleat Syſtem of Anatomy, to which he put the finiſhing Hand, ſome time before he was taken ill. 'Twas the general Opinion, That the ſevere Proſecution he underwent, on Account of his* Mercurius Politicus, *occaſion'd the Diſtemper of which he died.*

A Caution to Writers.

Thus the *Annaliſt* and the *Editor* of the *Memorial* agree, at leaſt, in this, That Dr. *Drake* was a *Martyr to the Cauſe he had eſpous'd*, I am afraid, with too much Violence: Which ought to be a Caution to all Men of Senſe, particularly ſuch as are oblig'd to make *Writing* their Profeſſion, not to *proſtitute their Pens to the Humours, Caprice*, and *Ambition* of *Great Men*, who, generally, when they have done their *own Buſineſs*, leave their TOOLS in the *Lurch*.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

In the Month of *March*, 1711. Page 277, Line 15, Inſtead of, *Duke of* Beauvilliers's *Son*, Read *Duke of* Aumont's *Son*. Page 290. L. 29. *inſtead of* Lieut. General, *Read* Lieutenant Colonel.

Digitized by Google

London, May the 18th 1711.

SIR,

IN my Letter of the First of *February* last, I gave you a full Account of the Proceedings and Debates of the House of Peers, in relation to the late Management of the War in *Spain:* But I omitted to take Notice, That the Majority which, on that Occasion, appear'd to be on the *High-Church-Side*, or, to speak more Politician-like, against the late Ministry, being chiefly owing to the Weight of the *Scotch* Peers, one of these ask'd, very shrewdly, a Whigg-Lord, *Well, my Lord, how do you like the UNION now?* This Witty Saying naturally leads one to reflect, in general, on the *Short Views* even of the *Ablest Statesmen*; or, which is the same, the *Folly* of all *Humane Prudence:* Since it is very remarkable, That those *Persons who most promoted the Union*, are the *First* who have Reason to repent it. But we may, likewise, observe, in Particular, That tho' this Counsel carry'd the Face of *Publick-Spirit*, yet, being, in great measure, pursu'd on the slippery and narrow Bottom of *Private Interest*, to retrieve the *False Step* made by the *Prime Minister*, and dispell a Storm impending on his Head, it's no Wonder, either that that Transaction met with so great Opposition, or that it produces Effects, in some Instan-

Witty Saying of a Scotch Peer about the Union.

Reflection upon the same.

Digitized by Google

ces, contrary to the Expectation of the *First Contrivers.* This will ſtill be leſs wonder'd at, if we conſider, That the latter, thinking they had no further Occaſion for thoſe they had courted to procure the *Union*, were not ſo regardful of the fair Promiſes they had made 'em, as out of *Gratitude*, at leaſt, in *good Policy*, they ſhould have been: Which could not fail Provoking the Spleen and Reſentment of many. To ſhew you, that theſe Reflections are not altogether groundleſs, I here communicate to you the following *Letter*, written near a Year and Half ago, by a *Scotch* Gentleman of great Parts and Abilities, (who was very Inſtrumental in Bringing about the *Union*,) to the then *Lord-Treaſurer:* Which, at the ſame Time, will inform you of ſome other *Miſtakes* and *Inadvertencies* of the late Miniſtry. This Letter is as follows,

December the 12*th*, 1709.

My Lord,

Mr Paterſon's *Letter to the late Lord Treaſurer.*

'YOUR Lordſhip has herewith incloſed a Paper drawn by me in *Septem-*
'*ber*, 1702. It contains my Sentiments of
'ſome Things I thought needful to be pro-
'poſ'd, and done in the Seſſion of Parlia-
'ment then enſuing; and after having again
'review'd this and other Papers, I cannot
'but be of Opinion, that theſe, or ſuch like
'Methods, timely and effectually purſued,
'had ſaved many Millions, and left this
'Kingdom in a much better Condition to carry

'carry on the War, or to be Guarantee of 'a *juſt* and laſting Peace, than it now is.

'In the Time of the Uſurpation, the Re- 'ceipts of the ſeveral Branches of the pub- 'lick Revenues were extracted from the 'old perplex'd Farms, and being reduced 'into one Channel, a plain and eaſy Me- 'thod was laid down, and purſued with 'ſuch Exactneſs, that the Payments were 'brought to near as great a Facility and 'Certainty as in *Venice* and *Holland*: But 'upon the Reſtauration, in Oppoſition, it 'ſeems, to whatever the Uſurpers had done, '(right or wrong) the old Intricate Forms 'were again reſum'd, and the Diſorders, 'both in the Receipts and Payments, were 'not only continued, but encreas'd.

'At the Revolution it was expected, that 'theſe Diſorders would have been effectual- 'ly redreſs'd; but inſtead of this, the Con- 'fuſions of the Revenue have grown great- 'er than in any Time before; nay, to ſuch 'a Degree, that the Throne has been there- 'by ſhaken, the publick Credit hath been 'violated, the Coyn adulterated, High '*Premiums*, and Intereſts allowed, ſcanda- 'lous Diſcompts made neceſſary, Naviga- 'tion, and Foreign and Domeſtick Im- 'provements diſcountenanc'd, or abandon'd; 'Frauds and corrupt Practices in the Trade 'and Revenues, rather countenanc'd than 'diſcourag'd, and thoſe few who endea- 'vour'd, or perform'd any Thing towards 'the Amendment, or reforming theſe, or 'ſuch like Diſorders, oppreſs'd or neg- 'lected.

'By ſuch an Adminiſtation at Home,

'the late King's Affairs could not but
'prove (as they did) abortive Abroad, and,
'at laſt, end in ſuch a Peace, as only ſerved
'to renew the War.

'In the laſt Months of the Life of that
'Great, but, then, Uneaſy Prince, I had Ac-
'ceſs to him; when finding him in much
'Perplexity and Concern about the State
'of his Affairs, I took Opportunities to re-
'preſent to him, that his Misfortunes *did*
'not ſo much proceed from the variable
'Tempers and Humours of his People, as
'ſome pretended, but rather from the Men
'of his Houſe, or thoſe he had truſted with
'his Buſineſs; who, either for want of Ca-
'pacity or Experience, or that they pre-
'ferr'd themſeves to him, had brought
'the Affairs of the Kingdom into ſuch
'Confuſions, as made the Subjects uneaſy;
'and now, at laſt, inſtead of removing the
'Cauſes of Complaint, they had preſum'd
'to employ his Treaſure, and Authority
'to ſilence the Complainers. That, as
'Matters ſtood, there were no Reins of Go-
'vernment, no Inſpection or Enquiry into
'Men's Conduct; every Man did what he
'pleas'd, for no Body was puniſh'd, nor,
'indeed, rewarded according to Merit; and
'thus his Revenue was ſunk, and his Af-
'fairs in utmoſt Confuſion.

'He owned this, but aſk'd for Reme-
'dies: Upon which I propos'd, That in the
'firſt place he ſhould put the Management
'of his Revenues on a right Foot, without
'which, all other Remedies would prove
'ineffectual.

'That the firſt Step towards Reforming
'his

Digitized by Google

'his Revenue was that of Retrieving the 'publick Credit, by making Proviſion of 'Intereſt for all the National Debts, and 'taking Care for the Time to come, ſuch 'Supplies ſhould be granted as to pre-'vent further Deficiencies.

'That the Courſe of the Treaſury and 'Exchequer, be ſo regulated, both as to 'the Receipts, and Payments, as to ren-'der them eaſy to be underſtood, and ſo 'certain and punctual, as to leave no Room 'for Fraud and ill Practices, in the Time 'to come.

'That, in Order to this, a Method of 'Enquiry, and Inſpection from Time to 'Time, into the Behaviour of all Men con-'cern'd in the Revenue, be laid down, and 'nicely executed: Thus I ſhew'd to him that 'he would quickly get out of Debt; and, 'at laſt, a fourth Part of the Revenue 'would be ſaved hereafter.

'The next Thing I propos'd to him, was, 'an Attempt upon the principal Ports in 'the *Weſt-Indies*, by which he might be ena-'bled, not only to carry on the War, at the 'Expence of the Enemy, but to open and ſe-'cure a direct Trade, for ever, betwixt thoſe 'rich and vaſt Continents of *Mexico* and '*Peru*, and his Kingdom. I added, that 'to ſecure the *Spaniſh* Monarchy from '*France*, the true way was to begin with 'the *Weſt-Indies*, ſince it was more practi-'cable to make *Spain*, and other Domini-'ons in *Europe* follow the Fate of the *Weſt-'Indies*, than to make the *Weſt-Indies* (if 'once in the Power of *France*) follow the

'Fate

Digitized by Google

'Fate of *Spain*: Beſides, that *France* would 'thereby be enabled to carry on the War 'by the Bullion, and other Wealth of the '*Weſt-Indies*.

'The third Thing I propos'd was, an 'Union with *Scotland*, than which I con-'vinced him nothing could tend more to 'his Glory, and to render this Iſland 'Great and Conſiderable.

'The fourth Thing I propos'd, and 'which I told him was to be done firſt, in 'Order to the Reſtoring his Authority, and 'ſhewing the World, that, for the Time to 'come, he would no more ſuffer ſuch a 'looſe and unaccountable Adminiſtration, 'as his being a Stranger to Men, and 'Things here, had forc'd him to wink at 'hitherto, was,

'A preſent Commiſſion of Enquiry by 'which he would ſee, how, by whom his 'Affairs had been miſmanag'd, and who 'they were, who, under Pretence of mend-'ing Matters, perplex'd and made them 'ſtill worſe; and in particular, he would 'be at a Point, how far the preſent Debts 'had ariſen from Miſmanagements, or 'from the Deficiency of the Funds.

'I ſpoke much to him of the Nature of 'this Commiſſion, with which, and the other 'Propoſals, he ſeem'd extreamly ſatisfy'd, 'as is evident by his laſt memorable Speech, 'in which he earneſtly recommends the 'Retrieving of the Publick Credit; and 'offers his Concurrence to all ſuch En-'quiries as ſhould be found neceſſary; 'and it's plain by the 7th Article of the 'grand Alliance, and by his Meſſages to

'the

Digitized by Google

'the two Houſes of Parliament, how much 'he laid to Heart, both the Affair of the '*Weſt-Indies*, and that of the Union.

'I muſt confeſs the Death of that Great 'Prince brought ſuch a Damp upon my 'Spirits, that I had loſt all Hopes of be- 'ing further uſeful in ſuch Matters, had 'it not pleas'd your Lordſhip to lay 'your Commands upon me to go on, as I 'did. Thus, in the firſt Year of the Queen, 'an Act paſs'd for Settling a Fund to 'make good the Parliamentary Deficien- 'cies, and the Parliament not only readi- 'ly granted effectual Funds for future 'Supplies, but likewiſe expreſs'd a hearty 'Inclination to concurr in whatever ſhould 'be propos'd by Her Majeſty, for prevent- 'ing Deficiencies in Time to come; and 'your Lordſhip order'd Matters ſo well 'that only 5 *per Cent.* Intereſt was paid 'upon moſt of the ſhort Funds, and was 'alſo wiſely pleaſed to direct that Lenders 'ſhould not, as formerly, be admitted to 'bring into the Exchequer all their Money 'at once, but only by Degrees: Thus conſi- 'derable Sums of Intereſt were ſaved, the 'Credit began to recover, and the Circula- 'tion of the Species was render'd more 'free and eaſy.

'But notwithſtanding the ſurprizing 'Succeſs of theſe preparatory Steps, in 'the firſt of Her Majeſty's Reign, contra- 'ry Meaſures have been ſince purſued; 'high Intereſt again introduc'd; the publick 'Revenue either quite ſold, or anticipated 'for Time out of View; the ordinary Re- 'venues of Cuſtoms over-loaded, in an un-

'paralled

'paralled Manner, and which (if not 'timely redreſs'd) muſt end in the Ruin of 'Trade.

'An Expedition to the *Indies*, was likewiſe that Year ſet on Foot, but ſoon after 'countermanded. However that happen'd, 'I hope your Lordſhip will always own, 'how conſtantly I have inſiſted thereon, as 'the eaſieſt, moſt valuable Deſign this Nation could poſſibly be engaged in; ſince, 'by the only Advancement of 5, or 600, '000 *l.* (a Sum not conſiderable in Compariſon with the vaſt Expences and Loſſes in which this Kingdom hath been ſince 'involv'd) *France* and *Spain* might, long 'e're this, have been at Mercy, and both 'the Power and Trade of this Nation 'rais'd to ſuch a Pitch, as poſſibly we ſhall 'never have the like Opportunity to do 'again.

'A Treaty of a Union with *Scotland*, 'was ſet on Foot the ſame Year, but came 'to nothing; and altho' ſeveral Things 'ſucceeded the Rupture of that Treaty, 'not very Union-like, yet it pleas'd God, 'in his great Goodneſs, to bleſs Her Majeſty's inexpreſſible Sincerity, and unwearied Endeavours therein, that in ſome 'Years after this Union was happily compleated: And had the Peaceful Spirit and 'true Genius of the Union of Intereſts, been 'more cordially proſecuted, the whole 'Iſland had before this Time felt the good 'Conſequence of it, and been entirely reconciled to it.

'Upon the whole, inſtead of the valuable Securities and Advantages we might 'have

Digitized by Google

'have *justly* expected from a sincere and 'vigorous Prosecution of those wise and 'solid Measures of the King, we now see 'the then National Debts of 15, or 16 'Millions, so far from being *Diminished*, 'that they are near, if not quite *Doubled*; 'the Publick Revenues almost wholly Sold 'and Alienated, and yet about one Third 'of our new Debts still without Funds for 'paying them; *Navy-Bills*, and other such 'Deficient Credit at 20, or 25 *per Cent* 'Discompt, and in danger of falling still 'lower, with all the other Parts of the 'Publick Credit in proportion: Which 'Disorder must still encrease, if any consi-'derable part of future Supplies should be 'raised by *Anticipations*, on *remote* or *doubt-'ful Funds*. Our Home Industry, and Im-'provements are under insupportable Dif-'ficulties; most of the Branches of our '*Foreign Trade* so overcharg'd, as to amount 'to a Prohibition; not only our reasonable 'Designs to the *West-Indies*, but even Na-'vigation it self, and our proper Planta-'tions and Acquisitions Abroad abandon'd, 'or neglected; our Enemies suffer'd to 'carry away many Millions which might 'have been Ours, and the true Spirit of the 'Union, with the great Advantages that 'would otherwise have naturally follow'd 'upon it, has been stifled and suppress'd.

'In Fine, after so much Blood and Trea-'sure spent, and notwithstanding all our 'Victories and Triumphs Abroad, we not 'only see *Great Britain* thus sinking at 'Home, but even the Fate of Christendom

Digitized by Google

' ſtill depending upon the ſingle Succeſs of ' the *German* and *Flanders* War.

' Your Lordſhip well knows how much, ' and how long, I have inſiſted upon the ' Prevention, and Redreſs of thoſe Diſor- ' ders, and given my frequent Warnings ' of what would follow, in caſe timely ' and due Care were not taken. All I can ' do now, is again to renew my Inſtances:

' 1. That a true State of the publick ' Revenue and Debts may be immediately ' prepared and laid before the Houſe of ' Commons, to the end they may be pre- ' vailed upon,

1. ' To make the neceſſary Proviſion of ' Intereſt for ſuch Debts.

2. ' To grant the Supplies ſo as to ſe- ' cure the Nation from further Deficiencies.

3. ' To provide that the Publick Pay- ' ments be as regular and certain as in ' *Venice* or *Holland*.

' That the *Council of Trade* be ſpeedily ' put in a Way of being more uſeful to the ' Publick; particularly becauſe, if timely ' and due Care be taken, this Conſtitution ' may be brought to give viſible Credit and ' Vigour to the Adminiſtration, even be- ' fore the End of this Seſſion of Parliament.

' To which Inſtances, for Reaſons obvi- ' ous enough, I now add,

1. ' That all poſſible Countenance may ' be given towards Inſpecting into the ' State of the *Admiralty* and *Naval Affairs*, ' ſo as the Queen may be better enabled ' to reform what may be there amiſs.

2. ' That the preſent Condition and ' Circumſtances of the Kingdom of *Ireland*

' be

Digitized by Google

' be carefully ſtated, that it may be more ' perfectly known, how much a compleat ' Union with that Iſland, will add to the ' Wealth and Security of *Great Britain.*

' There are ſeveral Matters of Weight, ' both as to the Nature and Conſequences ' of theſe Propoſals, not ſo proper to be ' committed to Writing; of which I ſhall ' have the Honour to acquaint your Lord- ' ſhip by Word of Mouth, when ſo happy ' as to be again admitted to Kiſs your ' Hands. Mean time, I am, *&c.*

I don't doubt but, upon the Reading of this Letter, you will agree with me, That the Perſon who wrote it has no ſmall Skill in State-Affairs: And your good Opinion of his Merit and Parts muſt certainly encreaſe when I acquaint you, That he was the Chief and Primary *Projector* of the *Bank of England*, which, from its firſt Settlement, to this Day, has been the main Support of this Government; and when you find, as you will by this very Letter, that the Meaſures he propos'd to the *laſt*, are exactly purſued by the *preſent* Miniſtry. But you'll ſcarce believe what I'm going to tell you, *viz.* That the Services of this great Politician have, hitherto, been ſo diſregarded, that beſides other Sums due to him, he has not yet been paid that Share of the *Equivalent* given by the *Engliſh* to the *Scotch* upon the *Union*, which the Parliament had allow'd him. Nor is this much to be wonder'd at: For as Men of *moſt Wiſdom and Merit* have, generally, *moſt Modeſty*; ſo, on the contrary, *Impertinents* and *Buſie-Bodies* have moſt *Impudence*;

The Perſon who wrote the foregoing Letter projected the Bank *of England.*

Reaſons why Men of Merit are often unrewarded in England.

Digitized by Google

and boldly preſſing upon Men *in* Power, whilſt the former decently keep at a Diſtance, get by Importunity what the others deſerve by real Services. Beſides this general Reaſon, which, in many Inſtances, *holds* true in all Courts, there's another which ſeems peculiar to this Government: For the Places of Truſt and Profit being here, as it were, in a *perpetual Fluctuation*, according as either of the two Great Parties, that divide this Nation, prevails; thoſe at the Helm are often oblig'd to beſtow Employments and Rewards on ſuch Perſons, as, either by themſelves or their Friends, are moſt able to ſupport them in their High Stations, without any Regard to Merit; And beſides, ſome Great Men are often removed before they are fixed and warm in their Places: So that 'tis not in their Power to prefer thoſe they know deſerve to be rewarded. Whereas in *France*, and ſome other States independent on the Caprice and Humour of different Factions, the Miniſterial Part of the Government being fix'd in a ſelect Number of Perſons, thoſe who propoſe any Thing for the Good of the Prince and Nation, ſeldom or never go unrewarded.

Mr. *Paterſon's Claim* upon the *Equivalent* conſider'd and ſtated by Council Learned in the Law, is as follows:

Mr Paterſon's *Claim upon the* Equivalent. June 26. 1695.

'AN Act paſſed in *Scotland*, which conſtitutes ſeveral Perſons therein named, together with ſuch others as ſhould joyn with them in Manner, and within the Space of Time therein mentioned,

ɔned, one Body Incorporate, by the ame of the Company of *Scotland* Trading *Africa* and the *Indies*.

By a ſubſequent Clauſe of the ſame ct, *there is ſpecial Power granted to the reſaid Company* (that is, to the Perſons amed in the ſaid Act) *by Subſcriptions, or herwiſe, as they ſhould think fit, to raiſe a oint Stock or Capital Fund of ſuch a Sum r Sums of Money, and ſubject unto ſuch Rules, Conditions and Qualifications, as by them r the major part of them, when aſſembled, hould be limited or appointed, to begin, carry n, and ſupport their intended Trade and Navigation*, &c.

'By a further Clauſe of the ſame Act, *The Books, Records and Regiſters of the ſaid Company, or authentick Abſtracts or Extracts out of the ſame, are made and declared to be good and ſufficient Evidence in any Court of Law, granting likewiſe to the ſaid Company in General all Powers, Rights and Priviledges, that by the Laws are given to Companies allowed to be Erected*, &c.

'The Members in the ſaid Act named, or the major Part of them, met at *London* to conſider of a Method to carry on the Trade, which in Truth had with great Pains and Expence been projected by Mr. *Paterſon*: And at this Meeting they framed and agreed to certain Rules, Orders and Conditions, which they entred in Books for that Purpoſe, and ſet the ſame at the Head of their own Subſcriptions, as well as the Subſcriptions of all others,' who would be concern'd in the Company's Joint-Stock, taking Nov. 6 1695.

'therein

Digitized by Google

'therein ſpecial Notice of the great Ser-
'vices which Mr. *Paterſon* had done for
'Eſtabliſhing the Company. In Conſide-
'ration whereof it was thereby Specially
'agreed, That Mr. *Paterſon* ſhould receive
'*two per Cent.* of all the Money that ſhould
'be ſubſcribed, and alſo three *per Cent.*
'out of the Profits and Product of the
'ſaid Fund. Whereto the ſaid Members,
'or the major Part of them preſent at that
'Meeting, and who conſtituted the Com-
'pany, did ſubſcribe; and ſeveral other
'Subſcriptions were then taken at *London*,
'amounting in the whole to *l.* 300000.

'Soon after this, the ſeveral Members in
'the Act named, or the major Part of
'them, retired with the ſaid Books into
'*Scotland*, and there opened another Book
'to take in further Subſcriptions; in which
'there was a ſubſequent Entry made, re-
'ferring to the Conditions, Rules, and Or-
'der abovementioned, in theſe Words; *Pur-*
Feb. 6. 169⅞. '*ſuant to an Act of Parliament, entituled, An*
'*Act for a Company trading to* Africa *and*
'*the* Indies, *We the Subſcribers, do each of us*
'*for himſelf become obliged for the Payment of*
'*the reſpective Sums ſeverally ſubſcribed by us*
'*ſubject to the Rules, Conditions, and Conſtitu-*
'*tions of the ſaid Company*: And accordingly
'ſeveral Subſcriptions amounting to the fur-
'ther Sum of *l* 400000 were entred there.

'By the Treaty of Union, the advanced
'Stock of the ſaid *Indian* Company in
'*Scotland*, with Intereſt at 5 *per Cent.* was
Mar 25. 1707. 'to be paid out of the Equivalent: And
'to this Purpoſe, An Act paſſed in *Scot-*
'*land*, appointing certain Commiſſioners to
ſtate

'ſtate what was due to the ſaid Company 'for Principal and Intereſt, and alſo what 'their Debts amounted to; the ſame being 'likewiſe appointed to be paid out of the 'Equivalent.

'But Mr. *Paterſon*'s demand was omitted.

'Upon this, Mr. *Paterſon* apply'd him-'ſelf to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, 'and by an Act made in the Sixth of the 'Queen, it is provided, *That no Neglect or 'Omiſſion of the ſaid Company, or of others 'concern'd, in adjuſting their Claims upon the 'Equivalent, ſhall prejudice Mr.* Paterſon's *'Demand; but that what is due to him ſhall 'be certified and paid in the Terms of the 'Treaty of Union, as the ſame ſhall be proved 'before the Judges of the Court of Exchequer 'in* Scotland.

'Is Mr. *Paterſon* entitul'd to the Two 'per Cent. and Three *per Cent.* abovemen- *Query* I. 'tioned, by Vertue of the Preamble, and 'Subſcription aforeſaid? Or in other Words; 'Was the *Scots* Company before the Union 'liable to pay the ſaid *l* 2 and *l* 3 *per Cent.*

'Upon Peruſal and Conſideration of 'the *Scots* Act for erecting the *African* and '*Indian* Company: The Articles of the 'Union, the Act in *Scotland*, for directing 'the Payment of the Equivalent, and the 'Act of the Sixth of Her Majeſty concer-'ning Mr. *Paterſon*, all of them being a-'bovementioned. I am of the Opinion, 'That the *Scots* Company before the Union 'was liable to pay Mr. *Paterſon* the *l* 2 and '*l* 3 *per Cent.* above-ſpecified.

'The Patentees mention'd in the *Scots* 'Act, being thereby conſtituted a Body 'incorporate,

Digitized by Google

'incorporate, with ſpecial Power to aſſume 'others, and to raiſe a Joint-Stock, ſubject 'to ſuch Rules, &c. as by them, or the ma- 'jor Part of them, ſhould be appointed, I 'conceive the Rules and Conditions pre- 'ſcrib'd, in the Preamble at *London*, by the 'Majority of the Patentees, and ſubſcrib'd 'to by ſuch as were aſſum'd, does oblige 'the whole Society, as well ſuch as ſub- 'ſcrib'd in *Scotland*, (tho' the Preamble be 'not ſpecially premiſed to their Subſcrip- 'tions) as thoſe who ſubſcrib'd in *England*, 'by Reaſon that, by the Preamble premi- 'ſed to the *Scots* Subſcriptions, the Sub- 'ſcribers are oblig'd to the Rules, Condi- 'tions, and Conſtitutions of the Company, 'and ſuch only for that Time was the Pre- 'amble at *London* made by the Patentees, 'who, at the Time of making thereof, had 'by the Act of Parliament, the full Power 'of the Company in their Perſons; and 'all the Subſcribers being Members of one 'Society, there was no Occaſion for Re- 'peating ſpecially the Preamble, at the 'Openning of the Books in *Scotland*.

'I am further confirm'd in this Opinion, 'upon Peruſal of the Act of the General 'Council of the Company, ordaining the '*Engliſh* Subſcriptions to be inveſted in the 'Directors, for the Uſe of the Company, 'who were impower'd to transfer the ſame 'to ſuch as ſhould thereafter become Pro- 'prietors; for thereby the Intereſt in the 'Joint-Stock, ariſing from the *Engliſh* Sub- 'ſcriptions, was not ſunk; but ſuch Per- 'ſons as afterwards ſubſcrib'd, had Right 'in the Joint-Stock, in the ſame Manner as

'the

Digitized by Google

the *English* would have had, and conſequently, are liable to the ſame Burden, that is, the Two *per Cent.* and other Profits, mention'd in the Preamble.

'And the General Council concerning themſelves with the Subſcriptions made in *England*, of which the Preamble was evidently a Part, as no Member of the Society could refuſe to be bound by their Acts, ſo none can refuſe to be ſubjected to the Two *per Cent.* ſtipulated in the ſaid Preamble.

'As the Premium due to Mr. *Paterſon* was thus a Debt of the Company, and conſequently ought to have been charg'd upon the Equivalent, I am of the Opinion, that the Omiſſion in not Stating the ſame in due Time, is remedied by the *Britiſh* Act. Signed,

James Graham.

'If yea? Are the Company's Books, or Extracts out of them, a ſufficient Proof of the Debt? or is any other? and what Proof is neceſſary to be made? *Query* II.

'I think the Company's Books, or Extracts out of them, a ſufficient Proof in this Caſe. Signed,

Sam. Dodd.

'I am of Opinion, That the Extracts out of the Company's Books, are a ſufficient Proof in this Caſe. Signed,

James Graham.

By this it further appears, That Mr.

Digitized by Google

Paterson was the first Projector of the *Scotch* Settlement at *Darien*; which, had it not been nipp'd in the Bud, would, by this Time, have been in a flourishing Condition, and now prove of infinite Advantage towards the carrying on the intended Trade to the *South-Seas*.

Mr. Harley's *Great Project to satisfie all publick Debts, by incorporating the Proprietors thereof to carry on the Trade to the South-Seas.*

For it is observable, That on the 2*d* of *May*, the Commons being in a Committee of the Whole House on *Ways and Means*, Mr. *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* propos'd a *Scheme he had form'd, to satisfie all Publick and National Debts and Deficiencies*, by allowing the Proprietors of those Debts and Deficiencies an Interest of Six *per Cent per An.* redeemable by Parliament; and incorporating them to carry on the Trade to the *South-Seas*; which, if once settled, will Yearly bring vast Riches from *Peru* and *Mexico* into *Great Britain*. This Project being receiv'd with general Approbation, the Committee came to these Resolutions.

Resolutions of the Commons thereupon.

1. 'That a Yearly Sum not exceeding 'One Hundred and Forty Thousand 'Pounds for Thirty Two Years, out of the 'Weekly Sum of Seven Hundred Pounds, 'arising out of the *Post-Office*, and out of 'the Duties upon Hides, Skins, Vellom and 'Parchment, granted in this Session of 'Parliament, be set apart, and appropria-'ted for raising a Sum not exceeding One 'Million Five Hundred Thousand Pounds, 'by Contribution, for *Exchequer* Orders 'payable, in Course, with a certain in-'crease of Principal and Interest accor-'ding to several Classes, with Addition of 'Chances.

2. 'That

Digitized by Google

2. 'That a Fund be granted to Her 'Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, for 'Payment of the Interest after the Rate of 'Six Pound *per Cent per Annum*, from the '24*th* of *December* 1711, for the several 'Publick Debts and Deficiencies, for which 'a Supply was granted, by the Resolutions 'of this House, the 10*th* of *March* last; and 'also for the Interest for the said Debts 'and Deficiencies to the 25th of *December* '1711; and that such Fund be made re-'deemable by Parliament.

3. 'That towards raising the said Fund, 'the several Impositions and Additional 'Impositions, Rates, and Duties, and Sums 'of Money, which, by an Act made in 'the Eighth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, 'entituled (amongst other Things) *An Act 'for containing several Impositions, Additional 'Impositions and Duties upon Goods imported, 'to raise Money by way of Loan for the Ser-'vice of the Year* 1710, were granted and 'continued, or apply'd for the Payment 'of the principal Money, to be Lent, or 'Advanc'd by Virtue of the said Act, or 'the Interest thereof, shall be granted and 'continued to Her Majesty, Her Heirs 'and Successors, from the several Days and 'Times, for which, by the said Act, they 'are so granted and continued, or apply'd, '*for Ever*, redeemable by Parliament.

4. 'That, in order to make the said 'Fund the more Effectual, all such Tallies 'and Orders as have been made out by Vir-'tue of the said Act, made in the Eighth 'Year of Her Majesty's Reign, shall be 'engrafted into, and upon the said Gene-

ral Fund, and that the ſeveral Impoſi-
tions, Additional Impoſitions, Rates, and
Duties, and Sums of Money, by the ſaid
Act granted, continued, or apply'd, for
the Payment of the ſaid Tallies and Or-
ders, ſhall be made a Part of the ſaid Ge-
neral Fund for paying the ſaid Principal
and Intereſt Money, during all ſuch time
as the ſame are by the ſaid Act granted,
continued, or apply'd, as aforeſaid.

5. 'That, towards the ſaid Fund, the
Duties upon Candles, and Rates upon
Money, to be given with Clerks and Ap-
prentices, which, by an Act made in the
Eighth Year of Her *Majeſty's* Reign,
were granted to Her Majeſty from the
Firſt Day of *May* 1710, for the Term of
Five Years, be farther granted and con-
tinued to Her Majeſty, Her Heirs and
Succeſſors, from the laſt Day of *April*
1715, for Ever, Redeemable by Parlia-
ment.

6. 'That the Proprietors of the ſaid
Debts and Deficiencies, be Incorporated,
to carry on the Trade to the *South-Seas*.

7. 'That what the ſaid Rates and Du-
ties before agreed to be Part of the ſaid
Fund, for Payment of the ſaid Intereſt,
ſhall fall ſhort of paying the ſaid Inte-
reſt, ſuch Deficiency ſhall be annually
paid out of the firſt Aids that ſhall, from
time to time, be granted by Parliament.

These Reſolutions being the next * Day
reported, were agreed to by the Houſe;
and Mr. *Conyers*, Mr. *Chancellor* of the *Ex-
chequer*, Sir *Thomas Powys*, Mr. *Attorney-Ge-
neral*, Mr. *Sollicitor-General*, Mr. Auditor
Harley,

* May 3d. *A Bill order'd to be brought in thereupon.*

Digitized by Google

Harley, and Mr. *Lownds*, were ordered to bring in a Bill thereupon.

The *Project* of ſatisfying all publick Debts, which many thought would be attended with inſuperable Difficulties, did wonderfully advance the Reputation of Mr. *Harley*; ſecured him in the Favour of his Royal *Miſtreſs*; and endear'd him to the Whole Nation; Every Body being more or leſs concern'd in the Payment of thoſe Debts. On the other Hand, the warmeſt Friends of the late Miniſtry could not but own, at leaſt, the Neglect of the latter, in ſuffering the National Debts to grow to ſuch an immenſe Bulk, without acquainting the Parliament with a Diſtemper that threatned the total Ruin of the Body Politick.

The Project of ſatisfying the Publick Debts advances Mr. Harley's Reputation.

The ſame Day Mr. *Harley* open'd his *Great Project* to the Commons, between Six and Seven a Clock in the Evening, *Laurence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, Maternal Uncle to the Queen, and Preſident of the Council, died ſuddenly, to the extream Sorrow of the *High-Church-Party*, who, in him, loſt their ſtrongeſt Support. His Lordſhip, who ever favour'd that Party, having a great Intereſt at Court, and an equal Weight in the Houſe of Peers, not only upon Account of his Birth, but alſo of his Natural Abilities, Conſummate Experience in Buſineſs, both Foreign and Domeſtick, and Exemplary Morals. He was the ſecond Son of *Edward*, Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord High-Chancellor of *England*, and Brother of *Henry*, the late Earl of *Clarendon*. He was held in the greateſt Eſteem by King *Charles* II. his own Accompliſh-

The Earl of Rocheſter Dies, May 2.

Much regreted by the High-Church Party.

His Character

His Pedigree, and ſhort Account of his Life.

ments,

Digitized by Google

ments, as well as the remarkable Fidelity of his Family, justly Recommending him to that Prince's Favour. He was one of the four Gentlemen pitch'd on by the House of Commons, in the Year 1665, to thank the University of *Oxford* for their Loyalty to King *Charles* I. and was made Doctor of Law, either then, or some little Time before. In the Year 1678, he was sent Ambassador into *Holland* with Proposals to the Prince of *Orange* to declare War against *France*, and was receiv'd with great Respect by that Prince. He was, the same Year, with the Earl of *Essex*, the present Earl of *Godolphin*, and others, appointed one of the Commissioners of the Treasury. Two Years after, (*Anno* 1680) the Parliament address'd the King to remove him, (with several others) from all Places of Trust, and from his Presence and Council; but so far was the King from thinking he merited this Resentment, that not many Months after, *viz. April* 27th 1681, he was pleased, in Consideration of his faithful Services, to create him Viscount *Hyde* of *Kennelworth*, and Baron of *Wooten-Basset*; and the Year following Earl of *Rochester*. In the Year 1684, He was made Lord President of the Council, being the last of King *Charles* II. Upon King *James*'s Accession to the Throne, he was immediately made Lord High-Treasurer of *England*, and install'd Knight of the *Garter*. He endeavour'd to prevent *Tyrconnel*'s being made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*; but found his Interest with the King too weak to prevail in that Point; or, indeed,

Digitized by Google

indeed, ſcarce ſufficient to ſupport himſelf: For Refuſing to comply with the King's Requeſt of Changing his Religion, he was fain to reſign his Commiſſion of Lord High-Treaſurer; in Lieu of which, his Majeſty was pleas'd to aſſign him a Penſion of 5000*l. per Annum* out of the Poſt-Office, which ſo engaged him to the King, that he afterwards went over to *Holland*, to take Care of his Majeſty's Intereſt there, and to do him the beſt Service he could. He was ſworn of the Privy Council to King *William* and Queen *Mary*; but that Prince was ſhy of confiding in him till Mr. *Harley* (at preſent Chancellor of the *Exchequer*) had removed the Jealouſies his Majeſty entertain'd of his Principles: Upon which his Lordſhip was made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſome Time before King *William*'s Death. He was poſſeſs'd of that Government, and of the Queen's Favour, upon Her Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown; but a ſuperior Intereſt got him removed; tho' 'twas no ſmall Satisfaction to him to ſee the Government of *Ireland* beſtow'd on his Illuſtrious Son-in-Law, the Duke of *Ormond*. From this Time, the Earl of *Rocheſter* put himſelf at the Head of the *High-Church-Party*, and, among other Inſtances of his Zeal, ſtrenuouſly ſtickled for *the Occaſional-Conformity-Bill*: Which gave his Oppoſers a fair Opportunity to keep him at a Diſtance from Court, till the ſame Perſon who had reconciled him to King *William*, did him the ſame good Office with Her Majeſty, upon the late Alterations in the Miniſtry; whereupon

Digitized by Google

whereupon his Lordſhip was made Preſident of the Council. Notwithſtanding this, it was whiſper'd about, that there was a growing Jealouſy between thoſe two Great Men, chiefly upon a Competition for the Place of *Lord-Treaſurer*; which occaſion'd a Report, that his Lordſhip's ſudden Death was, in ſome Meaſure, owing to the great Applauſe, with which Mr. *Harley*'s Project, for ſatisfying all National Debts was receiv'd; which, together with his other ſucceſsful Schemes for Supporting the Government and the Publick Credit, were like to ſet him above all his Antagoniſts.

Report about his ſudden Death.

His Lordſhip married the Lady *Henrietta*, Fifth Daughter of *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington* and *Cork*, by whom he had Iſſue,

His Iſſue.

1. *Henry* Lord *Hyde*, his only Son and Heir, who hath married *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *William Leviſon Gower*, and Siſter to the late Lord *Gower*, by whom he has Iſſue five Daughters.

2. Lady *Anne*, Eldeſt Daughter of *Laurence* the late Earl of *Rocheſter*, was the firſt Wife of *James* Duke of *Ormond*.

3. Lady *Henrietta*, Second Daughter, married to *James* Earl of *Dalkeith*, Eldeſt Son of *James*, Duke of *Monmouth*.

4. Lady *Mary* married to *Francis*, Lord *Conway*, died *Anno* 170$\frac{8}{9}$.

5. Lady *Catherine* unmarried.

His Burial.

On the 10th of *May*, between Ten and Eleven at Night, the Corps of the late Earl of *Rocheſter* was carried from the *Jeruſalem* Chamber, *Weſtminſter*, and interr'd in the Abbey.

Digitized by Google

Abby. The chief Mourner was the Duke of *Ormond*; and the Pall was held up by the Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Duke of *Buckingham*, Duke of *Shrewſbury*, Duke of *Beaufort*, Duke of *Schomberg*, Duke of *Leeds*, Duke of *Queenſberry*, and the Earl of *Pembroke*.

A Week † after, *William Henry Granville*, Earl of *Bath*, died of the Small-Pox in the 20th Year of his Age, being born the 30th of *January* 169½. He was Son to *Charles* Lord *Landſdown*, Son and Heir of *John* Earl of *Bath*, who married Two Wives: Firſt, the Lady *Martha*, firſt Daughter of *Thomas* Duke of *Leeds*, by whom he had Iſſue only one Daughter, that died an Infant; Secondly, the Lady *Iſabella de Naſſau*, Daughter to *Henry de Naſſau*, Seignior D' *Auverquerque*, by whom he had Iſſue this *William Henry*, his only Child and Heir, in whom the Honour is extinct.

† *The Earl of* Bath *lies* May 17*th*.

This Ancient and Noble Family takes its Deſcent from *Rollo*, the firſt Duke of *Normandy*, which *Rollo* had two Sons, *William*, his Eldeſt, Surnamed *Longue Eſpee*, who ſucceeded to his Dukedom, and *Robert*, his ſecond Son, who was the firſt Earl of *Corboile*. *Hamon*, ſurnamed *Dentatus*, ſixth Earl of *Corboile*, had two Sons, the Eldeſt called after his own Name, *Robert Fitz-Hamon*; the Second, as it is ſtill the Cuſtom of thoſe Countries, after the Name of one of his Lordſhips, *Richard de Granville*, which Surname of *Granville*, or, by Corruption, *Grenville*, alias *Greynville*, *Graynfield* and *Grana-villa*, has remained to his Poſterity ever ſince. The ſaid Brothers, *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, and *Richard de Granville*, accompanied *William* the Conqueror in his Expedition into *England*, and were preſent with him at the great Battle of *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, where King *Harold* was ſlain; and, for their ſignal Services, the Conqueror beſtowed on them very large Gifts and Honours,

Pedigree of this moſt noble and illuſtrious Family.

particularly to *Richard de Granville* the Caſtle and Lordſhip of *Biddiford*, with other Lordſhips, Lands, and Poſſeſſions, in *Devon*, *Cornwall*, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Buckinghamſhire*; many whereof remain to his Poſterity to this Day. After the Death of *William* the Conqueror, the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, chooſing Twelve Knights for his Companions, of whom his Brother *Richard de Granville* was one, entered *Wales* with an Army, and Defeating the *Welſh*, ſlew *Rheſe* their Prince; made an entire Conqueſt of *Glamorganſhire*, and made the reſt of *Wales* pay Tribute to the King of *England*; wherefore King *William Rufus*, in Conſideration of theſe and other great Services of the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, and being likewiſe his near Kinſman, created him a free Prince in all his conquer'd Lands in *Wales*; holding the ſame in Vaſſalage of the King, as his Chief Lord: Which the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon* divided between himſelf and his twelve Knights, his Companions. King *William Rufus* dying, the ſaid *Fitz-Hamon*, who, by his great Exploits, had now gain'd himſelf the Name of the *Great Fitz-Hamon*, was ſent by King *Henry* I. as General of his Army againſt *France*, where he receiv'd a Wound, by the Puſh of a Pike, upon his Temples, whereof he died. The Stile of the ſaid *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, ran in this Manner:

Sir *Robert Fitz-Hamon*, by the Grace of God, Prince of *Glamorgan*, Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny* and *Granville*, Lord of *Glouceſter*, *Briſtol*, *Tewkſberry*, and *Cardiff*, Conqueror of *Wales*, near Kinſman to the King, and General of his Highneſs's Army in *France*.

Robert Fitz-Hamon thus dying, and leaving Iſſue one Only Daughter, *Richard de Granville*, his Brother, as the next Heir Male, inherited, by the *Norman* Laws, all the Eſtate and Honours of his Family in *Normandy*, and thereby became Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny* and *Granville*. At his Town of *Neith* in *Glamorganſhire*, he founded an Abbey for religious *Monks*, and endow'd the ſame with all thoſe Lands he held in *Wales*. In his Old Age, according to the Devotion of thoſe Times, he took upon him the Sign of the Croſs, and ſetting forward for *Jeruſalem*, dyed in his Journey, leaving Iſſue his Son *Richard de Granville*, Earl of *Corboile*,

Digitized by Google

Corboile, &c. who married *Adelyne*, Widow of *Hugh Montford*, and Eldeſt Daughter to *Robert de Bellemont*, or *Beaumont*, Earl of *Mollent*, in *France*, and the firſt Earl of *Leiceſter*, in *England*, after the Conqueſt, by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Hugh the Great*, Earl of *Vermandois*, Son of *Henry*, King of *France*; mixing thereby with the Blood of the Houſe of *Normandy*, the Blood Royal of *France*. From his Loins are directly and lineally deſcended, this famous and ancient Family of the *Granville*'s ſeated in *Devon* and *Cornwall*; no Subject ever ſurpaſſing them in Valour and Nobleneſs of Birth, nor in Loyalty and Fidelity to the Crown; which they have moſt eminently ſhewn in all Ages ſince the Conqueſt. Hiſtory will, in a particular Manner, celebrate the Memory of that famous Sir *Richard Granville*, who, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, being then Vice-Admiral of *England*, with a ſingle Ship encounter'd the Whole *Armada* of *Spain*, and with a Hundred Men fought againſt 10000; of which memorable Action Sir *Walter Raleigh* has written the Relation in a particular Treatiſe; and of Sir *Bevill Granville*, who ſo generouſly laviſh'd his Blood and Subſtance in Defence of his King and Country, in the late Civil-Wars, dying like his great Anceſtor *Fitz-Hamon*, fighting with his Pike in his Hand, at the Battle of *Landſdown*; leaving Iſſue, by *Anne* his Wife, Eldeſt Daughter and Co-heir to Sir *John*, St. *Leger* Knight.

John, his Son and Heir, who, by an immediate Succeſſion from Father to Son, beginning at the Year of our Lord 876, from *Robert*, the Son of *Rollo*, being upwards of 800 Years, was the 30th Earl of *Corboile*, Baron of *Thorigny* and *Granville*, created by King *Charles* II. *Anno* 1661, the 20th of *April*, Earl of *Bath*, Viſcount *Landſdown*, Baron of *Biddiford* and *Champton*, Groom of the Stole, firſt Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber to his Majeſty, Lord-Warden of the Stannaries, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Cornwall* and *Devon*, Governour of *Plimouth*, &c. and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy-Council; which Addition of Honours he obtain'd by his ſignal Services and Sufferings in the Civil-Wars, having, upon the Death of his Father, Sir *Bevill*, taken upon him the Command of his Regiment, being then but ſixteen

Digitized by Google

Years of Age; and being preſent in ſeveral Battels and Sieges, particularly in the Fight at *Newberry*. There he was left among the Dead, but was happily preſerv'd for an Action of the greateſt Glory and Importance to his Country, being the firſt and chief Inſtrument of the Famous Negotiation with his Kinſman, General *Monk*, by which the Royal Family was reſtored without Conditions. In Memory of which, beſides the aforeſaid Additonal Honours, his Majeſty, King *Charles* II. did paſs a Warrant under the Privy-Seal, whereby he obliged himſelf, and recommended it to his Succeſſors, that, in Caſe of Failure of Male-Iſſue to General *Monk*, the Title and Dukedom of *Albemarle* ſhould deſcend to the ſaid Earl, and be continued in his Family. His ſaid Majeſty did likewiſe paſs to the ſaid Earl another Warrant for the Earldom of *Glamorgan*, it being the firſt Title enjoy'd in *England* by his great Anceſtor *Fitz-Hamon*. This *John*, Earl of *Bath*, marry'd *Jane*, Daughter of Sir *Peter Wyche*, Comptroller of the Houſhold to King *Charles* I. by whom he had Iſſue five Sons, *viz.* 1. *Charles*, Lord *Landſdown*, Father to the late Earl of *Bath*, as was ſaid before.

2. *John*, created afterwards Lord *Granville* of *Potheridge*, (16 *March*, in the ſecond Year of the Reign of Queen *Anne*) and Warden of the *Stannaries*, married *Rebecca*, Widow of *Charles* Marquis of *Worceſter*, but died the 3d of *December*, 1707, without Iſſue.

3. *Bevil*, died, unmarried, of the Small-Pox, the other two Sons dying Young.

And Eleven Daughters (whereof Eight died Young) the other Three were *Jane*, married to Sir *William Gower*, the ſecond Son to Sir *Thomas Gower*, of *Stittenham*, in *Com. Ebor.* Baronet, Father by her of *John*, late Lord *Gower*; Lady *Catharine*, married to *Craven Payton*, of the County of *Lancaſter*, Eſq; Lady *Grace*, married to *George*, eldeſt Son of Sir *Philip Cartaret*, Son and Heir to Sir *George Cartaret*, afterwards Lord *Cartaret*, and Father of *John*, now Lord *Cartaret*.

John, Earl of *Bath*, Grand-Father to the laſt, had Two Brothers, *Denys Granville*, Dr. of Divinity, made Dean of *Durham*, by King *Charles* II; and *Bernard Granville*, Gentleman of the Horſe,

Digitized by Google

otſe, and Groom of the Bed-Chamber to King *Charles* II. who left Iſſue Three Sons and Two Daughters; Firſt Sir *Bevill Granville*, Governor of *Jamaica*, who died in his Return from thence, *Anno* 1709; GEORGE, a Gentleman of very right Parts, who, upon the late Revolution in the Miniſtry, was made Secretary at War, and afterwards choſen Knight of the Shire for *Cornwall*; and *Bernard*, Member of Parliament for *Camelford* in *Cornwall*. Their Siſter *Anne* was married to Sir *John Stanley*, Baronet, one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms; and the other Siſter, *Elizabeth*, is unmarried. *The ſurviving Branch of this noble Family.*

On the 14th of *April*, the Commons proceeded to take into Conſideration, The Report from the Committee, to whom the Petition of the Miniſter, Church-Wardens, and Inhabitants of the Pariſh of St. *Olave*, in *Southwark*, in the County of *Surrey*, together with the principal Inhabitants of the Adjacent Pariſhes, was referr'd; and who were to enquire upon what Invitation, or Encouragement, the *Palatines* came over, and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into *Great-Britain*, and for Maintaining them here, and by whom paid; and the ſaid Report being read, the Reſolutions of the Committee upon the ſaid Petition, were alſo read a 2d time, and agreed to by the Houſe, as follows, *viz.*

1. 'That the Petitioners have fully prov'd the Allegations of their Petition, and had juſt Reaſon to complain. *Reſolutions about the bringing over the Poor Palatines.*

2. 'That the Inviting and Bringing over into this Kingdom the poor *Palatines*, of all Religions, at the Publick Expence, was an extravagant and unreaſonable Charge to the Kingdom, and a *Scandalous*

'

'lous *Misapplication* of the publick Money, 'tending to the Encreaſe and Oppreſſion 'of the Poor of this Kingdom, and of 'Dangerous Conſequence to the Conſtitu-'tion in Church and State.

Thoſe who adviſed it voted Enemies to the Queen and Kingdom.

3. 'That whoever Advis'd the bring-'ing over the poor *Palatines* into this King-'dom, was an ENEMY *to the Queen and* 'Kingdom. And then the farther Conſide-ration of the ſaid Report was adjourn'd to that Day Sevennight; but afterwards put off from Time to Time.

Notwithſtanding theſe Reſolutions, which were principally levell'd againſt the Earl of *Sunderland*, late Secretary of State, about the Beginning of the Month of *May*, there was publiſh'd a Pamphlet *in Vindication of the late Miniſtry, as to the Reception of the* Palatines, *in a Fifth Letter to a* Tory *Member*; of which it will not be improper to give You a ſhort Abſtract. The Author, who ſeems to be the ſame that wrote the Four preceding Letters, about the *Management of the War*, and *Negotiations of Peace*, taking it for granted, *That no* * *Objection, of any Weight, had, as yet, appear'd againſt what he has advanc'd* upon thoſe Heads, *is naturally led by this Confidence, to try the Force of another* Popular Argument, *upon which he ſhall give his Sentiments with equal Freedom; preſuming upon the ſame Candor, the Perſon to whom he addreſſes this Letter ſhew'd to his former Eſſays in behalf of the LATE MINISTRY.*

The late Miniſtry vindicated as to the Reception of the Palatines.

In a Fifth Letter to a Tory *Member Sold by* J. Baker.

* pag. 1.

'Tis indeed, *ſays he*, matter of Grief and Wonder to reflect, that the ill Nature and Violence of Parties,

Digitized by Google

Parties, should so far intoxicate Men's Minds, as, in many Cases, to confound the distinct Notions of *Good* and *Evil*, *Right* and *Wrong*; *Publick Spirit* and *Private Interest*: And thus we often see the *Best Patriots Branded* and *Vilified*, for those *very Counsels* that ought to recommend them to the *Esteem* and *Veneration* of their Countrymen. Many † late *Instances* of this *wild Humour* might be produced, but I shall, at present, only take Notice of the Clamour which has been rais'd against the bringing the *Poor Palatines* into this Kingdom; and which, with no small Industry, has, by *Factious Libellers*, been improved to the asperſing of the *Late Ministry*.

† Page 2, 3.

It is a Fundamental Maxim in Sound Politicks, *That the Greatness, Wealth, and Strength of a Country consist in the Number of its Inhabitants.* Pursuant to which, all wise States and Republicks, not only in their *Infancy*, and first Settlement, but even when arriv'd at full Growth, and firm Establishment, have, from time to time, invited and encouraged Foreigners to settle amongst them, and incorporate with the Natives, which, in the End, never fails to encrease the Riches of Both.

The Wholesomeness of this Maxim is abundantly illustrated and justify'd by the Practice of that wise *Commonwealth* of the *United Provinces*, who owe to it their present astonishing Grandeur and Power; and no less visibly by the Example of the present King of *Russia*, who, by the great Encouragement he has given to the *French* Refugees, has vastly increas'd his own Revenues, and improv'd the Estates of his Natural-born Subjects.

It may, indeed, be observed to the Immortal Honour and Praise, both of the King of *Prussia*, (or his Father, the late Elector of *Brandenburgh*, of ever pious Memory) and of the *States-General*, that the generous Relief and Protection they at first granted to the Distressed *French* Refugees, was intirely owing to a Christian Commiseration of the Calamitous State of their prosecuted Brethren. But tho' the *Political Maxim* before mention'd was not the Motive, yet the Natural Consequences of it were certainly the *Reward* of their great Charity towards the *French* Exiles.

Several other Instances might be brought in, of States and Kingdoms giving Encouragement to Strangers

Digitized by Google

Strangers to bring their Labour and Industry amongst them, particularly to the Professors of the same Religion, when, by any Calamity, driven out of their Native Country: But because *Domestick Examples* carry a far greater Force and Conviction than *Foreign*, I shall briefly relate what has been done by our Ancestors upon the like Emergencies.

It was the Wisdom and Honour of our first Reformers to espouse the common Cause of Religion, and upon all fair Opportunities to assist the Foreign Protestants; more especially to entertain and support them, when ever they fled hither for Refuge and Protection. This was a distinguishing Principle of Piety and Charity in the Reign of King *Edward* VI. and adorn'd the other early Virtues of that Religious Prince; so ‡ that, in a little Time, *England* had the Honour to be call'd the *Harbour of Strangers, and the Sanctuary of Christ and His Gospel.*

‡ *Pag.* 7.

Then the Author runs over the most happy and glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and having shew'd,

That Her * Royal Piety and Wisdom in Harbouring of the Foreign Protestants, made Her reign more in the Hearts of her own Faithful People; and was commended by all Persons, who either understood the Strength of a Kingdom, or laid to Heart the Common Interest of the Reformation: *He adds*, Indeed, the PAPISTS and their Adherents, who turn'd their Eyes and Hopes upon a POPISH SUCCESSOR, *Mary*, Queen of *Scots*; They were profess'd Enemies to this Publick Charity; they fomented all the *Prejudice* and *Clamour* that could be possibly rais'd against it; and artfully fill'd the Mouths of Common People with Murmurs and Curses against the *New Strangers* come among them, as they pretended, *to take away their Work*, and *to Eat up their Bread:* Nay, the Pope himself could not forbear to object this to Queen *Elizabeth*, in his wicked Bull, for Absolving Her Subjects of Allegiance to Her. —— But such was the Spirit of the Great Bishop *Jewel*, and our *Best Prelates*, and *Truest Patriots*, that they pleaded for the *Strangers*, and vindicated the QUEEN and Her

* *Pag.* 14.

Pag. 16.

Digitized by Google

r Government, from the Aſperſions caſt upon
m on that Account by the Pope and his Accom-
ces, who were, at that time, for depriving the
UEEN, and bringing in a POPISH SUC-
ESSOR. Her Majeſty's † merciful *Reception of* † Page 36.
Proteſtant Strangers, was approv'd by Her
YAL COMMONS, and made a good Rea-
of granting Her larger Supplies.

The Author concludes his Account of
ueen *Elizabeth's* Reign, as to the Enter-
inment and Reception of *Proteſtant Stran-*
s, with this Reflection:

The * *Parallel* between that *Glorious Beneficent* * Page 37.
ueen, and our preſent *Victorious* and *Pious Sove-*
ign runs, in all Reſpects, ſo true and exact, and
e Meaſures purſu'd by their Reſpective Miniſters,
leaſt in relation to the Supporting the *Proteſtants*
broad, and relieving and protecting them at Home,
e ſo entirely agreeable, that if *Pythagoras's* Do-
rine about *Metempſychoſis* were allowd, one might
e apt to think, that the ſame *Soul* that animated
ecretary *CECIL* had providentially been tranſ-
is'd into Secretary *SUNDERLAND*: And as the
onduct of the *Firſt* will ever be a ſtanding Pattern
or all ſound *Engliſh* Politicians, it may ſuffice for
ne Juſtification of the *Latter*, that he has exactly
ollowed that excellent Modell.

For the further Illuſtration of this Mat-
er, the Author concludes his Letter with
a Speech made in the *Houſe of Commons* by
that famous Politician, and Philoſopher,
Sir *Francis Bacon*, in the 5th Year of King
James the Firſt's Reign, upon a Debate
concerning a *General Naturalization* of the
Scots.

The Author promiſes another Letter,
wherein, he ſays, he ſhall take Notice of
'The vaſt Advantages that have accrued
'to theſe Kingdoms, from the Encourage-

Digitized by Google

'ment given to the *French Refugees* to ſettle 'among Us; and then will endeavour to 'ſhew, *Firſt*, That conſidering the great 'Numbers of Men that are Yearly ſent 'Abroad, and die in the Wars, a Recruit 'of Inhabitants was, at this Juncture, 'very neceſſary. *Secondly*, That the *Pa-'latines* that were ſent to *New-York*, are 'well planted, and like to thrive there. 'And, *Thirdly*, That if the ſame Care had 'been taken of the reſt, inſtead of being a 'Burthen, they would, in a ſhort time, 'have proved Beneficial to this Nation; 'nothing being more certain, than that 'our *American* Plantations, the largeſt 'Fountain of our *acquired Riches*, yield in 'proportion to the Number of People.

Upon the great noiſe the Buſineſs of *the Palatines* made, both in the *Parliament-Houſe*, and *Without Doors*, I enquir'd into the Charge of their Settlement in the Province of *New-York*; and whether the Nation is like ever to be repaid that Charge? And have procured the following Accompt:

Accompt of the Charge for the Settlement of the Palatines *at* New-York.

	l.
For the Tranſportation of 3300 Souls, at the Rate of 5 *l.* 10 *s.* each	18150
For the Cloathing of 3000 Souls at 20 Shillings each.	3000
For Tools to the ſame, at ſeven Shillings & ſix Pence *per* Head.	1125
Total	22,275

About a third Part of theſe People *died* either at Sea, or ſoon after their arrival: The

The reſt are ſubſiſted by the Government, till they can provide for themſelves, in the following Manner,

		l.	s.
1750	Adult Perſons at 6 *d.* *per Diem*, amounts, *per Annum*, to the Sum of —	15877	10
470	Young, at 4 *d. per Diem.* —	2875	5
	Subſiſtence for one Year. —	18752	15

It is computed, That in leſs than Three Years theſe People will be in a Condition, not only to live upon their Labour and Induſtry, but to raiſe, beſides their own Subſiſtence, at leaſt 12 *l.* a Year each, in *Naval Stores*; in which Produce they are to be employ'd, in order to repay the Government, which they will be able to do in leſs than FOUR YEARS:

	l.	s.	
For, the Charge of their *Settlement*,	22275	0	*Which they will repay in leſs than four Years.*
And *Subſiſtence* for three Years,	56258	5	
Amounts only to —	78533	5	
Whereas the clear Gains of 2000 Perſons, at the Rate of 12 *l.* each *per An.* amounts, in Four Years, to —	96000	0	

Beſides this Account, an Ingenious and Publick Spirited Gentleman has communicated to me the following Letter, relating to the *Palatines*.

Digitized by Google

SIR,

'MY concern for the Settlement of 'the *Palatines* at *New-York*, in ſuch 'a manner as may be beneficial to *Great-Britain*, is ſo Hearty, that I cannot for-'bear troubling you with a Requeſt in 'their behalf, in relation to that Part, 'which more peculiarly belongs to your 'Province, as a worthy Member and ſtre-'nuous Promoter of that truly Chriſtian '*Society for Propagation of the Goſpel in Fo-'reign Parts*. But, in the firſt Place, give 'me leave to lay before you, what care 'has already been taken of the Spiritual 'Welfare of the *Palatines*.

'In the firſt Place, The Society hath 'been pleas'd to appoint Mr. *John Fredrick* '*Hager*, a Reform'd Miniſter, who hath 'the Charge of a Diviſion, conſiſting of 'three Towns, on the Eaſt-ſide of *Hudſon's* 'River. And

'Secondly, The Governor, Colonel *Hun-'ter*, hath appointed Mr. *Joſiah Cocherdale*, 'Miniſter of the other Diviſion, conſiſting 'of two Towns, on the Weſt-ſide of the 'ſaid River, about eight Miles below the 'before mentioned Three Towns.

'The ſaid Mr. *Cocherdale* is a *Lutheran* 'Miniſter, who hath promis'd to conform; 'to read the Common Prayers, and avoid 'Controverſy.

'Now, in order effectually to eſtabliſh 'this UNIFORMITY, I am of Opini-'on it were neceſſary to have the *Book of* '*Common-Prayer* printed both in *Engliſh* and '*High-Dutch*, & a ſufficient Number of them

'given

Digitized by Google

'ven to those poor People, who, by that 'Means, would use themselves to our *Liturgy*, and learn *English*. It is therefore my 'humble Request, first, That you would be 'pleas'd to assist me with your Interest and 'Credit, in procuring such *Common-Prayer-Books*, and, if possible, a proportionable 'Number of *Bibles*; and, in the next Place, 'that you would encourage the following.

PROPOSAL, for making Part of this, and the next Generation of the Palatines, *and other* Germans, *now settled in the Province of* New-York, *to be in few Years entire* English, *so as to need no more* German *Ministers, and to* settle *the* UNIFORMITY *of Divine Service, as by Law established, among them.*

1. 'THAT, whereas the Settlement 'of the said *Palatines*, is divided 'into Five Towns, three on the East-side, 'One Mile distant from each other; and 'two on the West-side, of *Hudson's* River, 'about One Hundred Miles from *New-'York*, in the County of *Ulster*: An *English* School-Master be appointed to each 'Town to teach the Children to Read and 'Write.

2. 'That in the Choice of these School-'Masters, a special Regard be had, that 'they be of known Loyalty, and exem-'plary Lives, rather than good Pen-Men, 'tho' if both, would still be better.

3. That they have such a competent 'Knowledge of Religion, as to be able to 'instruct

'Inſtruct the Children, committed to their 'Care, in the principal Points of the Do-'ctrine of the Church of *England*.

4. 'That an *Engliſh* Miniſter, a Miſſio-'nary, (the neareſt at hand, might do for 'the preſent) be order'd to viſit theſe Five 'Towns once a Year, and enquire how 'thoſe School-Maſters perform their Du-'ty.

5. 'That each of theſe School-Maſters 'have a Sallary of 40 *l. per Annum* al-'low'd them, to be paid them quarter-'ly: And,

6. 'That a Sum not exceeding 100 *l.* be 'allowed for Books, Paper, Pen, Ink, and 'other Contingencies.

'By theſe Means, it may be hoped that, 'in leſs than Ten Years time, they would 'be ſo far Maſters of the *Engliſh* Tongue, 'as to need no more *High-Dutch* Miniſters, 'and in Twenty Years after the Death of 'the Old People, *Engliſh* would be ſo gene-'ral, that it would not appear that theſe 'People ever were *Foreigners*.

'I ſubmit the Whole to your Conſidera-'tion, and remain, *Sir*,

Your moſt Humble, and

Moſt Faithful devoted Servant,

James Du Pre

Lond. Ap. 26. 1711.

On the 16th of *April*, the Commons read the Third Time an engroſs'd *Bill for the better*

Digitized by Google

tter Preventing Bribery and Corruption, and ber undue Practices in Elections of Members ſerve in Parliament: And the Speaker ving opened the Bill, ſeveral Amend- ents were made to it; but a great De- ate ariſing thereupon, the ſame was ad- urn'd to the next Day, when the Queſti- being put that the Bill do paſs, it was rried in the Negative.

Bill to prevent Bribery in Elections dropt.

The ſame † Day the Commons proceed- 'to the Choice of Commiſſioners for amining the Value of Lands, and other tereſts granted by the Crown ſince the th Day of *February*, 1688; and upon at Conſiderations ſuch Grants were ade, in order to reſume the ſame, and ply them to the Uſe of the Publick; and e Clerk and Clerk-Aſſiſtant went on h Side the Houſe with Glaſſes, to re- ve from the Members, the Liſts of Per- s Names to be Commiſſioners. A mmittee being afterwards appointed to amine the Liſts, they made their Report 18th, and it appear'd that the follow- Perſons had the Majority, *viz.*

† April 17.

Commiſſioners for Reſuming K. William's Grants choſen

	Votes.
Simeon Stuart	277
Eversfield	270
Hind Cotton	212
Bulteel	167
Hewetſon	157
Blackmore	155
Wrightſon and *Mackenſie*	151

The two laſt having an equal Number of

of Votes, the Commons ballotted again for a Commissioner on the 21st of the same Month, and upon Examining the Lists, it was found that *William Wrightson*, Esq; had the Majority.

The Resumption Bill rejected by the Lords, April 31.

On the 24th of *April*, the Commons read the third Time the Bill *for Resuming the Grants made by the Crown, since the 13th of* February 1688, and having inserted in it the Commissioners Names, resolved, That the Bill do pass, and sent it to the Lords for their Concurrence. But on the last Day of *April* their Lordships rejected that Bill; which, by many, was thought partial, and injurious to the Memory of the late King *William*.

Upon the News of the Emperor's Death, the Queen resolves to use her Interest to advance King Charles III. *to the Imperial Throne.*

On the 17th of *April*, at Night, Captain *Powell* arriv'd at *Whitehall* from the *Hague*, being sent Express from the Lord *Raby*, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary there, with an Account that the Emperor *Joseph* I. died, of the Small-Pox, at *Vienna*, the 17th of that Month, *N. S.* Hereupon Her Majesty resolv'd to concert Measures with Her High Allies, to advance King *Charles* III. to the Imperial Throne. And on the 26th the Earl of *Suffolk*, Lord *Marshall*, made an Order to signify the Queen's Command,

Order for Mourning.

'That upon the Death of the Emperor,
'Her Majesty intended to go into Mourn-
'ing the *Sunday* * following; and did ex-
'pect, that the Peers and all other Persons,
'should wear Black Cloaths, with plain
'Linnen, black Swords and white Gloves;
'And that the Peeresses, and other Ladies,
'shou'd wear Black Silk, Laune Linnen,
'and White Gloves. On

* April 29.

Digitized by Google

On the 20th of the same Month Mr. Secretary St. *John* acquainted the House of Commons that he had a Message from Her Majesty; and he presented the same to the House, which Mr. Speaker read, and was as follows, *viz.*

ANNE R.

The Queen's message to the Commons about the Emperor's Death, and to quicken their Proceedings.

HER Majesty is pleas'd to acquaint this House with the Ill News She hath receiv'd of the Emperor's Death; and being sensible of the Consequence this great Loss may be of to the Allies; How disheartened some of them may be on the one Hand, and how diligent *France* will be on the other, to improve every Accident to their own Advvantage; Her Majesty is desirous to let you know, That immediately, on the first News of the late Emperor's Sickness, She came to a Resolution to support the Interest of the House of *Austria*, in this Conjuncture, and to use Her utmost Endeavours to get the King of *Spain* made Emperor, in which the *States-General* have likewise concurr'd with Her Majesty; and since that, Her Majesty hath taken the most proper Means to engage all those who have a share in this Election, and are in the Interest of the Common Cause, to joyn with Her, in bringing this Great Work to a good Issue, and She hath an entire Confidence in the Affection and Duty of Her Parliament, That with their Assistance, under the Protection and Blessing of Almighty God, She shall be enabled to make a happy Conclusion of this, in a safe and honourable Peace.

The Season of the Year, and the Length of Time that has past since Your Meeting, will make you all wish, That you may be at Liberty to attend the Publick, as well as your own Private Affairs, throughout the Kingdom; and therefore Her Majesty does recommend to you, so to hasten Your Consultations about all the Publick Concerns, that Her Majesty may put a speedy End to this Session.

† *Resolution of the Commons thereupon.*

Hereupon it was unanimously Resolved, † 'That 'an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, 'to return Her Majesty the Humble Thanks of 'this House, for Her Majesty's most gracious Mes-

Digitized by Google

'ſage, and to Aſſure Her Majeſty, that this Houſe 'is truely ſenſible of the great Loſs the *Alliance* 'has ſuſtain'd by the Death of the Emperor, and of 'the Early, and Wiſe Care Her Majeſty has been 'pleas'd to take, to prevent the ill Conſequences 'thereof, by reſolving to Support the Intereſt of 'the *Houſe of Auſtria*, and by endeavouring to get 'the King of *Spain* Elected Emperor. And farther, 'to Aſſure Her Majeſty, That ſhe may ſafely place 'an entire Confidence in the Duty and Affection 'of this Houſe, which cannot be Diſcourag'd by 'this Misfortune, from Supporting Her Majeſty in 'all thoſe Meaſures, She, in Her great Wiſdom, 'ſhall judge proper, to bring this War to an Happy 'Concluſion, by a ſafe and honourable Peace; And 'that this Houſe will give all poſſible Diſpatch to 'the Publick Buſineſs depending before them, that ſo 'Her Majeſty may put a ſpeedy End to this Seſſion.

'A Committee being appointed to draw up an Addreſs upon this Reſolution, they withdrew immediately into the Speaker's Chamber for that purpoſe; and ſoon after Sir *Thomas Hanmer*, their Chairman, reported the ſaid Addreſs, which, with an Amendment, being agreed to, was ſent to the Lords for their Concurrence. A Meſſage having been ſent before to their Lordſhips, to deſire them to continue Sitting. The Lords having readily concurr'd with the Commons, the ſame Evening *Both* Houſes waited on the Queen with the following Addreſs:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

Addreſs of Both Houſes to the Queen

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament Aſſembled, begg leave to return Your Majeſty Our moſt humble Thanks for Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Meſſage. We are truly Senſible of the great Loſs the Alliance hath ſuſtain'd by the Death of

Digitized by Google

of the Emperor; and do, with all Duty, acknowledge the early and wise Care Your Majesty has been pleas'd to take, to prevent the ill Consequences thereof, by resolving to support the Interest of the House of *Austria*, and endeavouring to promote the Election of the King of *Spain* to the Empire.

Your Majesty may safely place an entire Confidence in our Duty and Affection, and may rest assured, That we cannot be discouraged, by this, or any other Misfortune, from Supporting Your Majesty in all the Measures, which Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, shall judge proper, to bring this War to a happy Conclusion, by a safe and honourable Peace. And being truly Convinc'd, how necessary it is to give all possible Dispatch to the Publick Business, We will use our utmost Diligence in every Part of it depending before us, that Your Majesty may have the Satisfaction of putting a speedy End to this Session.

The Queen's Answer to this Address was to this Effect:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Queen's Answer.

I Thank you very heartily for this Address; it is of great Importance, that the World should know that Both Houses of Parliament do so unanimously approve the Measures I have taken on this Occasion of the Emperor's Death, which will very much encourage our Allies to continue United in the Common Cause.

Report about the impress Accounts.

On the 4th of *April*, Mr. Auditor *Harley* reported from the Committee, to whom it was referred to enquire how far the several Impress Accountants had pass'd their Respective Accounts, and to consider of Methods for the more effectual and speedy compelling the said Accountants to pass their Accounts, and to obviate all Irregularities,

larities, and unneceſſary Delays in the ſame, the Matter as it appear'd to them, which they had directed him to report to the Houſe; and he read the ſame in his place, and afterwards deliver'd in the Report at the Table. Hereupon it was Order'd, that it ſhould be taken into Conſideration, the *Tueſday* following; on which Day it was further put off, firſt to the 17th, and then to the 24th of that Month, when the Commons came to the following Reſolution, 'That, of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the 'Publick Service to *Chriſtmas* 1710, there 'were Thirty Five Millions Three Hundred Two Thouſand One Hundred Seven 'Pounds Eighteen Shillings and Nine 'Pence, for a great part whereof, no Accounts had been laid before the Auditors, and the reſt not proſecuted by the 'Accountants, and finiſhed. Then the further Conſideration of that Report was put off till the 28th of the ſame Month, when, after ſome Debates, it was reſolved, 'That 'the not compelling the ſeveral Accountants duly to paſs their reſpective Accounts, had been a *Notorious Breach of* 'Truſt in thoſe that, of late Years, had 'had the Management of the *Treaſury*, and 'an High Injuſtice to the Nation. Then a Motion being made, and the Queſtion put, That the further Conſideration of the ſaid Report be adjourn'd, it paſs'd in the Negative; and after a further Debate, it was reſolved, 'That the ſeveral Accountants who had neglected their Duty 'in paſſing their Accounts, ought no 'longer

Reſolutions of the Commons thereupon, April 24th.

And April 28th.

Digitized by Google

'longer to be entrusted with the Receiving the Publick Money. And order'd, 'That the said Report be printed.

On the 17th of *April*, the Commons appointed two Committees, *One to consider the Acts of Parliament relating to the Brokers of the City of* London, *and under what farther Regulations it might be proper to put them. The other to bring in a Bill for altering the Standard of the Plate.* On the 28th of the same Month, Sir *Robert Davers* reported the Opinion of the first of these two Committees, which was, *That Leave be given to bring in a Bill, for the better preserving Publick Credit, by reviving the Act made in the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign of the late King* William III. *entituled*, An Act to restrain the Number and ill Practices of *Brokers* and *Stock-Jobbers*, with some Regulations, and to preserve the Equivalent given, by Law, to the *Mayor* and *Commonalty*, and Citizens of the City of *London*; which was approved, and a Bill ordered to be brought in accordingly.

Bill for altering the Standard of the Plate.

April 28th, *Bill order'd for the better Preserving publick Credit, by restraining the Number and ill Practices of Brokers.*

On the 27th of *April* the Commons, in a Grand Committee on Ways and Means, came to these Resolutions:

Ways and Means.

1. That towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Power of Granting Licences for Hackney-Coaches, within the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, be continued.

2. That the Number of Hackney-Coaches to be Licenced, be restrain'd to Eight Hundred.

3. That the said Licences, so to be Granted, do not take effect till after the 24th Day of *June*, 1715; And that the Power of Granting the same do Continue for the Term of 32 Years, from thence next ensuing.

4. That

Digitized by Google

4. That upon every one of the ſaid *Licences*, to be Granted for Hackney-Coaches within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Limits of the Weekly-Bills of Mortality, there be reſerv'd a Rent of Six Shillings and Eight Pence, *per* Week, to be paid during the continuance thereof.

5. That the Rates allow'd to Hackney-Coach-Men by the former Act for Licencing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches, and Stage-Coaches, be continued to the Hackney-Coach-men, hereafter to be Licenced as aforeſaid.

6. That the Twelve Penny Fare, for any Diſtance not ſet down in the ſaid former Act, be allow'd for one Mile and three Furlongs, or any greater Length, not exceeding one Mile and four Furlongs.

7. That the Eighteen Penny Fare, for any Diſtance not ſet down in the former Act be allow'd for any Length, being above one Mile four Furlongs, and not exceeding two Miles.

8. That a Power be granted to Licence Hackney-Chairs, within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, and the Limits of the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

9. That the Number of Hackney-Chairs, ſo to be Licenced, do not exceed 200 at one time.

10. That the Power of granting Licences to Hackney-Chairs have continuance for the Term of Thirty Two Years.

11. That upon every one of the ſaid Licences to Hackney-Chair-men, there be reſerved Two Shillings and Sixpence a Quarter.

12. That the Commiſſioners for Licencing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches, be impowered to ſettle the Rates for ſuch Licenced Hackney-Chairs, ſo as the ſame do not exceed the Rates allowable to Hackney-Coach-Men, for half the ſame diſtance.

13. That, for making good the Sum of 10300 *l.* 1 *s.* 4 *d.* for the Uſe of ſuch Proprietors or Inhabitants only of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*, who were reſettled, or ſhall reſettle their Plantations in the ſaid Iſlands, Debentures be made out, and deliver'd to the ſaid Sufferers, or their Attorneys, and be payable with Intereſt, after the Rate of Five Pounds *per Cent* from making forth the ſame, in the like manner,

Digitized by Google

manner, as the unſatisfy'd Debentures which were charg'd on the *Iriſh* Forfeitures are to be ſatisfy'd and diſcharg'd. Theſe Reſolutions being reported the 30th, were agreed to by the Houſe; and then, in a grand Committee, the Commons reſolved, That a Supply be granted to Her Majeſty for the Building of Fifty New Churches, and for purchaſing Scites of Churches and Church-Yards, or Burial Places, and alſo Houſes for the Habitations of the Miniſters of the ſaid Churches, in, or about the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, or the Suburbs thereof, and for making ſuch Chappels as are already built and capable thereof, Pariſh-Churches; and alſo for finiſhing the Repairs of the Collegiate-Church of St. *Peters's Weſtminſter*, and the Chappels of the ſame. *Reſolutions about the Supply.*

Secondly, That for encouraging the bringing Wrought Plate into the Mint to be Coin'd, there ſhall be allow'd to ſuch Perſons as ſhall ſo bring the ſame, after the Rate of Five Shillings and Five Pence *per* Ounce, for the Old Standard, and Five Shillings and Eight Pence *per* Ounce for the New Standard, for all Plate on which the Mark of the Goldſmith's Company of *London*, or any City is ſet, and for uncertain Plate, not ſo marked, (being reduced to Standard) after the Rate of five Shillings and Sixpence *per* Ounce. Which Reſolutions were, on the 1ſt of *May*, reported and agreed to by the Houſe.

On the 7th Mr. *Conyers* preſented to the Houſe of Commons *A Bill for Raiſing* 1,500,000 *l. for Orders to be payable in Courſe out of a Fund of* 140,000 *l.* per Annum *for* 32 *Years, with a certain Increaſe of Principal and Intereſt, according to ſeveral Claſſes, with Addition of Chances*: The Scheme whereof had, by the Direction of the Lords Commiſſioners of Her Majeſty's Treaſury, been drawn up and publiſh'd in *Engliſh*, *French* and *Dutch*, by Mr. *John Blunt*, who had likewiſe form'd the Scheme of the Lottery for Raiſing 1,500,000 *l.* This Bill was read *Bill to raiſe* 1,500,000 *l.* *by Annuities by Lott. &c.*

Digitized by Google

* May 8. 1,500,000 *l.* *being subscribed in less than two Days, it is resolved to raise* 500000*l* *more the same Way.*

read the first Time, the next * Day; and it is observable, That the Under-Tellers of the *Exchequer* and Mr. *Blunt* having, the Day before, begun to receive Money towards this new Fund, near 1500000 l. were subscribed in less than two Days; whereupon the Receivers were ordered to take in no more Subscriptions; and it was resolv'd to raise Two Millions Sterling, by increasing the said Fund, of 140000 *l.* to 186,670 *l.* *per Annum* for 32 Years; and to reserve the 500000 *l.* not yet subscrib'd, for such as brought their Plate into the Mint, which many did in great Quantities.

350,000 *l.* *granted for Building* 50 *new Churches* &c.

On the 7th of *May* the Commons, in a grand Committee upon the *Supply*, resolv'd to grant to Her Majesty a Sum not exceeding 350000 *l.* for the Building of 50 new Churches, and Church-Yards, or Burial Places, and Houses for the Habitations of the Ministers of the said Churches, in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the Suburbs thereof; and for making such Chappels as are already built, and capable thereof, Publick-Churches, and for Finishing the Repairs of the Collegiate Church of St. *Peters Westminster*, and the Chappels of the same: Which Resolution being the next * Day reported, was agreed to by the House.

* May 8.

A Paper relating to the Bill about the Mine-adventurers censur'd. May 12.

On the 12th of *May* upon a Complaint made of a printed Paper, delivered at the Door of the House of Commons and dispers'd, entitul'd, Observations on *the Bill relating to the Mine Adventurers*, several Paragraphs of it were read, and thereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, 'That the said printed

Digitized by Google

'printed Paper was a falſe, malicious, and 'ſcandalous Libel, highly reflecting on 'the Honour and Juſtice of this Houſe, 'and the Proceedings thereof; and a Committee was appointed to enquire who was the Author, Printer, and Publiſher of the ſaid Libel. Six Days * after, Mr. *Carter* made a Report from that Committee, in which Sir *Humphrey Mackworth*, a Member not then in the Houſe, being named, the Conſideration of the ſaid Report was put off till the next ‡ Day, when Sir *Humphrey* being in his Place, own'd, and begg'd Pardon for the Writing of the Paper.

* May 18th.

‡ May 19th.

On the 14th of the ſame Month, upon the Report made by Mr. *Lockhart* from the Committee, to whom the Petition of *William Seaton*, Eſq; in the Name of the Commiſſioners for the Equivalent was referr'd; the Commons reſolv'd, 'That 'proper Perſons be appointed to take, 'ſtate, and examine the Accounts of the 'Commiſſioners of the *Equivalent*, relating 'to the Sum of 398085 *l.* 10 *s.* paid to '*Scotland*, in the Terms of the Act of *Union*; and order'd a Bill to be brought in to impower the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, to take, examine, and ſtate the ſaid Accounts. After this, Mr. *Conyers* reported XVIII Reſolutions, taken in the Committee of the Whole Houſe, about Ways and Means for Raiſing the Supply; all which (except the 2d and 12th, which were diſagreed to) were agreed to by the Houſe: Being in Subſtance, 'That farther Duties 'be laid, to ariſe in the Office for ſtampt 'Vellom, Parchment, and Paper; that the

Bill to examine, and ſtate the Accounts of the Equivalent paid to Scotland.

XVIII *Reſolutions about Ways and Means*, May 14th.

Digitized by Google

'ſaid farther Duties be eight Pence, *for* ev
'ry Peice of Vellom, Parchment, or *Paper*
'upon which ſhall be written any *Certifi*
'cate or Debenture for Drawing back any
'Cuſtoms or Duties; That the Duties be
'Four Pence for any Bill of Lading;
'That the ſaid Duties be One Penny for
'every Sheet-Almanack, or Kalendar, and
'Two Pence for any other Almanack;
'That the ſaid Duties be 5 *s.* for any *Li-*
'cenſe for Retailing of Wine; and 1 *s.* for
'any Licenſe for Selling of Ale, Beer, and
'other Exciſeable Liquors; That Six-Pence
'be laid upon every Pack of Playing-
'Cards; and 5 *s.* upon every Pair of Dice;
'That 10 *s. per* Tun be laid upon all Rock-
'Salt exported, over and above the *pre-*
'ſent Duties payable for the ſame, to be
'paid by the Exporter; that all the ſaid
'Duties be granted for 32 Years; *that all*
'the aforeſaid Duties upon *Hackney-*
'Coaches and Chairs, and the Overplus,
'as well of the Duties upon Hides and
'Skins, as of the 700 *l.* a Week out of the
'Revenues of the *Poſt-Office*, be made a
'Fund for Raiſing a farther Sum of
'500000 *l.* for the Service of the War;
'That towards raiſing the Supply for
'Building Churches, the Duty of Twelve
'Pence *per* Chalder for Coals and Culm
'imported into the Port of *London*, gran-
'ted by an Act of the 8th Year of King
'*William* III. and which will expire on the
'29th of *September*, 1716, be continued to
'the 29th of *September* 1724. And laſtly,
'That the Duty of Two Shillings *per*
'Chalder for all Coals and Culm impor-
'ted

ted into the Port of *London*, granted by an Act of Her preſent Majeſty's Reign, and which will expire on the 15th of *May* 1716, be continued to the 29th of *September* 1724: And ordered a Bill or Bills to be brought in upon the ſaid Reſolutions, agreed to by the Houſe; and upon the Reſolutions of the Houſe, on the laſt of *April*, relating to Hackney-Coaches, and Hackney-Chairs, and alſo relating to the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Iſlands of *Nevis* and St. *Chriſtophers*.

Bill for altering the Standard of Plate.

On the 5th of *May*, Mr. Auditor *Harley* preſented to the Houſe a Bill for altering the Standard of Plate, which was read the firſt time, and ordered a ſecond Reading; after which it was reſolv'd, 'That an humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, that She would be pleas'd to give Directions to the Officers of the Mint, to receive all ſuch wrought Plate as ſhould be brought to them, and to give Receipts to ſuch Perſons as ſhould bring the ſame, for the Amount thereof, at the ſeveral Rates and Prices agreed by this Houſe, to be allow'd for ſuch wrought Plate as ſhould be brought to the Mint to be coin'd; and that the ſame might be immediately coin'd into Shillings and Six Pences. It was alſo reſolv'd, 'That all ſuch Receipts to be given by the Officers of the Mint, for any wrought Plate, ſhould be accepted and taken for the full Amount thereof, in Payments to be made upon any Loans, or any Contributions upon any Funds to be granted in this Seſſion of Parliament.' Then the Houſe pro-

Wrought Plate receiv'd into the Mint

Digitized by Google

ceeded to take into Conſideration the Report from the Committee, who were to conſider of the Arrears of Taxes granted by Parliament, in whoſe Hands they were, and what had been the Occaſion of ſuch Arrears. And the ſaid Report being read, it was reſolv'd,

Reſolutions about the arrears of Taxes, May 5. That it appears to this Houſe, That there was in Arrear the 8th Day of *December* 1710, of the ſeveral Land-Taxes for Five Years, ending the 24th of *March* 1709, the Sum of Two Hundred Seventy Two Thouſand Five Hundred Ninty Six Pounds Eight Shillings and Eight Pence, of which there was ſtanding out the Beginning of *April* 1711, the Sum of One Hundred Eighty Thouſand, Four Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven *Shillings* and Sixpence Half-penny. 2. That the not obliging the Receivers of the Land-Taxes, and other Receivers of the Publick Revenues, to pay the Money by them Received, into the *Exchequer*, according as they were required by Law, has been a great Loſs to the Publick, and one Cauſe of the Debts of the Nation.

And about the Encreaſe of Publick Debts, and diverting Moneys appropriated by Parliament. On the 15th Mr. *Lownds* (Secretary of the Treaſury) preſented to the Houſe (according to Order) the Repreſentations and Memorials made by the Commiſſioners of the Victualling, relating to the Proviſions and Victualling of the Land-Forces, *with* a Liſt of them. And the Order of *the Day* being read, for taking into farther Conſideration the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred, to examine and ſtate the Publick Debts of the Navy, and other Publick Offices, for which no Proviſion was made by Parliament: The Houſe proceeded to take into Conſideration, the ſaid Report; and the ſaid Repreſentations *and* Memorials were read; after which *it was* Reſolved, 1. That

Digitized by Google

1. That the Encreasing the Publick Expences beyond the Supplies annually granted by Parliament, hath been the chief Occasion of the Debts of the Nation, and an Invasion of the Rights of Parliament.

2. That it appears to this House, That the Sum of Six hundred and six thousand, Eight hundred, Six Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Seven Pence, hath been paid out of the Moneys issued to the Service of the Navy, for Provisions supplied to Land-Forces sent to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garrison of *Gibraltar*, for which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of those Forces, nor any Part of that Sum assigned to the Victualling, notwithstanding the several Letters and Representations made to the Treasury in that behalf.

3. That such Diverting of Moneys issued to the Service of the Navy, to the Land-Service, hath lessen'd the Credit of the Navy, discourag'd the Seamen, occasion'd the paying extravagant Rates on the Navy-Contracts, and was a Misapplication of the Publick Money.

4. That the Applying any Sum of unappropriated Money, or Surplusages of Funds to Uses not voted, or addressed for by Parliament, hath been a Misapplication of the Publick Money.

The next Day the Queen came to the House of Peers with the usual Solemnity, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Publick Acts:

1. An Act for establishing a General *Post-Office*, and for settling a Weekly sum out of the Revenues thereof, for the service of the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions. *Acts pass'd May 13th.*

2. An Act for laying certain Duties upon Hides and Skins, and upon Vellom and Parchment, for the Term of thirty two Years.

3. An Act for laying a Duty upon Hops.

4. An Act for Taking, Examining and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

5. An Act to make an Attempt on the Life of a Privy-

Digitized by Google

Privy-Counsellor, in the Execution of his Office, to be Felony, without Benefit of Clergy.

6. An Act for the better preventing of Excessive and Deceitful Gaming.

7. An Act for making more effectual an Act of the Forty Third Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Entituled, *An Act concerning the Assizes of Fewel*, &c.

8. An Act to render more effectual an Act made in the Sixth Year of Her present Majesty, Entituled, *An Act to Repeal a Clause in an Act of the Seventh Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, for mending Highways*, which enjoyns Waggoners, and others, to draw with a Pole between the Wheel-Horses, or with double Shafts, and to oblige them to draw only with Six Horses, or other Beasts, except up Hills.

9. An Act for Repairing and Amending the Highways leading from *Royston* in the County of *Hertford*, in *Wandsford-Bridge* in the County of *Huntington*.

10. An Act for Repairing the Highways from *Sheet-Bridge* in the Parish of *Petersfield*, to the Town of *Portsmouth*, in the County of *Southampton*.

11. An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant the Scite of the Castle of *Exon* (Parcel of Her Dutchy of *Cornwall*) for Ninety nine Years, for the Use and Benefit of the County of *Devon*.

12. An Act for Repairing the Highways between *Dunstable* and *Hockley*, in the County of *Bedford*.

13. An Act for the Preservation of White and other *Pine-Trees*, growing in Her Majesty's Colonies in *America*; for the Masting Her Majesty's Navy.

14. An Act for rendering the Proceedings on *Writs* of *Mandamus* and *Informations* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto* more speedy and effectual, and for the more easy trying and determining the Rights of Offices, and Franchises in Corporations and Boroughs.

And to Twenty Eight Private Bills.

On the 15th of *May*, Sir *Peter King* presented to the House *a Bill to prevent Duelling*,

Digitized by Google

ling, which was read the first Time, and order'd a second Reading. This Bill was on the 12th order'd to be brought in upon occasion of a Duel fought Three Days * before, between Sir *Chomley Deering*, Bart. Knight of the Shire for the County of *Kent*; and *Richard Thornhill*, Esq; in which Sir *Cholmley* receiv'd a Pistol-shot, of which he died seven or eight Hours after. Mr. *Thornhill* being apprehended, and committed, was, on *Friday*, the 18th of the same Month, brought to his Trial at the *Old-Baily*, where a Jury of *Middlesex* being Sworn, several Witnesses were produced to prove the *Murder* charg'd against him in the Indictment, and upon the Coroner's Inquest. It appear'd, by the Evidence, 'That, on the 27th of *April* last, the Prisoner and the Deceas'd, 'with about Fifteen other Gentlemen, were 'at the *Toy* at *Hampton-Court*, where they 'dined very friendly together; but towards the Evening some Words happen'd 'between them, upon which Sir *Cholmley* 'Deering struck the Prisoner in the Face, 'threw him down, stampt upon his Face 'with his Foot, and beat out several of his 'Teeth. That the Company interposing, to 'prevent further Mischief the Deceased 'and the Prisoner sat down again, but 'look'd a little disturb'd; That Sir *Cholmley* 'being made sensible of his Fault, declar'd 'himself ready to ask Mr. *Thornhill*'s Pardon, which he did not think sufficient for 'the Injury done him; That, upon his re-'quiring further Satisfaction, Sir *Cholmley* 'reply'd, *He did not know where to find him*, 'which Mr. *Thornhill* said was a *Lie*; and 'that,

Bill to prevent Duelling.

* May 9th. *A Duel fought between Sir* Cholmley Deering *and Mr.* Thornhill, *in which the first being kill'd, the latter is try'd for it*, May 18.

Depositions of the Witnesses.

Digitized by Google

'that, ſoon after this, the Company broke
'up, and 'twas obſerv'd, That theſe two
'Gentlemen went home in different *Coaches*,
'and with ſome Reſentment. That, after
'this, the Deceaſed made Overtures of an
'Accommodation, which proving ineffectu-
'al, and Mr. *Thornhill* having ſent Sir *Cholm-*
'*ley* a Challenge, they went together to
'*Tuttle-Fields*, where they were ſeen about
'twelve Yards diſtance from one another,
'with Piſtols in their Hands; That they
'advanc'd very boldly toward each other,
'till they were within four Yards; and
'then, firing at one another, the Deceas'd
'dropt, and the Priſoner lifting up his
'Hands, in token of his Sorrow, went and
'embrac'd him; offer'd one a Guinea; and
'gave another a Half-Guinea to go for a
'Surgeon, to help his Friend. That a Sur-
'geon being come, he preſently offer'd to
'let him Blood; but Sir *Cholmley* told him
'he had loſt enough; therefore he only
'dreſs'd the Deceaſed's Wound upon the
'Spot, and ſent him, in a Chair, to a Gard-
'ner's Houſe; where, Sir *Cholmley* being
'let Blood, and having his Wound dreſs'd
'again, was aſk'd, by ſeveral of his Friends
'and others, the occaſion of the Duel, and
'whether he came by this Injury through
'unfair uſage? To which he reply'd, *No,*
'*poor* Thornhill, *I am ſorry for him: This*
'*Misfortune was my own Fault, and of my own*
'*Seeking; I heartily forgive him, and deſire*
'*you all to take Notice of it, that it may be*
'*ſome ſervice to him; and that one Misfor-*
'*tune may not occaſion another:* Which laſt
'Words were, in a particular manner, juſti-

'fy'd

fy'd by Dr. *Smaldridge*, who adminiſtred o him the Sacrament. It further appear'd, hat he ſaid, 'He was challeng'd, but gave no Account after what manner, whether by Word of Mouth or by Writing. Neither did it appear from him by whom he was challeng'd, but when his Papers were taken out of his Pocket, a Relation of his had receiv'd one, among the reſt, (but from what hand he did not know) which he put into his Pocket, and read after the Deceaſed was dead, and found it to be a Challenge, as follows,

SIR, *May* 8th, 1711.

Shall be able to go abroad to morrow Morning, and deſire you will give me a Meeting ith your Sword and a Brace of Piſtols, which inſiſt on. The worthy Gentleman who brings is will concert with you for the Time and lace. I think Tuttle Fields *may do well.* lide Park *is at this time of Year full of ompany. I am*

Your very Humble Servant,

Richard Thornhill.

This Challenge being produced in Court, ir *Thomas Robinſon*, one of the Priſoner's ıtimate Friends, who had been his School-'ellow at *Weſtminſter*, and had ſeen his land frequently, being aſk'd, *whether he eliev'd it to be the Priſoner's Hand*, reply'd, *hat, according to the beſt of his Knowledge, was not; for he us'd to write his Name in naller Letters*; but a Foot-Boy belonging o the Priſoner having the Letter ſhewn

to him, ſaid, *he did believe it to be his Maſter's Writing*; upon which it was read.

The Priſoner in his Defence produc'd Evidence, to prove, 'How much he was 'abus'd by the Deceas'd; how that from 'the time of his Wounds given, he had 'lain in inexpreſſible Pain and Anguiſh; 'ſo that he could take only Broth and 'ſmall Beer, for almoſt a Fortnight, for 'his Suſtenance; was thrown into a Fever; 'his Life deſpair'd of; and his Jaw-bone 'at this time in great Danger of Mortify-'ing, and the Neceſſity of looſing more of 'his Teeth. He further prov'd, That the 'Morning the Duel was fought, the De-'ceas'd ſought after him; came at ſix in 'the Morning to the Coffee-Houſe at *Ken-'ſington*, where he formerly lodg'd, to en-'quire where he then lodg'd; that he came 'by ſeven to his Lodging in a Hackney-'Coach, with a Brace of Piſtols in his 'Hands; went in, and run up Stairs, and 'was let into his Dining-Room: Upon 'which the Servant acquainted the Priſo-'ner, that Sir *Cholmley* was there; that the 'Priſoner then got up, and aſking him whe-'ther he would drink a Diſh of Tea, or 'any ſmall Beer, the Deceas'd choſe the 'latter; and when he had drank, and the 'Priſoner was dreſs'd, they both went 'down and took the ſame Coach the De-'ceas'd came in, and went directly to the 'Place where they fought the Duel; and 'as to the written Challenge, the Boy that 'ſwore to it, ſwore likewiſe, that he never 'ſaw him write in all his Life time, and 'ſo might poſſibly be miſtaken. The Priſoner

foner likewiſe produc'd a great Number of Witneſſes, Men of Quality, that had been his intimate Friends and Acquaintance from a Boy, who gave him the Character of a very kind, affable, and courteous Gentleman, never given to Quarrelling in the leaſt: And on the contrary, produc'd Evidence, who prov'd the Deceas'd was unhappy that way, and given to be unwarrantably contentious. He likewiſe produc'd Evidence, who prov'd his Serviceableneſs to the Deceas'd in his Election for Member of Parliament; of his expending ſeveral Hundreds of Pounds in his Service; and procuring about 800 Votes for him; and that there had been an entire Friendſhip between them, till this ſad Accident. After the Trial was over, the Jury went out; but return'd to be inform'd, whether there was two, or four Piſtols mention'd by the Witneſſes; and the Witneſs to the Fact being call'd up, depos'd, That there was four Piſtols found in the Field: Upon which they went out again; and in a little time return'd, and found Mr. *Thornhill* guilty of *Man-ſlaughter only*: Which Verdict he deſired might be recorded.

Mr. Thornhill *brought in Guilty of Manſlaughter only.*

Mr. *Conyers* having, on the 17th of *May*, preſented to the Commons a *Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for ſatisfying the Publick Debts, and for Erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the* South-Seas; which was read the firſt time, and a ſecond time the next Day, the United Company of Merchants Trading to the *Eaſt-Indies*, who thought the Bill might, in ſome Meaſure, be derogatory to their Charter, preſented

Bill for the Trade to the South-Seas.

Digitized by Google

† May 18. *Petition of the* East-India *Company.*

a Petition † thereupon to the Houſe, praying, That they might be heard by their Council, to ſuch Part of the Bill as related to the ſaid Company: Whereupon it was Ordered, 'That the ſaid Petition be re'ferr'd to the Conſideration of the Com'mittee of the Whole Houſe, to whom that 'Bill was Committed; and that the Peti'tioners be heard thereupon, by their 'Council, if they thought fit. But the Committee having inſerted a Clauſe in their Favour in that Bill; the *Eaſt-India* Company made no further Application about it.

Reſolution for a Repreſentation to the Queen about Miſmanagements and Abuſes.

On the 24th the *Commons Reſolv'd*, 'That an humble Repreſentation be made 'to Her Majeſty upon the ſeveral Reports 'and Reſolutions of this Houſe relating 'to the *Impreſt Accounts*, the *Publick Debts*, 'the *Arrears of Taxes*, the *Abuſes in the Vi'tualling-Office*, the *Bringing over the* Pala'tines, and the *Charter impos'd upon the* 'Corporation *of* Bewdley, *in the County of* 'Worceſter; and upon the Debates of the Houſe, and a Committee was appointed to draw up the ſaid Repreſentation. The ſame Day it was ordered, That it be an Inſtruction to the Committee of the Whole Houſe, to whom the Bill for making good Deficiencies, and for ſatisfying the Publick Debts, and for Erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South-Seas* was committed, Firſt, To receive a Clauſe or Clauſes, 'That the Perſons Intereſted in 'the Debtes and Deficiencies provided for 'by the ſaid Bill, may be at Liberty, 'whether they will be concern'd *in the* 'carrying

Inſtructions to the Committee about the Bill for the Trade to the South-Seas.

Digitized by Google

'carrying on the Trade to the *South-Sea*.

2. 'That they have Power to receive a 'Clause to give farther time to those Per-'sons who have already neglected to pay 'the Duties upon Moneys given with 'Clerks and Apprentices, and to secure 'the Better Payment of those Duties for 'the future.

3. 'To receive another Clause, That 'the Persons interested in the said Debts 'and Deficiencies, be enabled to chuse the 'Directors and Managers in the Corporati-'on intended by the said Bill to be erected.

Then the House resolv'd it self into that Committee, went through the Bill, and made several Amendments to it, which being the next * Day reported, were agreed to by the House. After this, the Question was put, Whether the Governor of the Corporation should be chosen by the Queen or the Members thereof, and it being carried for the Queen, by a Majority of 100 Voices against 25, the Bill was ordered to be engross'd.

* May 25.

The next * Day the Commons proceeded to take into Consideration, the Report from the Committee who were appointed to enquire into False-Musters, and other Abuses in the Payment of Her Majesty's Guards, and also Abuses Committed in relation to *Chelsea* Hospital; and unanimously resolv'd, 'That it appears to this 'House, that, in several Companies of Her 'Majesty's Foot-Guards, there have been 'great Abuses in keeping but two Thirds 'of their Complement of Effective Men, 'and

* May 26. *Resolutions about False-Musters in the Guards, and against Lieutenant Colonel* Charteris.

Digitized by Google

'and in Protecting many Debtors from
'their Creditors. 2. That Lieutenant Col.
'*Charteris* has been guilty of the ſaid Abu-
'ſes, and alſo of Threatning and Tamper-
'ing with the Witneſſes produced before
'the ſaid Committee. 3. That the ſaid
'Reſolutions be laid before Her Majeſty,
'and that Her Majeſty be humbly deſired
'to give Directions, That the ſaid Lieute-
'nant Colonel *Charteris* may be puniſh'd
'for the ſaid Offences, and that Effectual
'Care may be taken to puniſh all Perſons
'that have been Guilty of Falſe-Muſters,
'or other Abuſes in the Guards, and to
'prevent the like for the future. 4. That
'the Impriſoning Perſons in the *Savoy* Pri-
'ſon, without any Authority in Writing
'from a Commiſſion Officer, putting them
'in Irons, and ſelling them to be ſent
'Abroad, has been a great Violation of the
'Liberty of the Subject. 5. That an
'humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Ma-
'jeſty, That *Patrick Hurley*, *Samuel Wilſon*,
'*John Man*, *John Hare*, *William Birket*,
'*James Bampford*, *Remark Bunworth*, *William*
'*Hardiſty*, *Richard Sedan*, and *John Ackland*,
'who have given Evidence before a Com-
'mittee of this Houſe, touching the Abuſes
'aforeſaid may be diſcharged from the Ser-
'vice of the Army, and protected from
'being preſs'd again into the ſaid Service.
'6. That it appears to this Houſe, that
'Mr. *Joſeph Billers*, and Mr. *John Theedam*,
'have done good Service, in detecting the
'ſaid Abuſes, and deſerve Encouragement
'for the ſame. The ſame Day the Conſi-
deration of the Report from the Commit-

'tee

tee to whom the Petition of *William Paterſon*, Eſq; was referr'd, was put off till that Day Fortnight. *Mr.* Paterſon's *Petition laid by.*

The Queen having reſolv'd to reward the many ſignal and eminent Services of *Robert Harley*, Eſq; Chancellor of Her Majeſty's *Exchequer*, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, in a moſt diſtinguiſhing Manner, firſt created him Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, in the County of *Hereford*, E. of OXFORD, and Earl MORTIMER. The Patent having paſs'd * the Great Seal, his Lordſhip was, on the 25th of *May*, introduc'd into the Houſe of Peers, in his Robes, by the Earl of *Abingdon*, as Lord Great Chamberlain, during the Abſence of the Marquis of *Lindſey*, aſſiſted by the Earl *Rivers*, and the Earl *Poulet*; and after the Reading of his *Patent*, his Lordſhip took his Place accordingly. The PREAMBLE of the ſaid Patent is as follows: *Mr.* Harley *created Baron* Harley *of* Wigmore, *E.* of Oxford, *and E.* Mortimer. May 24.

'QUantam ab æquo Principe Gratiam promereri potuit, Vir illuſtri & perantiquâ Gente ortus, Ingenio ad Magna natus, ad Majora Eruditione omnigenâ inſtitutus, diuturno Rerum Civilium Uſu exercitus, in diverſiſſimis adminiſtrandæ Reipublicæ Muneribus, ſummâ cum Laude, & ſuo ſatis cum Periculo, verſatus: Tantam perdilectus & perquàm fidelis Conſiliarius Noſter, ROBERTUS HARLEY, meritò à Nobis conſequi debet. Hic unus à frequentiſſimo COMMUNIUM Concilio, per tres continuò Vices, Orator evocatus eſt; Imo unus & illam Cathedram tenuit, & Nobis, eodem Tempore, *Preamble of the Patent in Latin.*

'ab

‘ ab Epistolis fuit, utrique haud quaquam
‘ impar Provinciæ. Officia enim adeo in-
‘ ter se visa dissidere, illi facile erat concili-
‘ are, qui Hominum Animos temperare atque
‘ inflectere, pari Prudentiâ & Auctoritate
‘ potuit; qui Populi Jura sic tueri novit,
‘ ut nihil interim Majestati Regiæ dece-
‘ deret; quique penitus intellexit, quam
‘ pulchrè consistere posset cum LIBERTATE
‘ IMPERIUM. Gemino hoc Munere decurso,
‘ cum respirasset paululum, Ærarii Nostri
‘ curam Quæstor sustinuit; latè grassanti
‘ Peculatus Pesti coercendæ, novisque ad
‘ alterum Orbem Commercijs instituendis
‘ consuluit; &, mirè sagax, Laborantibus
‘ Fisci Rebus tam opportunè nuper succur-
‘ rit, ut liberatam ab eo Fidem publicam
‘ laudet Senatus, gaudeant Cives, Nos
‘ etiam (à communibus enim Commodis
‘ Nostra numquam divellimus) haud pa-
‘ rum lætemur. Quare Viro de Nobis
‘ Nostrisque omnibus præclarè Merito,
‘ Honores, & ipsi, & ipsius Genti jamdiu
‘ debitos, decernimus. Ad hoc & nostra
‘ nos Voluntas ducit, & totius *Britanniæ*
‘ Vox hortatur: Quem enim ob sua in nos
‘ fidissima Studia, Perditorum Hominum
‘ Odijs obnoxium commemorant; quem à
‘ nefarij Parricidæ Furore Servatum gra-
‘ tulantur Regni nostri Ordines, Is ne
‘ frustrà Servatus sit, admonent. Eorum
‘ lubenter favemus Votis; & qui ad Nos
‘ tam honesto Utriusq; Domus Senatoriæ
‘ Suffragio commendatus accedit, suum
‘ inter Proceres, quibus jampridem nobili
‘ Majorum Sanguine, & multijugâ Generis
‘ Serie conjunctus est, habeat Locum; & ab
‘ illâ

Digitized by Google

' illa Urbe, ubi egregiè vigent Literæ, Li-
' terarum ipse Sciens, et Literatorum Fau-
' tor, Titulos suos feliciter faustèque auspi-
' cetur, &c.

Which in *English* runs thus,

The Translation of it in English.

Whatever Favour the Equity of a Prince can bestow on a Gentleman descended from an Illustrious and very Ancient Family; framed by Nature for Great Things; improv'd by Education in all manner of Learning for Greater; exercised, by long Experience, in Business; vers'd in very different Employments of the Common-wealth, with extraordinary Reputation, and not without Danger: Such has our Trusty and Well-belov'd Councellor ROBERT HARLEY *justly deserv'd of us: He being the Only Man, who, by a full House of Commons, was chosen* Speaker *for three Successive Parliaments; and, at the same Time that he held the Chair, was one of our Principal Secretaries of State; His Capacity fitting him for the Management of those two important Offices: Which, tho' they seem'd to disagree in themselves, were easily reconcil'd by One who knew how, with equal Weight and Address, to temper and turn the Minds of Men; so wisely to defend the Rights of the People, without Derogating from the Prerogative of the Crown; and who was thoroughly acquainted how well* MONARCHY *could consist with* LIBERTY. *Having run through these two Employments at the same Time, after some Breathing while, he took Care of our Treasury, as Chancellor of our* Exchequer; *put a stop to the growing Embezlement of the Publick Money, which was*

Digitized by Google

spreading far and wide, like a Contagion; provided for the Settling a new Trade to the South-Seas; *and having, with wonderful Sagacity, very lately, and in a very good Time, retriev'd the languishing Condition of our* Exchequer, *and thus restored the* Publick Credit, *merited the Applause of the Parliament; fill'd our Citizens with Joy, and Us (for our Interest is ever the same with that of our People) with no small Satisfaction. For these Reasons, we determine to confer on a Gentleman, who has deserv'd so well of Us, and all our good Subjects, those Honours which were long since due to him and his Family; being induc'd thereto by our own Inclination, and the General Voice of all* Great Britain. *Since therefore the two Houses of Parliament have declared, That the Fidelity and Affection he has express in our Service, have expos'd him to the Hatred of Wicked Men, and the desperate Rage of a Villainous Parricide; since they have congratulated his Escape from such imminent Dangers, and put Us in Mind that he might not be preserv'd in vain, We willingly comply with their Desires, and grant him, who comes so honourably recommended by the hearty Votes of our Parliament, a Place among the Peers; to whom, by the Noble Blood and long Train of his Ancestors, He is so nearly ally'd: And that, with all Felicity, He take his Title from the City, where Learning flourishes in so high a Degreee,* HIMSELF *the* ORNAMENT *of* LEARNING, *and* PATRON *of* LEARNED *Men.*

There being yet no Publick Account of this Noble Family, I thought fit to communicate to you what I have learnt about it.

Digitized by Google

it, *viz.* That it is one of the most ancient and most considerable in *Wales*, a Branch whereof settled in *France* above Three Hundred Years ago. Monsieur *Morery* in his *Historical Dictionary* speaks of it in this Manner, HARLAI, *a Family, Noble, Ancient, and conspicuous for the many great Men it has produc'd. Some Authors*, adds he, *are of Opinion, that it came from* England; *and others maintain, that it derives its Name from the Town of* Harlai *in* Franche Comtè; But I am inform'd, that *Francis de Harlai*, Archbishop of *Paris*, Duke and Peer of *France*, who died in the Year 1695, having seen a Pedigree of the Family of the *Harley*'s in *England*, was convinc'd, and own'd with great Satisfaction, that his Illustrious House was of *British* Original. Sir *Robert Harley*, the present Earl of *Oxford*'s Grand-Father, made a considerable Figure in the First Parliaments of King *Charles* I. as did likewise his Son Sir *Edward Harley*, in the succeeding, particularly in the *Long Parliament*: Wherein, tho' a *Presbyterian*, he did not a little contribute to moderate the Fury of the *Oliverians*. It is remarkable of him, that being Governour of *Dunkirk*, when King *Charles* II. sold that Town to the King of *France*, he generously refus'd to deliver it up, saying, *It should never be said that a* Harley *should surrender so Strong and so Important a Place, without striking a Stroke*; And it is yet more remarkable, That the Honour of Wresting it from *French* Hands, seems, by Providence, reserv'd to his Illustrious Son; of whom a Friend of mine, gave, not long ago, the following Account.

Origin of the Family of the Harley's.

The Harlais *of* France *a Branch thereof.*

Digitized by Google

A Genuine Account of the present Earl of Oxford, *extracted out of a Book, entituled,* An Essay towards the History of the last Ministry. *Sold by* J. Baker.

'Mr. *Harley* (says that Author) *is a* Person of wonderful Natural and acquir'd Abilities; universal Learning, publick Spirit, and Resolution; Virtue, and unblemish'd Morals; Dexterity, Penetration and Indefatigableness in Business; and of a generous, affable Temper, without any *Superciliousness*, or *sower Gravity*. But because *Men* are *best Characterised by their Actions*, I shall set down here the most remarkable Passages of his Life; which, if drawn out in their proper Length, by a more skillful Hand, would, I am sure, give the World a compleat Idea of a *true British Patriot*. His first Entrance into the World was remarkable, by his appearing earlier than any of his Countrymen, in the late HAPPY REVOLUTION; having, for that purpose, rais'd, at his own Expence, a Gallant Troop of Horse, at the Head of whom he joyn'd the (then) Prince of *Orange*, who rememb'ring this Service, named him, the Year ensuing, *Sheriff* of the County, where he knew no Person he could more confide in. But 'twas not long before Mr. *Harley* mov'd in a nobler Sphere: For being by his own *Family's* Interest chosen a Member of the *House of Commons*, his natural Parts, Industry, and Desire of informing himself in the general Business of the Nation, were soon taken Notice of. His Sagacity and Diligence were conspicuous in the Detection of the Scandalous Bribery us'd in the *Orphans Bill*; insomuch that Sir *John Trevor*, then *Speaker*, being thereupon expell'd the House, the Commons, out

'out of a grateful Senſe of this Piece of 'publick Service, would have advanc'd 'Mr. *Harley* to the Chair: But being then 'both a *Young Man* and a *Young Member*, 'and deſiring to be more throughly ac- 'quainted with all the Methods of Parlia- 'mentary Proceedings, he moſt induſtri- 'ouſly declined it, and, by an uncommon 'Piece of Generoſity, reſign'd his Intereſt 'to his Uncle, Mr. *Foley*, who thereupon 'was choſen *Speaker*; even in Compe- 'tion with Sir *Thomas Littleton*, who had 'the Whole Weight of the Court Intereſt 'to no purpoſe Mr. *Harley* made himſelf 'ſtill more *Popular*, by bringing into the *Houſe of Commons*, and ſtickling for the Bill for TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS, the firmeſt Bulwark of the *Britiſh Liber- ties*. On the other Hand, his Zeal for the Good of the Nation made him very active in the *Commiſſion* for Inſpecting and Stating the PUBLICK ACCOUNTS, in which he was always *Foremoſt*, and did more Buſineſs than all the reſt; ſo that, being the Scourge of an *unthrifty Miniſtry*, they reſolv'd to keep under and brow- beat ſo prying and ſo upright a PATRIOT; notwithſtanding which he purſued, with great Courage, the true Intereſt of his Country, and conſtantly ſided with the Party, whom he thought preferr'd it to their own private Advantage. Upon the ASSASSINATION-PLOT, he ſhew'd his *Abhorrence* and *Deteſtation* of it, being one of the moſt forward to ſign, in the Houſe of Commons, the ASSOCIATION in favour of King WILLIAM, even to the apparent

'Danger

'Danger of his own Life, being then hard-
'ly recover'd of a Fit of Sickneſs. Some
'time after, he was one of thoſe that *op-*
'*poſed* the *Bill of Attainder* againſt Sir *John*
'*Fenwick*, being perſwaded *they had moſt*
'Moderation *who leaſt pretended to it*. Up-
'on the Impeachment of ſome Great Men
'for the *Treaty of Partition*, Mr. *Harley* got
'into the Confidence of King *William*, who
'was more than once heard to expreſs his
'Regret, *That he had not ſooner been acquain-*
'*ted with a Man of his Merrit and Abilities.*
''Twas by his Intereſt with that Prince,
'that the Earl of *Rocheſter*, and my Lord
'*Godolphin*, were brought into Buſineſs, and
'the one made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*,
'the other Commiſſioner of the *Treaſury*.
'Mr. *Harley* being about this time choſen
'*Speaker* of the Houſe of Commons, he firſt
'PROPOS'D to King WILLIAM the Act
'for Settleing the SUCCESSION in the moſt
'Illuſtrious Houſe of HANOVER, which
'receiv'd the Royal Aſſent in that Seſſion;
'and altho', upon the calling a New Par-
'liament, great Oppoſition was made,
'againſt Mr. *Harley* being choſen *Speaker*,
'yet, having carry'd the Election againſt
'Sir *Thomas Littleton*, He acted with his
'uſual Zeal for the publick Good; ſo that
'by his Means the Act *for the farther*
'SECURITY *of the* PROTESTANT SUC-
'CESSION, *had a quick and eaſie Paſſage:*
'All which demonſtrates his entire af-
'fection to the Houſe of HANOVER. He
'alſo was the Perſon, who, in a Committee
'on *Ways* and *Means*, moved the making
'good the DEFICIENCIES; and carryd
'it

Digitized by Google

it, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition made principally by thoſe concern'd, at that time, in the Revenue, whereby the PUBLICK CREDIT was reſtored. His Abilities, Publick Spirit, and Merit, were further acknowledged when he was a THIRD TIME choſen SPEAKER of the Houſe of Commons, in the firſt Parliament ſummon'd by Queen ANNE: an Honour ſcarce to be parallel'd in our Hiſtory, and equal, if not Superior to that of having been *Thrice Conſul* in *Old Rome*. In the ſecond Seſſion of that Parliament, he us'd his utmoſt Endeavours to allay the *unhappy Differences* that had ariſen between the Two Houſes on account of the Miſcarriage of the OCCASIONAL BILL; the Examination of the SCOTCH PLOT, and ſome other Matters, that might have obſtructed the publick Affairs: For which ſeaſonable Piece of Service he was brought into the Intimacy of the Duke of *Marlborough* and the *Lord Treaſurer*, and made one of the Secretaries of State, with univerſal Applauſe. He ſignaliz'd his firſt Enterance upon that Office, by ſtifling an INSURRECTION, that was ready to break out in *Scotland*. In the next Seſſion, being fully perſwaded that the *Occaſional-Bill*, was at leaſt *unſeaſonable*, at that Juncture, Mr. *Harley*, both by his Arguments and Dexterity, prevented its being TACKED to a *Money-Bill*; and, not long after ſaved the Lord *Treaſurer* from being *Impeach*'d on account of the *Act of Security* paſs'd in *Scotland*. The Lord Treaſurer having afterwards bent his whole Study

and

Digitized by Google

'and Application, and the Weight of the
'*Queen's Purse* towards the retrieving that
'*ill Step*, by an UNION, Mr. *Harley* se-
'conded him in that important and ardu-
'ous Transaction; tho' he was not without
'Apprehensions, that not only the Honour
'and Credit, but also the Profit and Ad-
'vantage of it would more redound to
'*Private Persons* than to the *Publick*. Such
'signal Services, one would have thought,
'would have been requited with all possi-
'ble marks, if not of *Publick*, at least of
'*Private Gratitude*, from the Lord Treasu-
'rer: But, on the contrary, observing that
'Mr. *Harley* discharg'd his Office of Secre-
'tary of State with uncommon *Zeal*, *Af-*
'*fection, and Punctuality*; that having free
'Access to Her Majesty, he acquainted Her
'with many Things which others endea-
'vour'd to have kept from Her Knowledge,
'particularly some Advances made by
'*France* towards a General Peace, after the
'Battle of *Ramelies*; and that Her Maje-
'sty entertain'd a particular Esteem of so
'useful and diligent a Minister: The *Ar-*
'*bitrary Junto*, not only exerted all their
'Power to get him remov'd; but after-
'wards, by an unparallel'd piece of *In-*
'*gratitude*, used all sinister and scandalous
'Methods to destroy their Benefactor.—
'From this short Account of Mr. *Harley's*
'Actions, and the Tenor of his whole
'Conduct, since the *Revolution*, it is no
'difficult Matter to judge of his Principles:
'And I am sure that all *impartial Whigs*
'will believe him to be on their side. But
'then they ought, with the same Frankness

Digitized by Google

'and Impartiality, to acknowledge, that 'since he has perform'd all the Great Things 'before mention'd in Company with the 'Tories, the Latter are no such Enemies 'to our Happy Constitution, as they are 'represented to be by the Hot Men of 'the *Whigg-Party*. But supposing the Gene-'rality of them imbued with the *Laudean* 'Principles of *Passive unlimited Obedience*, 'lately reviv'd and asserted in *Indiscreet Ser-'mons* and *Fulsome Addresses*, and which are, 'certainly, inconsistent with *English* Li-'berty, and clashing with the *Revolution*, in 'which the *High-Church-Party* themselves 'had so great a share; Mr. *Harley's* 'PUBLICK SPIRIT is the more to 'be applauded, since, even to the Hazard 'of being Misrepresented and Reflected on 'by his own Friends, he exerts all his Dex-'terity, and refuses no Pains to bring the 'Leaders of both Parties to a Better Tem-'per, and Right Understanding; to allay 'their mutual Feuds and Animosities; and 'to reconcile the *Honest well-meaning-Men 'of all Sorts*. Nor can so *great* a *PATRIOT* 'be, with Justice, call'd a TRIMMER, 'since *Trimming* implies an *inactive Indo-'lence*, and *cautious Neutrality*, *between two 'Contending Parties*, whereas no Life was 'ever so Busie as his, or any Man's Studies 'and Labours more worthily imploy'd.

It is to be observ'd, That this short Ac-count, or *compendious Eulogy*, of the present Earl of *Oxford*, was printed, and publish'd above seven Months ago, when there was little or no Appearance of his being ad-vanc'd to the High Trust of Lord Trea-

Digitized by Google

ſurer, which ſhews what *juſt Idea the* Author of it entertain'd, even then, *of that* great Miniſter; and ought at leaſt, *to have* ſecured the Firſt againſt the *Falſe and Holliſh Slander* of being partially * devoted *to a Faction, and more concern'd for the Honour of* Guiſcard, *than the Safety of Mr.* H——y: But ſuch is the *Malicious* EFFRONTERT of a *VILE* and *FLAGITIOUS LIBELLER, who,* like an Angel of *Satan,* ſhoots *at Random* his poiſonous Arrows, in the Dark, that the moſt CANDID WRITERS muſt be contented to ſhare the Fate of the BEST PATRIOTS, and remain expos'd to the *Inſolent Inſults* of a *Virulent Pen, till* the Hand that guides it be known; *when* may *proper and lawful Methods* be taken for *Redreſs.*

* *See* Examiner, *the* 17*th of* May 1711, *Pag.* 2. *Col.* 1.

Juſt Animadverſion on the Examiner.

To proceed, on *Tueſday* the 29*th* of *May,* being the Anniverſary of the Nativity and RESTORATION of King *Charles II,* the Queen appointed the New Earl of *Oxford,* Lord High-Treaſurer of *Great Britain*; Her Majeſty having thought fit to pitch upon that *Auſpicious Day* for the Inauguration of a PRIME MINISTER, to whoſe Wiſdom, Vigilance, and Dexterity the RESTORATION of PUBICK CREDIT was principally owing. His Lordſhip having, in the Morning, receiv'd the *White-Staff* from Her Majeſty's Hands, attended the Queen to Her Royal Chappel at St. *James's,* where Mr. *Reeves,* Rector of *Cranford,* near *Colebrook,* preach'd before Her Majeſty. At the ſame Time, the Biſhop of St. *David's* preach'd before the

The Earl of Oxford *conſtituted Lord High-Treaſurer,* May 29.

The Anniverſary of the Reſtoration *of the Royal Family ſolemnized.*

Digitized by Google

the House of Peers; as Dr. *Todd*, Sub-dean of *Carlisle*, did before the Commons; who sat, in the Afternoon, and in a Grand Committee went thro' the Bill to raise Two Millions by Annuities by Lots, and other Additional Benefits. It is observable, That by this Time all the Publick Funds had begun to rise considerably, insomuch that the Bank-stock which, on the 8th of *May*, was at about 100 *l.* was on the 2d of *June* at 108 *l.* the Subscriptions to the First Lottery, at about 1 *l.* 10 *s.* Advance, *per* Ticket, and those to the second Lottery by *Classes*, at 7 *l.* Advance. *Publick Funds rise.*

On the 1st of *June*, the Earl of *Oxford*, attended by the Dukes of *New-Castle*, *Buckingham*, *Shrewsberry*, *Somerset*, *Ormond*, *Beaufort*, *Schomberg*, *Queensberry* and *Hamilton*, the Earls of *Northampton*, *Rivers*, *Winchelsea*, *Scarsdale*, *Clarendon*, *Cardigan*, *Rochester*, *Anglesey*, *Tarmouth*, *Jersey*, *Poulett*, *Cholmondeley*, and *Marr*, the Lords *Dartmouth*, *De-la-War*, *Guilford*, *Butler* of *Weston*, *Hallifax*, *Guernsey*, and *Loudoun*, and the Officers of the *Exchequer*, took the Oath in the Court of *Chancery*, after which his Lordship went to the Court of *Exechequer*, and took also the usual Oath as Lord High Treasurer; on which Occasion the Lord Keeper address'd himself to his Lordship in the following Speech: *The Ld. High Treasurer sworn*, June 1.

My Lord OXFORD,

'THE Queen, who does every thing with the greatest Wisdom, has given a Proof of it in the Honours She has lately conferr'd on you; which are exactly *The Lord Keeper's Speech to him.*

Digitized by Google

'ſuited to Your Deſerts, and Qualifica-
'tions.

My Lord,

'The Title, which you now bear, could
'not have been ſo juſtly plac'd on any
'other of Her Majeſty's Subjects. Some
'of that Ancient Blood, which fills your
'Veins, is derived from the *VERES:*
'And you have ſhew'd your ſelf as ready
'to ſacrifice it for the Safety of your Prince,
'and the Good of your Country; and as
'fearleſs of Danger, on the moſt trying
'Occaſions, as ever any of that Brave and
'Loyal Houſe were.

'Nor is that Title leſs ſuited to you, as
'it carries in it a Relation to *one* of the
'Chief Seats of Learning: For even your
'Enemies, *My Lord,* (if any ſuch there ſtill
'are) muſt own, that the Love of Letters,
'and the Encouragement of thoſe who ex-
'cel in them, is one diſtinguiſhing Part of
'your Character.

My Lord,

'The High Station of Lord Treaſurer
'of *Great Britain,* to which Her Majeſty
'has call'd you, is the juſt Reward of your
'Eminent Services. You have been the
'great Inſtrument of reſtoring Publick
'Credit, and Relieving this Nation from
'the heavy Preſſure and Ignominy of an
'immenſe Debt, under which it languiſh'd;
'and you are now entruſted with the Power
'of ſecuring us from a Relapſe into the
'ſame ill State, out of which you have
'reſcued us.

'This

Digitized by Google

'This Great Office, *My Lord*, is every 'way worthy of you. Particularly, on the 'Account of those many Difficulties, with 'which the faithful Discharge of it must be 'unavoidably attended, and which require 'a Genius like yours, to master them. The 'only Difficulty, which even you, *My Lord*, 'may find almost insuperable, is, how to 'deserve better of the Crown, and King-'dom, after this Advancement, than you 'did before it.

Resolutions of the Commons about the Losses in the Revenue of the Customs, upon unrated East-India Goods.

The same Day the Commons took into Consideration, the Report from the Committee, to whom it was referred to examine the Matter of the Reports of the Auditors of the Imprests, and others, relating to the Method of computing the Duties on *East-India* unrated Goods; and the Resolutions of the Committee were read, and agreed to by the House, as followeth, *viz.*

1. That it appears to this House, that there has been a very great Loss to the Revenue of the Customs, upon unrated *East-India* Goods, and other unrated Goods, by the Method practised in the Custom-House, in the computing the Duties on the said unrated Goods; whereby, when there has been no more than Eighteen Pounds, Eight Shillings and Nine Pence Half-penny *per Cent.* received for the Duties, there has been allowed for the same Duties, to the Importer, Fifty two Pounds, Two Shillings and Six-pence; by which Method, it appears, That, notwithstanding an Additional Duty of Twelve Pounds *per Cent.* was laid on the said Goods, yet, no Advance was made to the Revenue by the said Duty.

2. That it appears to this House, that by the Method of Calculating the Duties upon *China*-Ware, in every Eighteen Pounds, Eight Shillings and

and Nine-pence Half-penny remitted, there has been loſt to the Publick the Sum of Eleven Pounds, Ten Shillings and Ten-pence. And order'd, that the ſaid Reſolutions be laid before Her Majeſty.

† June the 2d *Addreſs in favour of the Clerks and Officers of the Houſe of Commons renewed.*

The next † Day the Commons unanimouſly reſolv'd, That the humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons, the laſt Parliament, which was as followeth, *viz.*

Martis 12. *die Aprilis* 1709.

The Houſe taking into Conſideration, the great Loſſes which have been, and will, for the future, be annually to the Clerk, Serjeant at Arms, Clerk-Aſſiſtant, and other Clerks, Officers, and Servants, attending this Houſe, by reaſon of the paſſing the Bill *for a general Naturalization*, this Seſſion, and in Reſpect to the late Orders made concerning the paſſing of Private Bills through this Houſe, and otherwiſe.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Addreſs be preſented to Her Majeſty, That ſhe will be graciouſly pleaſed to take the ſaid Loſſes of the Clerk, Serjeant at Arms, Clerk-Aſſiſtant, and other Clerks, Officers, and Servants attending this Houſe, into Her Conſideration, and to give them ſuch Recompence and Encouragement, with Reſpect to their ſeveral Fortunes, as She in Her Royal Wiſdom ſhall think fit.

Be humbly renewed to Her Majeſty.

Bill for raiſing Two Millions ſent to the Lords, May 4th.

On *Monday* the 4th of *June*, the Commons read the ſecond Time the Engroſs'd Bill for raiſing Two Millions out of a Yearly Fund of 186,670*l.* for 32 Years, *&c.* to which ſeveral Ammendments were made, and the Bill paſs'd and ſent to the Lords. Then Mr. Secretary St. *John* reported to the Houſe, that their Addreſs of the

Digitized by Google

the 2d, in behalf of the Clerks, and other Officers attending this House, having been presented to the Queen, Her Majesty was pleas'd to answer, *That she would do according to the Desire of this House.* He also reported, that the Queen received very graciously their Address relating to the Duties upon unrated *East-India* Goods; and that their Resolutions of the 26th of *May* last, relating to the Abuses in the Guards, and their Address relating to the Discharge of *Patrick Hurley*, and others, having likewise been laid before Her Majesty, She was pleas'd to answer, *That she would take Care to punish the Persons complain'd of, and to prevent the like Abuses for the future; and that She would give Orders for the Discharging the said* Patrick Hurley, *and the other Persons mention'd in the said Address, as desired, and protect them from being press'd again into the Service.* Then the House having made some Ammendmens to the Engross'd Bill to repeal part of an Act made in the 6th Year of Her Majesty's Reign, entituled, *An Act for Encouragement of the Trade to America*, and pass'd, and sent it to the Lords, adjourn'd to the *Thursday* following.

The Queen's Answer to several Addresses of the Commons.

Mr. Secretary St. *John* having, the same * Day, acquainted the House, That the Queen had appointed that Evening, at half an Hour after Seven of the Clock, at Her Palace at St. *James's* to be attended by this House, with their Representation: The Commons, with their Speaker, repair'd to St. *James's* at the appointed Time, and presented to Her Majesty the said Representation, as follows.

* June 4th. *Representation of the Commons to the Queen.*

Most

Digitized by Google

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, have, with the utmost Zeal and Unanimity, applied ourselves to the Dispatch of those Great and Important Affairs, which Your Majesty was pleased to recommend to us from the Throne; and we humbly hope, That we have, in every respect, answer'd Your Majesty's Expectations in Calling this Parliament.

In making suitable Provision for the Publick Service, we have met with great Difficulties from the Anticipation of Funds, and the large Sums with which the Publick Revenues stand charged for long Terms of Years to come; However, we have not been discouraged, but have, with great Diligence, carried on our Endeavours to raise such Supplies, as, we trust, will be Effectual, not only for the Service of the present Year, but also for the Discharge of the heavy Debts, so long, and so justly complain'd of. And, as the absolute Necessity of carrying on the War, and our Resolutions to support the Publick Credit, and maintain the Honour and Justice of Parliament, have obliged us to encrease the Burden of Taxes upon our Fellow-Subjects; so we are perswaded, That the same Reasons will induce them to pay those Taxes with Chearfulness and Satisfaction.

At the same time, we have thought it another Part of our Duty, to enquire into the Causes of the heavy Debts we labour under, and to trace the Source of that Great Evil, as what we thought would, in some degree, satisfy the Minds of your People, and prevent the like Mischief for the future.

This was a Promise, and an Assurance which we presumed to give Your Majesty at the Beginning of this Session; and now, at the Conclusion of it, we beg Leave to lay before your Majesty the Result of our Enquires, which, we hope, Your Majesty will not judge to be unworthy of Your Royal Consideration.

In Examining into the State of the War, and looking back from the Beginning of it, we find, that in several Years, the Service has been enlarged, and the Charge of it encreased beyond the Bounds prescribed, and the Annual Supplies granted by Parliament; to this new and illegal Practice, we must, in great measure, ascribe the Rise and Growth of the heavy Debts that lie upon the Nation; nor does the Consequence of it end there; for, we must also represent it to Your Majesty, as a dangerous Invasion of the Rights of Parliament. The Commons must ever assert it as their sole and undoubted Priviledge, to grant Money, and to adjust and limit the Proportions of it; and when Your Majesty has recommended to them, to consider of Supplies, and they

Digitized by Google

hey have deliberated upon the ſeveral Eſtimates for the Annual ervices, and conſidered and determined what the Nation is able o bear, their Proceedings would be very vain and ineffectual, if, fter the reſpective Sums are ſtated, and granted, thoſe, through hoſe Hands the Diſpoſition of them paſſes, are allowed, in any leaſure, to alter and enlarge them. This is an Attempt which ery little differs from levying Money without Conſent of Parliment, as will appear to Your Majeſty from this one Conſideraion, That a Charge of that kind once incurr'd, and laid as a Debt pon the Navy, or any other Publick Office, is ſo far binding upn Parliament, that, how little ſoever they approve of the Means y which it was contracted, yet the Publick Credit being pawn'd, he Commons cannot, without the Ruin of That, refuſe to proide for it.

This alſo has been an Occaſion why great Sums of unappropriad Money, ariſing from the Exceedings and Surpluſages of ſome the Funds granted by Parliament, have not been applied, as ey ought to have been, in Aid of the Deficiences of other Funds. ad this juſt Care been obſerved, the Debts of the Nation could ot have encreaſed to ſo Exorbitant an Height; but other Uſes ere found out, ſuch as were neither voted, nor addreſſed for, by rliament; which, therefore, we adjudge to have been a *Miſplication of Publick Money.*

With regard to the Debts of the Navy, we find, That one great iſcouragement and Burden, which that Part of the Service has in under, has been from a Liberty that has been uſed, of divertg ſeveral Sums iſſued to that Service, and transferring them to her Purpoſes, for which they were not intended; particularly, at the Sum of Six Hundred and Six Thouſand, Eight Hundred d Six Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Seven Pence, belonging to e Navy, has been paid for Proviſions ſupplied to Land-Forces nt to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and for the Garriſon of *Gibraltar*; r which no Deductions have been made from the Pay of thoſe rces, nor any Part of that Sum re-aſſigned to the Victualling, twithſtanding the ſeveral Acts of Parliament provided, and the ny Letters writ, and Repreſentations made, to the Treaſury, that behalf. This unjuſtifiable Proceeding has been *a Diſcouragement to the Seamen, occaſioned the paying extravagant rates upon Contracts, and has very much contributed to ſink the Credit of the Navy.*

To this we muſt add the many notorious Embezlements, and andalous Abuſes, which appear to have been practiſed, as well the Management of Your Majeſty's Brew-houſe, as in the ontracts for furniſhing the Navy with Beer. We have already preſumed to addreſs Your Majeſty, That ſeveral Perſons, om we diſcovered to have been Guilty of thoſe Frauds, ſhou'd

be profecuted at Law for their Offences; and we entirely relie upon Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Aſſurance, That thoſe Proſecutions ſhall be effectually carried on: But we muſt alſo, upon this Occaſion, beg Leave, farther to repreſent to Your Majeſty, *That the Commiſſioners appointed to take Care of the Victualling* Your Majeſty's *Navy, have been Guilty of Great Negligence and Remiſneſs in their Duty*; For, the Inſtructions, which go along with that Commiſſion, are ſo well adapted to the preventing thoſe very Abuſes which have been committed, that nothing but a notorious Miſmanagement in that Office, and an inexcuſable Neglect in purſuing thoſe Inſtructions, could have given way to the great Loſs the Publick has ſuſtained in that Part of the Service.

The evil Effects of this Miſmanagement in Publick Offices, and Miſapplication of Parliamentary Supplies, have been encreaſed by the very Methods of bringing in the Publick Money; for, it has appeared to us, That the Receivers of the Land-Tax, and of the other Revenues, have not been called upon to pay in the Money they had received, in due time, as the Law requires. Such has been the extreme Remiſneſs, and unaccountable Indulgence of thoſe, whoſe Duty it was to oblige thoſe Receivers to make due and punctual Payments, that on the 8th Day of *December* 1710, there was an Arrear of the ſeveral Land-Taxes, for five Years, ending the 24th of *March* 1709, amounting to the Sum of Two Hundred Seventy Two Thouſand, Five Hundred Ninety Six Pounds, Eight Shillings, and Eight Pence, ſome part of which was paid into the *Exchequer* after the Commons had ordered an Enquiry into that Matter; yet the Sum ſtanding out, at the beginning of *April* 1711, was One Hundred Eighty Thouſand, Four Hundred Thirty Nine Pounds, Seven Shillings, and Six Pence Half-penny. From theſe Omiſſions, the Publick remains long under the Load of Intereſt, for want of that Money which lies in the Hands of Receivers; ſo that the Supplies granted to Your Majeſty, however large, or well proportioned to the Occaſions of the War, could never prove Effectual to prevent the Incumbrance of Debts, whilſt they were neither collected nor diſburſed faithfully, according to the Ends and Methods deſigned by Parliament.

Thus far we have proceeded in diſcovering ſome of thoſe Cauſes which have brought ſo great a Weight of Debts upon the Nation, and we might have made a much greater Progreſs in our Enquiries, if the Accounts of the Publick Money had been regularly paſſed, but to our great Surprize and Concern, we find, *That they who of late Years had the Management of Your Majeſty's Treaſury, and ought to have compelled the ſeveral Accountants duly to paſs their reſpective Accounts, have been guilty of ſo notorious a Breach of Truſt, and of ſo high an Injuſtice to the Nation,*

Digitized by Google

tion, that of the Moneys granted by Parliament, and iſſued for the the Publick Service to Chriſtmas 1710, *there remains unaccounted for, the Sum of Thirty Five Millions, Three Hundred and Two Thouſand, One Hundred and Seven Pounds, for a great Part of which no Accounts have ſo much as been laid before the Auditors; And for the reſt, though ſome Accounts have been brought in, yet they have not been proſecuted by the Accountants, and finiſhed.* This has made it impracticable for us to arrive at ſo exact a Knowledge of the State of the Nation, with regard to the Publick Money, as we wiſh'd and might have expected; and Your Majeſty will pleaſe to conſider, in ſuch an immenſe Sum unaccounted for, how many Embezlements may be concealed, and how juſtly it is to be ſuſpected, That ſo ſcandalous a Remiſneſs has been allowed with no other Deſign. We humbly beſeech Your Majeſty, That You will give immediate and effectual Directions for the compelling the ſeveral Impreſt Accountants ſpeedily to paſs their Accounts; and in the mean time, we humbly hope, Your Majeſty will approve the Reſolution of Your Commons, *That ſuch of the Accountants, who have neglected their Duty in proſecuting their Accounts, ought no longer to be entruſted with receiving the Publick Money.*

We cannot omit taking Notice to Your Majeſty, of another extraordinary Inſtance, in which the Publick Money has been miſapplyed, by bringing over the poor *Palatines* to inhabit and ſettle themſelves in this Kingdom: This was not only *an extravagant and unreaſonable Expence* in itſelf, but many other ways uneaſy and grievous to Your People; for, as it was viſible that ſuch Numbers of neceſſitous and uſeleſs Foreigners muſt unavoidably tend to the Encreaſe and Oppreſſion of the Poor of this Kingdom; ſo, being a Mixture of People of all Religions, it was evident, how dangerous they might prove to the Quiet of our Government, and the Conſtitution of our Eſtabliſhed Church. Upon what Encouragement and Invitation they came over, we have not been able to diſcover, but we look upon it as certain, That the Calling over ſo many Families from a Country ſo remote, could not be brought about without Induſtry and Contrivance; and thoſe who were concerned in it, ſeemed to have been Conſcious of the Evil of their own Deſigns, by the Secrecy with which they purſued them. Your Majeſty in Your great Wiſdom will beſt recollect from whence this Attempt and Advice proceeded, and we humbly repreſent it as our Opinion, That the *Authors of it were Enemies to Your Majeſty and Your Kingdom.*

We beg leave to offer to Your Majeſty's Conſideration, but one thing more, which has alarmed Your People with juſt Fears, the Arbitrary Attempt of new Modelling Corporations, by impoſing a Charter upon the Borough of *Bewdley*; a *Charter void, and ille-*

Digitized by Google

gal, not being accepted by the Corporation then in being, deſtructive of the Conſtitution of Parliament in Transferring the Rights of Electors to others, and injurious to Your Majeſty's Subjects in diveſting them of their Franchiſes and Freeholds, even after they had been affirmed by Judgments upon the rigorous Proſecutions of *Quo Warranto's.* We return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks for putting a ſtop to ſo pernicious a Precedent, by ordering the proper Methods to be taken for *Repealing the ſaid Charter, and quieting the Borough in the Poſſeſſion of their ancient Priviledges:* We are truly ſenſible of Your Majeſty's tender Regard to the Rights of all Your People; and we cannot without Indignation reflect upon the oppreſſive Deſigns of thoſe evil Counſellors, who endeavoured to have brought a Blemiſh of this kind upon Your Majeſty's moſt Juſt and Gentle Reign.

From all theſe evil Practices, and worſe Deſigns of ſome Perſons, who had, by falſe Profeſſions of Love to their Country, inſinuated themſelves into Your Royal Favour, irreparable Miſchief had accrued to the Publick, had not Your Majeſty, in Your great Wiſdom ſeaſonably diſcovered the fatal Tendency of ſuch Meaſures; and out of Your ſingular Goodneſs to Your People, removed from the Adminiſtration of Affairs, thoſe who had ſo ill anſwered the favourable Opinion Your Majeſty had conceived of them, and, in ſo many Inſtances, groſly abuſed the great Truſt repoſed in them. Your People could with greater Patience have ſuffered the manifold Injuries done to themſelves by the Frauds and Depredations of ſuch evil Miniſters, had not the ſame Men proceeded to treat Your Sacred Perſon with Undutifulneſs and Diſregard; but as the Intereſts of Your Majeſty and Your People are inſeparable, and by Your Majeſty and Your good Subjects inſeparably purſued, the Wrongs which theſe Men had done to the Publick, drew upon them Your Royal Diſpleaſure; and their Irreverence towards Your Majeſty, juſtly expoſed them to the Indignation of Your People.

Your Majeſty had, from the Beginning of Your Auſpicious Reign, expreſſed *a truly Chriſtian Moderation,* by Promiſes of Lenity and Protection to all Your peaceable Subjects, and of Countenance and Favour to thoſe who ſhould moſt *recommend themſelves by their Zeal for the Eſtabliſhed Government in Church and State*; but theſe Miniſters framed to themſelves wild and unwarrantable Schemes of *Balancing Parties,* and under a falſe Pretence of *Temper* and *Moderation,* did really encourage *Faction,* by diſcountenancing and depreſſing Perſons zealouſly affected to Your Majeſty and to the Church, and by extending their Favour and Patronage to Men of licentious and impious Principles, ſuch as ſhake the very Foundation of all Government, and all Religion.

Out

Digitized by Google

Out of our unfeigned Zeal for Your Majesty's Honour and Service, and our faithful Affection to the Publick Good, we cannot forbear, with all Humility and Earnestness, to beseech Your Majesty, That you would avoid, as the greatest Enemies to Your Royal Dignity, and to Your People's Safety, All Persons who shall endeavour to engage You in such pernicious Measures, and that You would employ, in Places of Authority and Trust, such Only, as have given good Testimonies of their Duty to Your Majesty, and of their Affection to the true Interest of Your Kingdom.

These are the humble Desires of Your faithful Commons, and These we know to be Your Majesty's Gracious Intentions. From Your tender Concern for this Church and Nation, and from what You lately have done, and are going on to do, for the Happiness and Satisfaction of Your People, we promise ourselves a favourable Acceptance of this our Application; and from our Duty to Your Majesty, and our Fidelity to our Trust, Your Majesty may confide in Us, That we will, upon all Occasions, defend and support Your Majesty, and our happy Constitution, against all Enemies and Opposers whatsoever.

To which the Queen return'd the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

The Queen's Answer. *THIS Representation gives Me fresh Assurances of Your Zeal for My Service, and for the true Interest of Your Country.*

It contains many Particulars. I will take them all into My serious Consideration, and give the necessary Directions to redress the Grievances you complain of.

Be assured, That Your Advice, upon all Occasions, has the greatest Weight with Me.

A CATALOGUE *of* BOOKS *and* Pamphlets *lately publish'd, to be continued Monthly.*

THE Present State of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, in 3 Parts, 1st of South, 2d of *North Britain*, 3d of *Ireland*. Containing an Accurate and Impartial Account of those great and famous Islands: To which are added, the Maps of the 3 Kingdoms. The 2d Edition Corrected. Printed for *J. Nicholson* at the Queen's Arms in *Little-Britain*, *A. Bell* at the Cross-Keys and Bible in *Cornhill*, *R. Smith* at the Bible under the Piazza of the *Royal-Exchange*, and *J. Round* at the Seneca's Head in *Exchange*-Alley.

The Path to Liberty, or the Method of Man's Redemption, by our

Digitized by Google

our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; in two Parts: Together with Christian Liberty, by *T. Rawlone*, M. A. late Rector of *Norton* under *Hamden* in *Somersetshire*, with a Recommendatory Preface by Dr. *Jon. Edwards*, Principal of Jesus Coll. *Oxford*. Printed for *W. Taylor* at the Ship in *Pater-noster-Row*, pr. 3 *s.* 6 *d.*

Reflections on Mr. *Walk*'s History of Infant Baptism; in several Letters to a Friend.
Printed by *J. Darby* in *Bartholomew Close*. Pr. Bd. 6 *s.* 7 paying for 6.

A Letter to Mr. *Ben. Robinson*, occasioned by his *Review* of the Case of Liturgies, and their Imposition, pr. 2 *s.* 6 *d.* A second Letter to Mr. *Robinson*'s pr. 1 *s.* A Paraphrase on the Common Prayer, pr. 4 *s.* The Rights of the Clergy of the Christian Church, pr. 5 *s.* all writ by the Reverend Mr. Thomas *Bennet*, Rector of St. *James*'s *Chichester*, and Printed for James *Knapton* at the Crown in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, and sold by *Edmund Jefferys* Bookseller in *Cambridge*.

The Life and notable Adventures of that Renowned Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*. Merrily translated into Hudibrastick Verse. Part VI. For the Month of *March*. By *Edw. Ward*.

The Case in View, now in Fact; proving, That the Continuance of a separate Communion without Substitutes in any of the late invalidly-depriv'd Sees, since the Death of *William* late Lord Bishop of *Norwich*, is Schismatical. With an Appendix, proving, That our late Invalidly-depriv'd Fathers *had no* Right to substitute Successors who might Legitimate *the Separation* after that the Schism had been concluded by the Decease of the last Survivor of those same Fathers. By *Henry Dodwell*, M. A. Printed for *S. Keeble* at the *Turk*'s-head in *Fleetstreet*, and *M. Atkins* at the Golden-Ball in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard.

The History of the Revolutions in *England*, under the Family of the *Stuarts*; from the Year 1603 to 1690. Translated from the *French* Original of *F. J. D' Orleans*, of the Society of *Jesus*. To which is prefix'd an Advertisement concerning this *History*. Printed for *E. Curl* and *R. Gosling*. Price 5 *s.*

Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by Dr. *Swift*. Sold by *J. Morphew*. In 8vo. pag. 416.

An Enquiry into Religion and Use of Reason in Reference to it. By Sir *Richard Cox*, Baronet, late Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*. Printed for *Arthur Collins*, at the Black-boy in *Fleet-street*. In Octavo. Pages 219.

Accompts for Landed Men: Or, a plain and easy form which they may observe, in keeping Accompts of their Estates. By *Char. Snell*, Teacher of Writing and Accompts, at the Free-Writing School in *Foster-lane*; Printed for *Tho. Baker*, at the Bible

Digitized by Google

Bible and Crown in *Ludgate-street*.

A further Prospect of the Case in View, in Answer to some New Objections. Wherein is proved, that Presence at sinful Prayers, made sinful by the Mistake of fallible Superiors, who have the Right of imposing them, as to the publick Use of them, does not involve the Persons, so present at them (but without any signification of their Assent to them, other than that Presence) in the Sin of them, where the Communion it self, with such Superiours, is neither Heretical nor Schismatical. By *Henry Dodwell*, A. M. Printed for *G. Sawbridge*, at the Three Golden Flower-de-Luces in *Little Britain*. Price Bound 2 *s.*

Specimen Physico-Medicum de Corpore Humano, & ejus Morbis: Or, An Essay concerning the Knowledge and Cure of most Diseases afflicting humane Bodies. To which is annexed a short Account of Salivation, and the Use of Mercury. With a copious Index. by *P. Paxton*. M. D. Printed for *W. Innis*, at the Prince's Arms in St. *Paul's* Church-yard.

The Martial Atchievements of the *Scots* Nation, being An Account of the Lives, Characters, and memorable Actions of such *Scots*-men, as have signaliz'd themselves by the Sword at Home and Abroad; and a Survey of the military Transactions, wherein *Scotland*, or *Scots*-men, have been remarkably concern'd from the first Establishment of the *Scots* Monarchy to this present Time. By *Patrick Abercromby*, M. D. Sold by *A. Bell*, and *G. Struhan* in *Cornhill*; where is to be had Bp. *Douglas's* Translation of *Virgil*.

A new and correct Edition, (on an Elzevir Letter, for the Pocket) of

Titi Petronij Arbitri Satyricon: The Satyr of *Titus Petonius Arbiter*, a *Roman* Knight, with the Fragments found at *Belgrade* Anno 1688. Adorn'd with Ten Cuts, curiously Engraven on Copper Plates, pleasantly representing the Lascivious Intrigues of *Nero*'s Court. Printed for *E. Curll*, at the Dial and Bible against St. *Dunstan*'s Church in *Fleet-street*. Price 2 *s.*

The Fifth and last part of Modern Reports, being a Continuation of several special Cases argu'd and adjudg'd in the Court of Queen's Bench at *Westminster*, in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Years of the Reign of the late King *William*, and Judgments thereupon. Together with special Pleadings to most of the said Cases, none of them ever printed before. Collected by the same Hand as the former Parts. Printed for *Tho. Bever* at the Hand and Star within Temple-Bar, and *Tho. Osborn* in *Grays-Inn* Walks.

Injur'd Love; or, the Ladies Satisfaction, a Comedy, as it was acted at the Theatre-Royal in *Drury-lane*. Printed for *Bernard Lintott*. pr. 1 *s.* 6 *d.*

A

Digitized by Google

A Treatise of Loyalty and Obedience; wherein the Regal Supremacy is asserted; the Hereditary Right maintain'd: And the late Revolution prov'd not to have impeach'd the Doctrines of our Church, or any Fundamental Law of the Kingdom. By *Thomas Dawson*, M. A. Vicar of *New Windsor*, late Fellow of St. *John's* College in *Cambridge*. The second Edition. Printed for *Henry Clements*.

The Parochial Clergy-Man's Duty: Or, An Earnest Exhortation to, I. *Such* as hold constant Communion with the Establish'd Church. II. Such as separate from or renounce Communion with the Establish'd Church. III. The Irreligious and Profane, or such as neglect the Duties of Religion in General. Digested from the Works of the late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the present Archbishop of *York*, Bishop *Beveridge*, Bishop *Stillingfleet*, Dr. *Sherlock*, Dr. *Scott*, Mr. *Wall*, &c. Printed for *Henry Clements*, at the Half-Moon in St. *Paul's* Church-Yard.

The Judgment of Dr. *Henry Sacheverell* concerning the Societies for Reformation of Manners, compared with the Judgment of many of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Honourable Judges of this Kingdom, and that of *Ireland*. With some Reflections thereupon. By *Josiah Woodward*, D. D. Sold by *J. Downing* in *Bartholomew-Close* near *West-Smithfield*.

The Quakers Infallibility shaken all to pieces: Or, their sinfull pretence to a sinless Perfection in this Life confuted, by the Universal Experience of the best Men in all Ages, *&c.* in Folio, Part 7th. With an Index to this and the foregoing Parts. By *Fra. Bugg*, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* Sold by *R. Wilkin* at the King's Head, *W. Carter* at the Rose and Crown, both in St. *Paul's* Church-yard, and *T. Baker*, at the *Bible* in *Ludgate-street*.

Reasons for an *English* Education, by teaching the Youth of both Sexes, the Art of Grammar, Rhetorick, Poetry, and Logick, In their own Mother-Tongue. Sold by *J. Baker* in *Pater-noster-Row*, and the Booksellers of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*. Price 2 *d.*

A *Spanish* Grammar; which is the shortest, plain, and most easie Method to Instruct an *Englishman* in the true Knowledge of that extensive Language. Dedicated to the Dutchess of *Shrewsbury*, &c. By Dr. *Pasqual Joseph Anton*, Master of Languages in *London*. Printed for *D. Browne* at the Black Swan without *Temple-Bar*, and *T. Ward* in the *Inner-Temple-Lane*.

Antiquitates Rutupinæ. *Authore* Joanne Battely, *S. T. P. Archidiacono* Cantuariensi. Oxoniæ *E. Theatro Sheldoniano, prostant Venales apud*, R. Knaplock, *&* J. Bowyer, *Bibliopol.* Londin.

A Sermon preach'd at *St. Brides* before the Lord-Mayor, and the Court of Aldermen: On *Monday* in *Easter*-Week, 1711. *By* the Right Reverend Father in God, *Gilbert*, Lord Bishop of *Sarum*. Printed for *John Churchill*, at the Black Swan in *Pater-noster-Row*.

F I N I S.

Digitized by Google

London, June the 30th 1711.

SIR,

ON the 7th Instant, to which Day the Commons had adjourn'd on the 4th, their Speaker reported the Queen's Answer to their *Representation*; after which the House resolv'd to address Her Majesty, 'To appoint Persons to enquire into the Number and Quality of the Forces in Her Majesty's Pay in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and to examine the State of the Payments and Accounts relating to the said Forces, and to the Garrisons and Fortifications of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*; and also the Accounts of the Agent Victuallers and Commissaries of Stores in those Parts. They also resolv'd to present two other Addresses to the Queen, One, 'That She would be pleas'd to take such Measures as Her Majesty should judge most proper, for the Supporting the Settlements in *Africa*, and preserving the *African* Trade, till some other Provision be made by Parliament for the same; and that Her Majesty would take into Consideration the Nature of that Trade, and how it might be best carried on for the Service of the Kingdom. The other, 'That an Account be laid before this House, the Beginning of

Address for Enquiring into the State of the Forces and Fortifications in Spain *and* Portugal.

Another for Supporting the Trade to Africa.

'the next Session of Parliament, of the 'Distribution intended to be made of the *And a Third in Favour of the Inhabitants of* Nevis *and St.* Christophers. 'Debentures directed to be delivered by 'the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, for Relief of the Sufferers in the 'Islands of *Nevis* and St. *Christophers*, and 'of the Re-settlements made there by the 'said Sufferers.

The Lords having pass'd the Bill for Raising two Millions, without Amendment, it was generally expected that the Queen would, that Day, have come to the House of Peers, to put an End to this long Session: But it was thought fit to let the Commons sit some Days longer, to give them an Opportunity to make Orders for the issuing out New Writs for the Electing Members in the Room of such as were advanc'd to Places of Trust and Profit. Accordingly the Commons order'd, that very * Day, a New Writ to be made out, for a Citizen, for the City of *York*, in the Room of the Honourable *Robert Benson*, Esq; made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*; and another new Writ for the Electing a Burgess for the Borough of *Thirsk*, in the County of *York*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Frankland*, appointed to manage the Duties of the Post-Office. Then the Commons adjourn'd to the next *Saturday*, when New-Writs were order'd to be issu'd out for Electing a Knight for the County of *Surrey*, in the Room of the Honourable *Heneage Finch*, Esq; who was made Master of Her Majesty's Jewel-House; and another for Electing a Knight for the County of *Somerset*, in the Room of Sir *William Wyndham*,

Orders for new Writs in the Room of Members advanc'd to Places.

* *June 7th Mr.* Benson *made Chancellor of the* Exchequer. *And Sir* Tho. Frankland *continu'd Master of the Post-Office.*

June *9th Other new Writs order'd: Mr.* Finch *made Master of the Jewel-House. Sir* William Wyndham *Master of the Hart and Buck Hounds.*

Digitized by Google

Wyndham, Bar. advanc'd to the Office of Maſter of Her Majeſty's *Hart and Buck Hounds*. This done, the Commons adjourn'd again to the *Tueſday* * following, and being then met, ordered other New Writs to be made out, for Electing; 1. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Droitwich*, in the County of *Worceſter*, in the Room of *Edward Jeffreys*, appointed one of Her Majeſty's Juſtices for the Counties of *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Cardigan*. 2. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Ilceſter*, in the County of *Somerſet*, in the Room of *Edward Phillips*, Eſq; made Comptroller of the Mint. 3. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Hertford*, in the Room of *Charles Cæſar*, Eſq; appointed Treaſurer of the Navy, in the Room of *Robert Walpole*, Eſq; 4. A Knight for the County of *Glamorgan*, in the Room of Sir *Thomas Manſel*, advanc'd, or rather reſtor'd, to the Office he enjoy'd ſome Years before, of Comptroller of the Queen's Houſhold, in the Room of Sir *John Holland*. 5. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *Droitwich*, in the Room of *Edward Foley*, Eſq; made Receiver of the Duties upon Hides and Skins. 6. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *New-Radnor*, in the Room of the Right Honourable *Robert Harley*, now Earl of *Oxford*, &c. call'd up to the Houſe of Peers. 7. A Burgeſs for the Borough of *New-Town*, in *Lancaſhire*, in the Room of *John Ward*, Eſq; made one of the Juſtices of the Counties of *Cheſter* and *Flint*, *Denbigh* and *Montgomery*, within the Principality of *Wales*, and one of Her Majeſty's Council Learned in the Law, in the Room of Mr. *Lechmere*.

* June 12th Edw. Jeffreys *made one of the Juſtices for the County of* Pembroke, *&c.*

Edw. Philips, *Eſq*; *Comptroller of the* Mint.

Charles Cæſar, *Eſq*; *Treaſurer of the Navy.*

Sir Thomas Manſel *Comptroller of the Houſhold.*

Edw. Foley, *Eſq*; *Receiver of the Duties on* Hides *and* Skins.

John Ward *Eſq*; *One of the Juſtices of the Counties of* Cheſter *and* Flint, *and one of the Queen's Council Learned.*

Digitized by Google

Fran. Gwin, *Esq; one of the Commissioners of Trade*

And in the Eighth, and last Place, a Burgess for the Borough of *Totnes*, in *Devonshire*, in the Room of *Francis Gwin* appointed one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. After this, Mr. Secretary St. *John* acquainted the Commons, that Her Majesty had readily comply'd with their Desires in the Three last Addresses about the Commissioners to be sent to *Spain* and *Portugal*; the Trade to *Africa*; and the Debentures to be given to the Sufferers in the Islands of *Nevis* and St. *Christophers*.

* June 12th. The same * Day, the Queen being come to the House of Peers with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Commons sent for up, and Attending, Her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills: *viz.*

Bills past.

1. An Act for making good Deficiences, and satisfying the Publick Debts, and for erecting a Corporation to carry on a Trade to the *South-Seas*; and for the Encouragement of the Fishery; and for Liberty to trade in unwrought Iron with the Subjects of *Spain*; and to repeal the Acts for Registring Seamen.

2. An Act for Licencing and Regulating Hackney-Coaches and Chairs, and for charging certain new Duties on Stampt Vellom, Parchment and Paper, and on Cards and Dice, and on the Exportation of Rock-Salt for *Ireland*, and for securing thereby, and by a Weekly Payment out of the *Post-Office*, and by several Duties on Hides and Skins, a yearly Fund of One hundred, Eighty six thousand, Six hundred, and Seventy Pounds, for Thirty two Years, to be applied to the Satisfaction of such Orders as are therein mentioned, to the Contributors of any Sum not exceeding Two Millions, to be raised for carrying on the War, and other Her Majesty's Occasions.

3. An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Duties

Digitized by Google

Duties upon Coals, for building Fifty New Churches in and about the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Suburbs thereof, and other Purposes therein mentioned.

4. An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade to *America*.

5. An Act for reviving and continuing an Act made in the first Year of Her Majesty's Reign, for the more effectual preventing Abuses and Frauds of Persons employed in the Working up the Woollen, Linnen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

6. An Act for the Relief of the Creditors and Proprietors of the Company of Mine-Adventurers, by establishing a Method for Settling the Differences between the Company and their Creditors, and Uniting them, in order to an effectual Working the Mines of the said Company.

7. An Act for making the Act of the Fifth Year of her Majesty's Reign, for the better Preservation of the Game, perpetual, and for making the same more effectual.

8. An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1711, tho' the Month's Pay formerly advanced, be not repaid.

9. An Act to dissolve the present, and prevent the future Combination of Coal-Owners, Lightermen, Masters of Ships, and others, to advance the Price of Coals; in Prejudice of the Navigation, Trade and Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for the farther Encouragement of the Coal-Trade.

10. An Act for the better Preservation and Improvement of the Fishery within the River of *Thames*, and for Regulating and Governing the Company of Fishermen of the said River.

And to Seven private Bills; after which, Her Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses:

The Queen's Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Pleasure I tell you, at the End of this Session, That you have fully Made good all the Assurances you gave Me at the Beginning of it.

This

This I look upon as a farther Pledge of My Subjects Duty and Affection; which is the firmeſt Support of My Throne.

I thank you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, *in a particular Manner, for what you have done. You have Complied with My Deſire in Granting a Supply for Building many New Churches, and you have not only Enabled Me to Carry on the War, but have made Effectual Proviſion for Paying thoſe Heavy Debts which were almoſt grown an Inſupportable Burthen on the Publick; And this at a time when our Enemies every where pleaſed themſelves with the Hopes, that the Supplies for the Service of the Current Year could not have been found. You have Diſappointed them in all Reſpects, and by the great Sums you have Raiſed, (the greateſt ever Granted to any Prince in one Seſſion) you have Reſtored the Publick Credit, which I will take Care to Preſerve, by a Frugal Management.*

The World muſt now be Satisfied, That nothing can be too Difficult for a Parliament filled with ſo much Zeal for the True Intereſt of the Nation in Church and State.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Satisfaction I take in the Power with which God has Intruſted Me, is, to Employ it for the Protection and Good of all my People, whoſe Proſperity I have as much at Heart as ever any of My Predeceſſors had.

You ſee the happy Effects of a mutual Confidence between Me and My Subjects; I ſhall look upon any Attempt to leſſen it, as a Step towards Diſſolving my Government.

The

Digitized by Google

The Temper you have shewn, will I hope Convince those who have the Misfortune to differ from Our Church, that their Liberty is not in Danger.

It is needless for Me to repeat the Assurances of my Earnest Concern for the Succession in the House of Hanover, *and of My Fixed Resolution to Support and Encourage the Church of* England, *as by Law Established.*

You are now Returning to your several Countries, and I expect from you that you will farther Recommend your selves to Me, by Studying to Promote the Publick Peace and Quiet.

After this, the Lord-Keeper of the Great-Seal, by Her Majesty's Command, prorogued the Parliament to *Tuesday* the Tenth Day of *July* next. *The Parliament prorogu'd.*

Proceedings of the Convocation.

Having given you a full Account of this long and remarkable Session of *Parliament*, I shall, in the next Place, entertain you with the Proceedings of the Clergy in *Convocation* assembled. I acquainted you in my Journal of the Month of *April* * last, That the Queen having removed the Doubts and Difficulties occasion'd by Her Majesty's second Licence, which had put a Stop to all Business, the Lords Bishops revived the Committees before † appointed, That which was to prepare a *Representation of the Present State of Religion*, consisting of Five Bishops, and Ten Presbyters, (*viz.* the Bishops of *Peterborough*, *Landaff*, *Bangor*, St. *Asaph*, and St. *David's*; Dr. *Atterbury*, Prolocutor, Dr. *Stanhope*, Dr. *Godolphin*,

* *See the* Polit. State, Pag. 265.

† *Ibid.* p. 263. *But note, that* Dr. Sydel *was afterwards put in the Room of* Mr. Blomer.

Representation of the State of Religion drawn up by a Joynt Committee of Both Houses.

phin, Dr. Willis, Dr. Gastrell, Dr. Ashton, Dr. Smalbridge, Dr. Altham, Dr. Sydel, and Archdeacon Brideoak) having, by the Beginning of the Month of *March*, agreed upon the Heads of it, did, after many Sittings, bring it into the following Form:

May it please Your Majesty,

WE, the Archbishop, the Bishops, and the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in Convocation assembled, are deeply sensible of the many Blessings and Advantages of Your Gracious and Prosperous Reign: Amongst which, there is none that more affects us, than the tender Care and Concern shewn by Your Majesty for the flourishing State of Religion, and the Godly Zeal You have express'd against the wicked Practices of Those, who, by loose and profane Principles openly propagated among your Subjects, have endeavour'd to undermine and destroy it.

We are thankful to Almighty God, who hath put it into Your Royal Heart to repress these daring and impious Attempts; and, for that End, to call upon Your Clergy for Their Counsel and Assistance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmost that in us lies, towards promoting so excellent a Work. We have, therefore, apply'd our selves with diligence to consider the Matters to us refer'd; and do now, in Obedience to Your Royal Commands, humbly lay before Your Majesty,

A

A Representation *of the Present State of Religion among Us, with Regard to the late excessive Growth of Infidelity, Heresy and Prophaneness.*

'WE cannot, without unspeakable Grief, reflect on that 'Deluge of Impiety and Licentiousness, which hath 'broke in upon us, and overspread the Face of this Church and 'Kingdom; eminent, in former Times, for Purity of Faith, and 'Sobriety of Manners.

'The Source of these great Evils, as far back as We have trac'd 'it, seems to have been, that long unnatural Rebellion, which 'loosen'd all the Bands of Discipline and Order, and overturn'd the 'goodly Frame of our Ecclesiastical and Civil Constitution.

'The Hypocrisy, Enthusiasm, and Variety of wild and mon-'strous Errors, which abounded, during those Confusions, begat 'in the Minds of Men (too easily carried into Extremes) a dis-'regard for the very Appearances of Religion, and ended in a 'Spirit of downright Libertinism and Prophaneness, which hath 'ever since too much prevail'd among Us. It was, indeed, 'check'd, and kept Under, for a Time, by the Legal Restraints 'laid on the Press, and by the just dread of Popery, which hung 'over our Heads: But, as soon as these Fears were removed, and 'those Restraints were taken off, it broke out with the greatest 'Freedom and Violence.

'There have not been wanting, God be praised, the hearty 'Endeavours of good Men to resist the Growth of these spread-'ing Evils. Books have been written in Defence of the Funda-'mental Truths, whether of natural or reveal'd Religion, with 'great Clearness, and Strength of Argument; the vain Pleas of 'the several Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly con-'sider'd, and refuted; Societies have been form'd, and Funds of 'Charity rais'd, for the Propagation of our holy Faith, for the 'pious Education of poor Children, and for the Increase of Chri-'stian Knowledge, by plain and useful Discourses, distributed a-'mong the meaner Sort, in great Variety and Number. Autho-'rity hath often interpos'd, for the countenancing these excellent 'Designs, for withstanding the bold Attempts, and preventing the 'farther Increase of Irreligion and Prophaneness. To this end, 'Royal Injunctions, and Proclamations have issued, Acts of Par-'liament have passed, Prosecutions at Law have been order'd, 'gracious Speeches from the Throne have been made; and from 'thence such bright Patterns of Piety and Vertue have shone 'forth, as would, in any Age, less profligate than this, have

Digitized by Google

'diffus'd their happy Influence thro' all Orders of Men 'among us.

'But it must be confess'd, that all the Endeavours which may 'hitherto have been used, by publick or private Persons, to stop 'the Growth of this Evil, have prov'd ineffectual. In the 'midst of such Discouragements Infidelity hath taken deep Root, 'and, being cultivated with Care, hath spread its Branches wide, 'and shot up to an amazing Height, and brought forth Fruits in 'great Abundance.

'We forbear to wound Your pious Ears by a particular men-'tion of those many Blasphemous Passages, which have been 'publish'd from the Press. Nevertheless, in discharge of the 'Trust repos'd in us by Your Majesty, we think our selves ob-'lig'd to lay before You some Account of the various Steps taken 'to undermine the Foundations of Christianity, and to infect the 'Minds of Your People, with Atheism, Deism, Heresy, and eve-'ry pernicious and destructive Error. We shall proceed after-'wards to consider the dark and subtle METHODS, by 'which this Mystery of Iniquity hath been carry'd on; to en-'quire into the CAUSES which have chiefly and most im-'mediately given Birth to it, and into the CONSEQUENCES 'with which it has been attended; and then in all *Humility* to 'propose such REMEDIES, as, we think, may be most ef-'fectual for the Cure of it.

'The Dispute with our Enemies of the Church of *Rome* (ma-'nag'd with so much Honour and Advantage to the Church of '*England*) was no sooner happily ended, but other Adversaries 'arose, who openly attack'd the Fundamental Articles of the 'Catholick Faith, and scatter'd the Poison of *Arrian* and *Socini-'an* Heresies thro' all the Parts of this Kingdom.

'The Doctrine of a *Trinity of Persons* in the *Unity of the God-'head* was then deny'd and scoff'd at; the Satisfaction made for 'the Sins of Mankind, by the precious Blood of Christ, was re-'nounced and exploded; the ancient Creeds of the Church 'were represented as unwarrantable Impositions, and treated 'with Terms of the utmost Contumely and Reproach. And 'the Divulgers of these wicked Errors and Blasphemies proceed-'ed with as little Disguise and Caution, as if some new Law had 'been made in their Favour; notwithstanding that Care had 'been taken by Those, who pass'd the *Act of Indulgence*, 'expresly to exclude THEM from the Benefit of it.

'In defiance of this Act, and of all the Laws then in Force, 'they not only own'd their pestilent Errors, but set up for ma-'king Proselytes, by a multitude of wicked Books and Pamph-'lets, which, for some Years, they dispers'd from the Press, 'without Controul or Discouragement. 'They

Digitized by Google

'They at last proceeded so far, as even to set up a Religious 'Assembly, where Divine Worship was publickly perform'd, in 'a Way agreeable to the Principles of the *Unitarians*, and 'Weekly Sermons were preach'd in Defence of them.

'Nor have these Hereticks been with-held, by the publick 'Notice lately taken of their wicked Positions, from venting 'them anew, and with yet greater Boldness. Even at the Time 'when we are thus met by Your Majesty's Writ, and exhorted 'by Your Gracious Letter to consult of Methods for repressing 'such Impieties, a Book hath been printed, wherein the *Arrian* 'Doctrine is avow'd and maintain'd; and a Promise is made of 'evincing the Truth of it, by large and elaborate Proofs, in 'other Treaties, from the same Hand, which are soon to follow. 'To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not 'been afraid to dedicate it to the Archbishop, Bishops and Clergy 'of this Province in Convocation assembled; being, as we 'have some reason to believe, supported in this Undertaking, 'and encouraged to prosecute it, by the liberal Contributions, 'and insidious Applauses of those, who are the determin'd Enemies of all Religion and Goodness.

'It was by such Men as these that the *Socinian* Tracts, 'when first publish'd, were much countenanc'd and recommended: For they well knew, that the chief Articles of the Christian Faith being once shaken, a Way would, by that means, be 'open'd, and the Minds of Men prepar'd, for the Attacks, which 'might afterwards be made on Christianity it self; and into 'which the *Socinian* Controversy soon was improv'd.

'For the Books written, in an argumentative way, against the 'Divinity of our blessed Lord, did, in a little Time, produce 'others of a worse Spirit and Tendency; wherein the Doctrines, 'by him reveal'd, were spoken of with prophane Levity and 'Contempt, his Humiliation and Sufferings were derided, his 'Person was blasphem'd, and treated with as great Indignity and 'Scorn, as when he stood at the Judgment Seat of *Pilate*..

'The Godhead of the Holy Spirit, being first deny'd, all Supernatural Operations on the Hearts of Men were afterwards que'stion'd, and the Grace of God was ridicul'd. All Mysteries in 'Religion were exploded, as absurd and useless Speculations; 'as implying Contradictions, and meaning nothing; and there'fore, as incapable of becoming Objects of Assent to reasonable 'Minds.

'The Scheme of Morality propos'd by the Gospel, was under'valu'd, and said not to be beyond the Reach of Humane Inven'tion; the *Mosaick* Account of the Creation was represented as 'mere Allegory, and Fable; the natural Immortality of the

Digitized by Google

'Soul was oppos'd, as a vulgar and groundleſs Error; the In-
'ſpiration of Holy Writ was ſo explain'd, as amounted to a
'Denial of it; the Authority of the preſent Canon of Scripture
'hath been repreſented as ſtanding upon a very precarious
'Foundation; the Spuriouſneſs of ſeveral Paſſages, and ſome
'Books of it was more than inſinuated. Prieſts without Di-
'ſtinction, were traduc'd, as Impoſers on the Credulity of
'Mankind; vilify'd and inſulted, as the Filth and Off-ſcow-
'ring of all Things: And thoſe Religious Ordinances, which
'they were appointed to diſpenſe, even the chief of them,
'Baptiſm and the Supper of the Lord, were ſpoken of with
'ſuch a degree of ungodly Mockery, and inſolent Scorn, as
'fill'd the Hearts of good Chriſtians with Horror and Aſto-
'niſhment. Nay, Religion it ſelf was, in ſome of their looſe
'Writings ſo deſcrib'd, as if it were nothing but a melancholly
'Frenzy, and pious Enthuſiaſm.

'The Grounds of believing the Goſpel, in this Age, have
'been repreſented, as leſs firm and certain, by a pretended Cal-
'culation of the Degrees, according to which the Credibility of
'the Traditional Facts related in Scripture, muſt every Age de-
'creaſe. The Neceſſity of all Humane Thoughts and *Actions*,
'as being meer Modes of Motion, and the Reſults of pure Me-
'chaniſm, hath been aſſerted: An Aſſertion, which overturns
'the Foundations of all Religion, whether Natural or Inſtituted;
'and renders all Notions of Good and Evil, of Reward and Pu-
'niſhment, whether in this Life, or the next, groundleſs and
'vain.

'Nor ought We, among the ſeveral Inſtances of Infidelity,
'and of the Approaches made towards it, to omit the mention of
'thoſe damnable Errors, which have been embraced, and propa-
'gated by the Sect of *Quakers*; who, in ſeveral of their Treati-
'ſes, in their Catechiſms, and Primers, have taught the Rudi-
'ments of the Chriſtian Faith in ſuch a manner, as to make it
'ſeem to be little more than a complicated Syſtem of *Deiſm* and
'*Enthuſiaſm*.

'From the wicked Principles thus diſſeminated, as wicked
'Practices have follow'd: For, tho' it may with Truth be af-
'firm'd, that the good Chriſtians among us were never better
'than now; yet can it not withall be deny'd, that the Bad
'were never worſe; and that the Inſtances of a prophane and
'diſſolute Behaviour, have of late Years, been very Numerous,
'and very Scandalous.

'The Frequency of Oaths and Imprecations, the manifeſt
'Growth of Immorality and Profaneneſs, have made new Laws,

'new

new Edicts, neceſſary to reſtrain theſe Enormities; which yet have not been effectually reſtrain'd by them.

'Seldom hath greater Vigilance been us'd by the Civil Magiſtrate, to ſecure a Religious Obſervance of the Lord's Day; nor hath it, among the meaner Sort, prov'd unſucceſsful. However, it hath not baniſh'd Exceſs and Luxury, at ſuch times, from the Tables of the Great, nor hindred them from waſting thoſe ſacred Hours in Play and vain Amuſements.

'The Exceſſes of Gaming have never been more general and flagrant; Conſcience hath never been more openly proſtituted to Intereſt, without any regard to Cenſure; the Extremes of Avarice and Profuſion have never, at the ſame point of Time, been more remarkably prevalent.

'A due regard to Religious Perſons, Places and Things hath ſcarce in any Age been more wanting. The Miniſters of Chriſt have been often treated in a way very unſuitable to their ſacred Function and Character; Horrid Outrages have been committed by looſe and diſorderly Perſons in the Houſe of God; the ſolemn Feaſts and Humiliations of the Church, have been matter of Sport to lewd and godleſs Men, who have taken Pleaſure in ridiculing them, and affronting the Authority by which they were appointed: Unnatural and abominable Impurities, not to be named among Chriſtians, have been publickly practis'd; and the Debauches of licentious Men have been indulg'd to ſuch a height, as to end in all manner of Blaſphemy and Prophaneneſs.

'This ſad Harveſt We have reap'd form thoſe Seeds of Infidelity, which the Enemy hath ſown among Us: With what Induſtry and Zeal, by what dark and ſubtle METHODS this Myſtery of Iniquity hath been carry'd on, We beg leave in the next Place to repreſent:

'That Contributions have been made, that Combinations of Men have been form'd, for promoting the Cauſe of Infidelity, We have heard; nor do We doubt of the Truth of thoſe Reports: Having obſerv'd, that the late Meaſures taken to advance Irreligion, have been, in many reſpects, ſo uniform and regular, that they ſeem to have been concerted; not to have ſprung meerly from the caſual Contradiction, and divided Efforts of Particular Perſons, but rather to have been the Reſult of united Counſels and Endeavours.

'Thus, We are ſure, the *Socinians* and *Quakers* took care of the Intereſts of their ſeveral Sects, and ſpread their diſtinguiſhing Tenets: Nor do the preſent Factors for Infidelity and Libertiniſm appear to be either leſs Zealous for the attaining their End, or leſs ſkilful in the Choice and Application of the Means that lead to it.

The

Digitized by Google

'The Methods they have pitch'd upon to this Purpose, have, 'been various: Some of them such, as had a more direct and 'immediate Tendency to the Point they aim'd at; others, that 'were cover'd with very artificial Pretences and Disguises.

'By *Mock-Catechisms*, fram'd in a light manner, upon vain 'and trifling Subjects, they have endeavour'd to depreciate 'those excellent Summaries of the Christian Faith, by which a 'right Sense of Religious Truths is first instill'd into the 'Minds of Children.

'They have republish'd, and collected into Volumes, Pieces, 'written long ago on the side of Infidelity, which would have lain 'altogether neglected and forgotten, without such a Revival.

'They have reprinted together, in the most contracted manner, 'many loose and licentious Poems, in order to their being 'purchas'd more cheaply, and dispers'd more easily; and have, 'by that means, convey'd the Infection to great Numbers of 'Men, who would otherwise have lain without the Reach 'of it.

'They have procur'd Abstracts and Commendations of their 'own profane Writings (and probably drawn up by themselves) 'to be inserted in foreign Journals; and then have translated 'them back again into the *English* Tongue, and publish'd them 'here at Home, in order to add the greater weight to their 'wicked Opinions.

'They have endeavour'd utterly to root out of Men's Minds 'all Notion of a Church, as a Society instituted by Christ, 'with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and Officers of its own 'to administer the Affairs of it. They have done their 'utmost to blend and confound this Spiritual Society with the 'Temporal; on purpose to make every thing in Religion, its 'divine Truths, and most sacred Ordinances, dependent on the 'Will of the Civil Magistrate, deriving solely from Him their 'Sanction and Authority.

'And of all Churches, our Own, is That, against which they 'have planted their chief Batteries, and directed their fiercest 'Assaults; not, as judging it more faulty than others (for they 'themselves allow it to be the least exceptionable of any) but 'as knowing it to be the strongest Fence and Bulwark against 'Infidelity; the principal Pillar and Stay of pure undefiled 'Religion.

'They have therefore charg'd the authentick Articles of this 'Church, and the *English* Editions of the Bible, with pious 'Frauds and Forgery; that Men might be taught gradually to 'withdraw the Reverence due to their Spiritual Guides, and 'of course to suspect, whatever comes recommended from 'their Hands.

As

Digitized by Google

'As to other Sects and Denominations of Christians, differing from the Establish'd Church, and now tolerated among Us, the Crew of *Libertine-Writers* hath been observ'd to pursue them, with a degree of Malice and Bitterness, proportion'd always to the degrees of Tendency which their respective Principles have, to support and strengthen the Interests of Religion, by uniting large Numbers of Christians in National Churches and Communions.

'Sometimes by displaying the Cheats and Impositions of *Pagan*, and *Popish Priests*, they have endeavour'd to draw Infamy on the Priesthood in general, and to render the Order it self, in what Religion soever it was found, equally the Object of publick Aversion and Contempt.

'At other times, when wild Pretences to Inspiration and Miracles have been set up by modern Impostors, they have seem'd to countenance the Fraud, and give Credit to it; with a view of drawing Parallels from thence, to the Prejudice of real Inspirations and Miracles.

'They have, in a grave and solemn manner, recounted the fabulous Relations of Miracles, occurring in Heathen Writers: They have represented these Accounts, as carrying some of the chief Marks and Signatures of Truth; and easier to be contemn'd, than disprov'd, upon the Foot of the Arguments urg'd in behalf of the Truth of Christianity.

'They have, with Ostentation, enumerated the several Spurious Treatises forg'd in the earliest Ages of the Church; which they represent as Times of great Fraud and Imposture, on the one hand; of great Ignorance and Credulity, on the other; and they have left this Reflection to be apply'd by their Readers, to the Books of the new Testament, and the Authors of them.

'The Promises of Scripture have, by one of these Writers, been Interpreted, in such an Extravagant and absurd Sense, as was intended to render them uncertain, and unintelligible; and a Plea hath been advanced in behalf of the Priviledge of being translated to Heaven, without dying, according to the Terms of the Covenant of Grace, with a Design to insinuate, that our Title to the other Privileges, and Promises of the Gospel, is founded on no surer a Bottom.

'Under the Cover of accounting, for the Growth of Deism, and specifying the Causes of it, they have taken occasion to suggest all those bitter and spiteful Reflections, which, they thought, might redound to the Dishonour of our holy Religion, and wound it through the Sides of its Profess'd Servants and Followers.

Their

Digitized by Google

'Their receiv'd Maxim is, that *no Good is to be expected from Ecclesiasticks, but by their Divisions*: and, therefore, 'if Differences happen at any time to arise among the Clergy, 'their constant Practice hath been, to foment and inflame them, 'by turning Advocates for the one side against the other; 'whereas, in Truth, they themselves were alike Enemies to 'both, and were also in like manner detested by both of 'them.

'When particular and unwarrantable Opinions have, at any 'time, been maintain'd, by Men otherwise eminent for Piety 'and Learning, the Friends of Infidelity have not fail'd to lay hold 'of that Opportunity, and Improve it to the Prejudice of Reli-'gion. Those very Persons, whose learned Labours in Defence 'of our Common Faith they had before undervalu'd, and held 'in utmost Contempt, they began now to extol, and pretended 'to revere for the sake of their Errors; their deep Judgment 'they admir'd, their integrity they magnify'd and appeal'd to 'their Authority, as decisive, in favour of a Paradox, when 'they would have refus'd to be concluded by it in any other 'Point whatsoever.

'We pretend not to have made a full Discovery of all the 'dark and subtle Wiles, by which the Instruments of *Satan* 'have endeavour'd to establish his Kingdom, and to introduce a 'general Looseness of Principles and Practices among us: But 'these, which We have now laid before Your Majesty, are too 'obvious and manifest, not to be observ'd and complain'd of 'by us.

'However, neither these, nor any other wicked Arts, and 'Methods how craftily soever contriv'd, and how industriously 'soever pursu'd, would have met with so remarkable Success, 'had not other CAUSES and Circumstances concur'd to 'help forward the Event, and favour the Growth of irreligious 'Opinions.

'Among the chief of these, we reckon, the Removal of 'that Restraint, which the Wisdom of former Times had 'laid upon the Press; and which no sooner ceas'd, than those 'pernicious Principles, that before had been whisper'd only in 'Corners, among the Dissolute and Lawless, were now proclaim'd 'in our Streets, and sent abroad to pollute the Minds of Your 'Majesty's Subjects, in all Parts of Your Dominions.

'The meanest and most ignorant of the People, who had any 'degree of Curiosity and Leisure, were then tempted to employ 'it in Searches, for which they were no ways qualify'd: they 'were furnish'd every Day from the Press with Objections against Religion; and taught to doubt of those Truths, which

it

' it had otherwiſe never once enter'd into their Hearts to ' queſtion.

' This general Liberty of the Preſs happen'd not long after the ' Time, when, by reaſon of Confuſions and Diſorders that uſually ' attend great Changes of State, the Reins of Government were ' unavoidably ſlacken'd, and Parties of Men were ſuffer'd to ex- ' preſs their mutual Reſentments, and manage their Debates a- ' gainſt each other, with a Freedom not often permitted, or ' practis'd in more quiet and ſettled Times. Mean while, the ' Indulgence granted to Men, of worſhipping God in their own ' way, incited ſome publickly, and with warmth, to eſpouſe ' thoſe Religious Opinions, which others thought themſelves ' bound, with equal Warmth, to oppoſe. Theſe Contentions in ' Matters of a Civil and Sacred Nature, bred in the Minds of ' Men, not well grounded in true Principles, great Perplexities ' and Doubts; and gave an Opportunity to thoſe, who *ſat in the* ' *Seat of the Scornful*, to promote the Intereſts of Scepticiſm, and ' Infidelity, by making Sport with our Diviſions.

' The Licentiouſneſs of the Stage is another Fountain, from ' whence the preſent Corruptions of Religion and Morality have ' flow'd. On our Theatres, Things Sacred and Serious have ' been handled after the moſt Ludicrous manner; the Prieſthood, ' the holy Offices, and Ceremonies of our Church have been ex- ' poſ'd to Scorn; Obſcenity, Blaſphemous Alluſions to Holy ' Writ, and various Sorts of Prophaneneſs have abounded: The ' worſt Examples have been plac'd in the beſt Lights, and recom- ' mended to Imitation; and the vicious Images, thus painted to ' the Life, and ſet out with all manner of Advantage, have made ' ſuch Impreſſions on the Minds of the Young and the Unwary, ' as are not eaſy to be effac'd.

' For the better diffuſing the Infection, New Theatres have ' been rais'd; and, at the opening of one of them (an expenſive ' and magnificent Structure) the Building of Churches was im- ' piouſly derided, as a vain and uſeleſs Work, the Effect only of ' Superſtition and Ignorance.

' God be thanked, at that very Time a different Spirit pre- ' vail'd; and great Sums of Money were by publick Authori- ' ty provided, and apply'd for the building, ſupporting, and a- ' dorning of Churches: And we cannot but hope, but this glo- ' rious Work which Your Majeſty, at our humble Requeſt, was ' graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to Your Parliament; in the ' Advancement of which, the Zeal of Your Parliament, influen- ' ced by that of Your Majeſty, hath already made ſo great a Pro- ' greſs, will be ſpeedily accompliſh'd by an ample Proviſion for ' the Wants of that kind, under which the Inhabitants of theſe

'two Populous Cities have hitherto labour'd. They have now, 'for a long Tract of Time, Year after Year, exceedingly increa-'sed, without a proportionable Increaſe of the Churches and 'Chappels appointed to receive them: By which means vaſt 'Numbers of Souls have been excluded from a poſſibility of 'attending on the Publick Worſhip of God, and from all the 'Benefits of Chriſtian Inſtruction. And the natural Conſe-'quence of this hath been, a gradual Defection from Piety and 'Virtue, to Irreligious Ignorance, and all manner of looſe and 'licentious Living.

'To the Increaſe of which, They alſo contributed, who took 'occaſion from the Relaxation of thoſe Laws, which made Ab-'ſence from the Eſtabliſh'd Church Penal, to withdraw them-'ſelves entirely from all Religious Aſſemblies; altho' that very 'Act of Exemption, which gave Liberty, in the one reſpect, 'equally reſtrain'd it, in the other.

'Nor hath the long Continuance of that juſt and neceſſary 'War, in which Your Majeſty is now engag'd (and which, we 'truſt, God will enable You to finiſh as glorioufly as You have 'hitherto carried it on) been unattended with Conſequences 'Prejudicial to the Intereſts of Religion and Goodneſs.

'That this might not be our own Caſe, Your Majeſty was 'pleas'd to uſe Your powerful Influences with the *States of* '*Holland*, and to imploy Your Royal Bounty for the building of 'a Church, in which Your Subjects might ſerve God abroad, 'with the ſame Decency and Order as at home, and be inſtructed 'in ſuch Religious Principles as might preſerve 'em from the 'Contagion of thoſe Vices, to which a Military Life is too much 'expoſed. But notwithſtanding this Deſign is piouſly intended 'by Your Majeſty, and ſo readily promoted by the liberal Con-'tributions of Your Subjects in the Army, We cannot but la-'ment that foreign Vices, too eaſily learnt in the Camp, have from 'thence ſpread themſelves, by little and little, thro' the ſeveral 'Ranks of Men at Home, and occaſion'd a viſible Increaſe of 'Luxury, Libertiniſm, and Prophaneneſs. Falſe Notions of Ho-'nour have made that reputable, which the Religion of Chriſt 'utterly condemns; and that Infamous, which it commands un-'der the higheſt Penalties: So that they, who ſtill dare to own 'themſelves Chriſtians, by not ſending a Challenge, when affron-'ted, or not accepting it, when ſent, are really in a State of Per-'ſecution, on the Account of their ſtrict Adherence to Chriſt and 'his Doctrine. The Prevalence of ſuch Principles and Practiſes 'doth, in our humble Opinion, tend, not only to the Diſhonour 'but even to the Diſbelief of the Goſpel, among thoſe, who are 'either perſwaded, that it is lawful, and laudable, or, without

'ſuch

Digitized by Google

ch a Perſwaſion, determin'd, to act in Contradiction to the ain Precepts of it.

The Emiſſaries from *Rome* have not been wanting to lay hold this Opportunity for the Advancement of their Cauſe; to nich nothing is ſo ſerviceable as *Scepticiſm*, and Looſeneſs of ife: And theſe, therefore, they have always encourag'd to the ſt of their Power. They have ſwarm'd in our Streets of late ears, and have been very buſy in making Converts: And, ice their known Way of dealing in ſuch Caſes, is, to bring en round to Infallibility by the way of Infidelity, we doubt t but their ſubtle Arts, and reſtleſs Endeavours of this kind, ay be reckon'd one Cauſe of the preſent Growth of Irreligion ong us.

Other Cauſes have alſo concurr'd; As, the Want of a vigo- us Execution of thoſe Laws, Proclamations, and Injunctions, hich were piouſly fram'd; and the faint and ineffectual Pro- cutions of ſome notorious Offenders: By which means, what as deſign'd to curb and reſtrain their Inſolence, tended rather heighten and nouriſh it.

Nor are we inſenſible, how much Religion hath ſuffer'd by ain Pretences, to fathom thoſe Depths of Divine Wiſdom, hich are unſearchable, and to advance nice Explications of lyſteries which are inexplicable; by the Miſapplication of athematical Reaſonings to Matters of meer Revelation; by e Attempts made to ſhew, how all the Steps taken in that eat Work of Omnipotence, the Creation of the World, were be accounted for by the known Laws of Motion; and that ie Deſtruction of it, by the Deluge, might in like manner be xplain'd. For the Tendency of ſuch Attempts hath been, to onfine the Thoughts of Men to ſecond Cauſes, and to intimate ow little the Wiſdom of God was concern'd in making the Vorld.

But theſe, and ſuch Cauſes as theſe, having a leſs general and iſcernable Influence towards producing the Evils complain'd of; Ve have choſen rather to reſt in the Conſideration of thoſe hich are more extenſive and apparent, and have been remark- bly fruitful of the ILL CONSEQUENCES, which we are ext to lay before Your Majeſty.

The Diſhonour, which the late exceſſive Growth of In- delity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs, hath brought on our holy aith, on our Church, and Nation, is too great to be diſ- egarded, and tooo manifeſt to be diſſembled. The Goſpel can- ot but be blemiſh'd by this Reflection, That, at a Time, when he ſtrongeſt Evidences of its Divine Original have been pro- luc'd, and ſet in the faireſt Light, ſo many ſhould revolt from

Digitized by Google

' it. Our Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Conſtitution muſt needs ' undergo Reproach; as if we either wanted Laws to puniſh ſuch ' Enormities, or Zeal to turn the Edge of thoſe Laws upon daring ' Offenders.

' It is lamentable to reflect, how many Souls have been loſt, ' by imbibing wicked Doctrines from thoſe Books, which have ' been ſcatter'd for ſeveral Years with Impunity thro' this King- ' dom; how many more are endanger'd by too near Approaches ' towards Infidelity, though they have not as yet actually arriv'd ' to it; what a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion ' hath been infus'd, through ſuch Vehicles, into the Minds of ' Men, and hath, at laſt, ſo far prevail'd, as to become the diſtin- ' guiſhing Character of the Age we live in.

We doubt not, but that divers of Your Majeſty's Subjects, ' either by the Scandal ariſing from the late obſervable Growth ' of Prophaneneſs, or by ſharing the Contagion of it, have at laſt ' been perverted to Popery; and we are ſure, that many of them ' have been made worſe Men, and worſe Subjects, by the means ' of it. For Infidelity, where embrac'd, cancels all the ſtrongeſt ' Obligations of Duty, and diſſolves thoſe Religious Bands of ' Obedience, by which the Thrones of Princes are beſt ſecur'd, ' and their Authority moſt firmly ſupported. And therefore, ' we cannot but obſerve to Your Majeſty, that, they who deri- ' ded Churches, and Creeds, and Myſteries, were the ſame who ' inſulted the Memory, and juſtify'd the Murther of the Royal ' Martyr; applauded the Rebellion rais'd againſt Him, and have ' taken a great deal of wicked Pains, in collecting and publiſhing ' the Works of thoſe Writers, who were the moſt declar'd and ' irreconcileable Enemies to Monarchy.

' But the worſt Conſequence of our Impieties is, that they have ' made us obnoxious to the Diſpleaſure of Almighty God; who ' may Juſtly, on their Account, be provok'd to viſit us with his ' ſevereſt Judgments, by ſtopping the continued Current of Suc- ' ceſs, with which he hath hitherto bleſs'd our Affairs, and deli- ' vering us into the Hands of our Enemies; by withdrawing the ' pure Light of his Goſpel from us, and letting in the Abomina- ' tions of Popery among us.

' Our only Comfort under this ſad Proſpect, is, That as far and ' wide as the Infection hath ſpread, there are many ſtill left, who ' continue untainted by it; many, who, imitating the pious Ex- ' ample, ſet by Your Majeſty, *hold faſt the Profeſſion of their* ' *Faith without wavering*, and adorn it with all manner of Chri- ' ſtian Graces and Virtues, in the midſt of a perverſe and crooked ' Generation. For the mighty Growth of Infidelity hath been ' attended with one Good Conſequence, among divers Ill ones;

' That

Digitized by Google

'That the Zeal of devout Perſons, hath thereby been excited to 'do every thing, that in them lay, towards reſiſting and ſtem-'ming this Torrent of Impiety. Nor have their Endeavours been 'fruitleſs; our Eyes daily ſee the publick and happy Effects of 'them: Divine Service, and Sacraments, have of late been oft-'ner celebrated, and better frequented than formerly; the Cate-'chiſing of Youth hath been more generally practis'd, and with 'greater Succeſs: Vaſt Sums have been furniſh'd by private Con-'tributors, to ſuſtain the Charge of Educating poor Children in 'a pious and uſeful Manner; and many other new and noble 'Inſtitutions of Charity have been ſet on foot, of which ſome 'Mention was made in the Entrance of the Account, now laid be-'fore Your Majeſty.

'Of theſe We already feel the good Influence, and hope, that 'they may hereafter prove a Remedy equal to the Diſeaſe, under 'which We labour. In the mean time, other Methods of re-'dreſſing theſe great Miſchiefs may, we humbly conceive, be 'ſucceſsfully try'd; ſuch, as the Courſe of the foregoing Re-'flections, and Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Piety have al-'ready ſuggeſted to You.

'We entertain not the leaſt Doubt of Your Majeſty's firm Re-'ſolution to render the Laws, and Edicts, ſet forth for the 'Suppreſſion of Immorality and Prophaneneſs, uſeful to that Pur-'poſe, by an impartial and vigorous Execution of them; and to 'reform the Corruptions of the Stage, which have been ſo in-'ſtrumental in vitiating young and innocent Minds, and have 'given Matter of ſo juſt Offence to all ſerious and devout Chri-'ſtians. And we promiſe our ſelves, from the happy Applica-'tion of theſe Remedies, which Your Majeſty alone is able (and 'not more able, than willing) to apply, great and durable Effects.

'We are entirely perſwaded, that Your Majeſty will, in the 'moſt effectual manner, diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons, as are 'profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders 'of impious Opinions, by Excluding them from all marks of 'Your Royal Favour; and the repeated Aſſurances which Your 'Majeſty (whom God long preſerve) hath been pleaſed to give to 'Your People, of Your Care to tranſmit the Succeſſion of the 'Crown in the *Proteſtant Line*, as eſtabliſh'd by Law, give us 'great hopes, that our Enemies of the *Romiſh Communion*, will, at 'laſt, be effectually diſcouraged from attempting the Ruin of that 'excellent Church, of which, under Chriſt, Your Majeſty is the 'Chief Governour, and Glorious Defender.

'With inexpreſſible Satisfaction we reflect upon the noble Pro-'viſion made by the preſent Parliament for Fifty New Churches, 'and we pleaſe our ſelves with a Proſpect of the Ground, which

'will

Digitized by Google

'will every Day be gain'd, by this means, upon Vice and Irreli-
'gion; when all Excuſes for Non-attendance on the Publick
'Worſhip will be remov'd, and the Law, which makes theſe,
'who abſtain from all ſorts of Religious Aſſemblies, ſtill obnoxi-
'ous to Puniſhment, may be exerted in its utmoſt Force, with-
'out giving juſt occaſion of Complaint to any Man.

'Nor are We without Hope, that theſe our Synodical Aſſem-
'blies, regularly and conſtantly held, may be one uſeful means of
'checking the Attempts of prophane Men, and preventing the
'Growth of pernicious Errors. Eſpecially, if, by the Authority,
'or Intervention of ſuch Synods, ſome way might be found to
'reſtore the Diſcipline of the Church, now too much relax'd
'and decay'd, to its priſtine Life and Vigor; and to ſtrengthen
'the ordinary Juriſdiction of Eccleſiaſtical Courts, now too
'much reſtrain'd and infeebled: Both which Ends, as far as they
'ſhall appear to be ſubſervient to the Intereſts of Religion and
'Virtue, and no ways to interfere with the Laws and Liberties
'of our Country, We do not, under the propitious Influence of
'Your Majeſty's Adminiſtration, deſpair of attaining.

'But that, for which we at preſent, in moſt earneſt, and moſt
'humble manner addreſs our ſelves to Your Majeſty, is, That by
'Your Royal Interpoſition, an Act may be obtain'd, for reſtrain-
'ing the preſent exceſſive and ſcandalous Liberty of Printing
'wicked Books at Home, or importing the like from abroad, in
'ſuch manner, as to the Wiſdom of Your Majeſty and Your Par-
'liament ſhall ſeem moſt Expedient. For, as we take this to have
'been the chief Source and Cauſe of theſe Evils, whereof we now
'complain; ſo we queſtion not, but that the Removal of it
'would be the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Cure of them.

'Our daily and fervent Prayer to God is, That Your Majeſty
'may be the happy Inſtrument of theſe, and many other Bleſſings,
'to this Church and State; That You may be as Proſperous in
'Your Deſigns againſt Infidelity, and Vice, here at Home, as
'You have been in all Your Undertakings againſt the common
'Enemy Abroad; and may, by that means, add, what alone is
'wanting to compleat the Glory, and crown the Succeſſes of Your
'ever memorable Reign.

The Upper-Houſe Except againſt ſome Parts of the Repreſentation of the Joynt Committee.

It is obſervable, That this Repreſentation was not unanimouſly approved by all the Members of the Joynt-Committee, for ſome of them diſſented to ſome Parts of it; and, that ſome Things were inſerted in it by the Lower-Houſe, not agreed to

in the Committee. This Draught of a Repreſenta-
on being laid before the Upper-Houſe, for their Ap-
robation, ſeveral Exceptions were made to it: For,
ſides the Stile, which, by ſome, was
ought too Florid and Rhetorical, as
ell as ſome Expreſſions too Warm, for
Grave and Venerable an Aſſembly;
ie Majority were of Opinion that
me Fauts aſſerted in it, and reflecting on the *laſt*
iniſtry, were not ſufficiently and clearly made out;
id that other Matters were mention'd in it, which
ere not Cognizable by the *Convocation*, but only by
ie *Civil Power*. Hereupon their Lordſhips thought
t to model the ſaid *Repreſentation* in the following
orm: .

Another Repreſentation drawn up by their Lordſhips.

May it pleaſe Your Majeſty,

WE, *the Archbiſhop, the Biſhops, and the Clergy of the Province of* Canterbury, *in Convocation aſſembled, are deep-ſenſible of the many Bleſſings and Advantages of Your Gracious id Proſperous Reign: Amongſt which, there is none that more ffects us, than the tender Care and Concern ſhewn by Your Majeſty r the flouriſhing State of Religion, and the Godly Zeal You have :preſs'd againſt the Wickedneſs of Thoſe, who, by looſe and pro-ane Principles and Practices, have endeavour'd to undermine id deſtroy it.*

We are thankful to Almighty God, who hath put it into Your oyal Heart to repreſs theſe impious and daring Attempts; and, r that End, among others, to order Your Clergy to be call'd to-:ther, that they might in Synod, humbly offer their Counſel and ſiſtance.

It is, on many Accounts, our Duty, to do the utmoſt that in us es, towards promoting ſo excellent a Work. We have, there-re, apply'd our ſelves with Diligence to conſider the Matters to referr'd; and do now, in Obedience to Your Royal Commands, umbly lay before Your Majeſty,

A

Digitized by Google

A Repreſentation *of the Preſent State of Religion among Us, with Regard to the late exceſſive Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy and Prophaneneſs.*

'IT is with the greateſt Affliction and Concern, that we enter 'upon a Work ſo unpleaſant in all Reſpects, were it not for 'the *Hopes* it gives us of ſeeing theſe Evils in ſome meaſure re-'moved; and therefore, we ſhall not give Your Majeſty the Un-'eaſineſs of a particular Relation, either of the blaſphemous 'Paſſages that have been publiſhed from the Preſs, or the great 'Impieties that have been committed: But in Diſcharge of the 'Truſt repoſed in us by Your Majeſty, we think our ſelves obli-'ged to lay before You ſuch an Account of the Progreſs of Infi-'delity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs amongſt us, as may let Your 'Majeſty ſee the Cauſes and Occaſions which have given the 'greateſt Riſe to them, and the ſad Conſequences with which 'they are attended.

'It is hard to come to the Beginning of theſe great Evils, 'which all times have complain'd of; and therefore, to confine 'our own Enquiries, and leſſen Your Majeſty's Trouble as much 'as we can, we ſhall look no farther back for the Source of them, 'than that long unnatural Rebellion, which looſen'd all the Bands 'of Diſcipline and Order, and overturn'd the goodly Frame of 'our Eccleſiaſtical and Civil Conſtitution.

'The Hypocriſy, Enthuſiaſm, and Variety of wild and mon-'ſtrous Errors which abounded during thoſe Confuſions, begat in 'the Minds of many Men, too eaſily carried into Extremes, a 'Diſregard for the very Forms of Religion; and proved the Oc-'caſion of great Libertiniſm, and Prophaneneſs, which hath ever 'ſince too much prevail'd amongſt us; the Seeds of Infidelity 'and Hereſy which were then ſown did ſoon after appear, and 'the *Tares* have ſprung up in *great Abundance*.

'The Authority of the preſent Canon of Scripture hath been 'repreſented as ſtanding upon a very precarious Foundation, and 'the Inſpiration of the whole hath been call'd in Queſtion.

'The Miracles recorded in Scripture have been diſputed and 'compared to the fabulous Relations of thoſe that occurr in 'Heathen Writers.

'All Myſteries in Religion have been exploded, as abſurd and 'uſeleſs Speculations, and ſeveral Fundamental Articles of our 'moſt Holy Faith have not only been call'd in queſtion, but 'rejected.

'The *Arian* and *Socinian* Hereſies have been propagated *with* 'great

Digitized by Google

great Boldneſs; The Doctrine of a *Trinity of Perſons in the Unity of the Godhead*, hath been deny'd and ſcoff'd at; The Satisfaction made for the Sins of Mankind, by the precious Blood of Chriſt hath been either directly renounced, or very ungratefully leſſen'd; The Eſtabliſh'd Creeds of the Church have been repreſented as unwarrantable Impoſitions.

'Even at this time when we are thus met by Your Majeſty's Writ, and exhorted by Your Gracious LETTER to conſult of Methods for repreſſing pernicious Errors and Impieties, a Book hath been printed, wherein the *Arian* Doctrine (of which we cannot but declare our utter Abhorrence) is avow'd and maintain'd, and the Truth of it is threatned to be ſhewn by large and elaborate Proofs in other Treaties from the ſame Hand, which are ſoon to follow. To this Book the Author hath prefix'd his Name, and hath not been afraid to dedicate it to the Archbiſhop, Biſhops and Clergy of this Province, in Convocation aſſembled, with Invitation to all to encourage his Deſign by their Subſcriptions to it, and not without laying the Imputation of *Antichriſtianiſm* upon all thoſe who ſhall not approve it.

'The natural Immortality of the Soul hath, upon different Schemes and Views, been oppoſed as a vulgar Error, and the Neceſſity of all Humane Thoughts and Actions hath been aſſerted, to the overturning the Foundations of all Religion, whether natural or inſtituted, and to the rendring all Notions of Good and Evil, of Rewards and Puniſhments, whether in this Life, or the next, groundleſs and vain.

'Others have endeavour'd to root out of Men's Minds all Notions of a Church, as a Society inſtituted by Chriſt, with peculiar Powers and Privileges, and proper Officers to adminiſter the Word and Sacraments; and ſo to blend and confound the Spiritual Society with the Temporal, as to make every thing in Religion, its divine Truths, and moſt ſacred Ordinances dependant on the Will of the Civil Magiſtrate, as deriving ſolely from him their Sanction and Authority. Nay, theſe Religious Ordinances themſelves, even the Chief of them, *Baptiſm* and the *Supper of the Lord*, have been ſpoken of with ſuch a degree of ungodly Mockery and Scorn, as to fill the Hearts of good Chriſtians with Horror and Aſtoniſhment.

'The Frauds of *Pagan* and *Popiſh Prieſts* have been diſplay'd, in order to repreſent all Prieſts as Impoſers upon the Credulity of Mankind; and draw Infamy upon the *Prieſthood* in general, and to render the Order it ſelf, in what Religion ſoever it was found, equally the Object of publick Averſion and Contempt.

'The Books containing the Errors and Impieties abovementioned have been the more eaſily publiſh'd and diſperſed ſince

'the Expiration of the Act for restraining the Press; and thro' 'the greater Liberty of Printing, which thereon ensu'd, have the 'Vicious and Prophane had more Opportunities to scatter their 'Papers for corrupting the Manners of Men.

'Not only several Pieces formerly written on the side of Infi-'delity, which might have been forgotten without such a Revi-'val, have been collected into Volumes, and publish'd again, but 'Mock-Catechisms, fram'd in a light manner, have been cry'd in 'the Streets, to depreciate the excellent Summaries of our Chri-'stian Faith, and, as far as possible, to root out of Men's Minds 'the Sense of those great Truths that are contain'd in them.

'This Prophaneness hath been much increased by the *Licen-*'tiousness of the Stage, where the worst Examples have been 'placed in the best Lights, and recommended to Imitation; and 'the various Images thus painted to the Life, and set out with 'all manner of Advantage, have made such Impressions upon the 'Minds of the Young and Unwary, as are not easy to be effaced; 'Where the Bond of Wedlock hath been generally treated as a 'ridiculous and burthensom Yoke, to the great Prejudice of So-'ciety and Virtue, and every thing Sacred hath been exposed; 'Where the Office of the Priesthood hath been made a matter of 'Scorn and Reproach; and where, at the opening a New *Theatre*, 'the building of Churches was impiously derided, as a vain and 'useless Work, the Effect only of Superstition and Ignorance.

'It is indeed for the purpose of the Irreligious to discourage 'the Building of Churches where they are so much wanted, 'and where the want of them is, in all appearance, one great 'Occasion of the Irreligion of many. For by this means, vast 'numbers of Souls have, in and about these two populous Cities, 'been excluded from a Possibility of attending the Publick Wor-'ship of God, and from all the Benefits of Christian Instruction: 'And the Natural Consequence of this hath been a gradual De-'fection from Piety and Virtue to Irreligious Ignorance, and all 'manner of loose and licentious Living.

'And as the want of Churches here, so the want of compe-'tent Maintenance for the Service of many that are in the Coun-'try, where two or three Cures do not often afford enough to sup-'port a Minister, is, tho' not a late, yet a like Occasion of Pro-'phaneness and Ignorance there: For, by this means, many Parishes 'have no Minister residing among them, and are several Sundays 'in the Year without any Service at all; and the Ministers, by 'having so much Duty upon them, cannot discharge it as they 'ought, nor have time for the Catechising young Persons, which 'is so necessary a part of Christian Instruction.

'And to the Increase of this Mischief, both in City and Coun-

'try

try, have They alſo contributed, who have taken occaſion from the Relaxation of thoſe Laws which made Abſence from the Eſtabliſh'd Church penal, to withdraw themſelves entirely from all Religious Aſſemblies, altho' the very Act of Exemption, which gave Liberty in one Reſpect, equally reſtrain'd it in the other.

'From theſe ſeveral Occaſions hath enſued a great Neglect of the religious Obſervance of the Lord's Day, too great a Part of which is ſpent by many in Publick Houſes, and other Diverſions wholly unſuitable to the time ſet apart for the more immediate Service of God; tho' we have reaſon to think, that through the Care of Magiſtrates and others, ſome Reformation hath been made of this Matter.

'But whatever ſhare any of the Cauſes and Occaſions abovemention'd may have had in that Growth of Infidelity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs among us, We cannot but bewail the Effect; conſidering the Diſhonour it brings on our holy Faith, our Church, and Nation; and the Hurt it has done to Your Majeſty's People, many of whom have been made worſe Men, and worſe Subjects, by the Means of it.

'It is lamentable to reflect how many Souls have been loſt by imbibing wicked Doctrines from thoſe Books which have been ſcatter'd for ſeveral Years through this Kingdom; how many more are endanger'd by too near Approaches to Infidelity (tho' they have not as yet actually arrived to it) from a Spirit of Indifference and Neutrality in Religion, which hath been infuſed into their Minds by theſe Means.

'But what we have further to apprehend from our Impieties, is that they have made us obnoxious to the Diſpleaſure of Almighty God, who may juſtly, on their Account, be provoked to viſit us with his Judgments, by ſtopping the continued Current of Succeſs with which he hath hitherto bleſs'd our Affairs, and delivering us into the Hands of our Enemies; by withdrawing the pure Light of his Goſpel from us, and letting in the Abomination of Popery among us.

'For the Emiſſaries from *Rome* have been all along very watchful to lay hold of theſe Opportunities for the Advancement of their Cauſe; to which nothing is ſo ſerviceable as Scepticiſm and Looſeneſs of Life: Theſe, therefore, as well as the Errors and Diviſions amongſt us, they have always encouraged to the beſt of their Power, and improved to their own Advantage; repreſenting in ſeveral Books, as well as in their common Converſation, the great Uncertainty of the Chriſtian Religion upon Proteſtant Principles, and filling Men's Minds with infinite Doubts, the better to make them ſubmit to an in-

' fallible Guide. They have ſwarm'd in our Streets of late
' Years, as they do more particularly at this Time, and are very
' buſy in making Converts: Nor do we doubt but that divers of
' Your Majeſty's Subjects, either from the Scandal taken at the
' Infidelity, Hereſy, and Prophaneneſs they ſee, or from ſharing the
' Contagion of it, have, by their Arts, been perverted.

' But notwithſtanding that we have theſe Things to complain
' of, ſo much hath been done already toward taking off the Cau-
' ſes and Effects of theſe Evils, and to prevent the further Conſe-
' quences of them, as to give us great Hopes, that through the
' Bleſſing of God upon Your Majeſty's Authority and Example,
' and the Endeavours of Your Subjects in their ſeveral Stations,
' we ſhall eſcape the Danger we have ſo much Reaſon to fear.

' For as Books have been publiſh'd in favour of Hereſy, and
' downright Infidelity; ſo others have been written, from time
' to time, as Occaſion requir'd, in Defence of the Fundamental
' Truths, whether of Natural or Reveal'd Religion, with great
' Clearneſs and Strength of Argument: The vain Pleas of the ſe-
' veral Advocates for Infidelity have been particularly conſider'd
' and refuted, to the Silencing, if not the Conviction, of ſome of
' the principal of them.

' A Lecture was founded, not many Years ſince, by Mr. *Boyle*,
' in Defence of the Chriſtian Religion againſt all the Adverſaries
' of it; and many excellent and uſeful Sermons have been preach'd
' and publiſh'd upon that Occaſion.

' Societies have been formed for the Reformation of Manners;
' Funds of Charity have been raiſed for the Propagation of the
' Goſpel in Foreign Parts, and of Chriſtian Knowledge at Home,
' and for the pious Education of poor Children: Great Variety
' of plain and uſeful Diſcourſes have been diſtributed among the
' meaner Sort for their more eaſy Improvement; and Parochial
' Libraries have been ſet up for the Uſe of Miniſters in the
' Country, that they might be better provided for the Inſtructi-
' on of thoſe committed to their Charge.

' Authority hath often interpoſed for the countenancing *theſe*
' excellent Deſigns, and for withſtanding the bold Attempts that
' have been made upon our common Faith; and for preventing
' the Increaſe of Irreligion and Prophaneneſs, Royal Injunctions
' and Proclamations have iſſued, Acts of Parliament have paſſed,
' Proſecutions at Law have been order'd, Gracious Speeches from
' the Throne have been made, and from thence ſuch bright Pat-
' terns of Piety and Virtue have ſhone forth, as have, no doubt,
' prevail'd upon many, tho' the Influence of them hath not ex-
' tended ſo far as might have been expected.

' But then the Infidelity of ſome hath been attended with this

good

Digitized by Google

'good Conſequence in others, that the Zeal of devout Perſons 'hath thereby been excited to do every thing that in them lay 'towards reſiſting and ſtemming the Increaſe of this great Evil: 'Nor have their Endeavours been altogether fruitleſs; our Eyes 'daily ſee the happy Effects of them; Divine Service and Sa-'craments have of late been oftner celebrated, and better fre-'quented, than formerly; the Catechiſing of Youth hath been 'more generally practiſed, and with greater Succeſs; vaſt Sums 'have been furniſhed by private Contributions to ſuſtain the 'Charge of Educating poor Children in the pious manner above-'mention'd; and many other new and noble Inſtitutions of Cha-'rity have been ſet on foot.

'Many Churches have been repair'd and adorn'd at the Ex-'pence of the ſeveral Pariſhioners, and other Benefactors; and 'many Chappels open'd in the larger Pariſhes, tho' not ſufficient 'to anſwer the Wants of the Inhabitants. Great Sums of Mo-'ney have been by Publick Authority provided and applied for 'the Building, Supporting, and Adorning other Churches; and 'Your Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed, upon our humble Ad-'dreſs, to recommend to Your Parliament to find out Means for 'the Building of ſuch as are ſtill wanting; of which, from the 'great Satisfaction with which Your Meſſage was receiv'd, and 'the great Progreſs made upon it, we hope to ſee the bleſſed 'Effect; when all, who are religiouſly diſpoſed, will have the 'Opportunity of giving publick Teſtimony of it, and the Care-'leſs be left without Excuſe.

'In the mean time other Methods of Redreſſing theſe Miſ-'chiefs may, we humbly conceive, be ſucceſsfully tried, ſuch as 'Your Majeſty's great Wiſdom and Piety, and the foregoing Ob-'ſervations, will ſuggeſt to You.

'We entertain not the leaſt Doubt of Your Majeſty's firm Re-'ſolution to render the Laws and Proclamations ſet forth for 'the Suppreſſion of Immorality and Prophaneneſs uſeful to that 'purpoſe, by an impartial and vigorous Execution of them; and 'to reform the Corruptions of the Stage, which have been ſo 'inſtrumental in vitiating young and innocent Minds, and have 'given ſo juſt Offence to all ſerious and devout Chriſtians.

'We are entirely perſwaded, that Your Majeſty will, in the 'moſt effectual manner, diſcountenance all ſuch Perſons as are 'profligate in their Lives, or the known Abettors and Spreaders 'of Impious Opinions; and the repeated Aſſurances which Your 'Majeſty (whom God long preſerve) hath been pleaſed to give to 'Your People of Your Care to tranſmit the Succeſſion of the 'Crown in the Proteſtant Line as Eſtabliſh'd by Law, give us 'great Hopes, that our Enemies of the Romiſh Communion will,

'at

Digitized by Google

'at last, be effectually discouraged from attempting the Ruin of 'that Excellent Church, of which, under Christ, Your Majesty 'is the chief Governour, and glorious Defender.

'From the Application of these Means, which we do not 'doubt but Your Majesty will use, we promise ourselves very 'great and durable Effects: But that, for which we at present, in 'most earnest and most humble manner, address ourselves to 'Your Majesty, is, That by Your Royal Interposition, an Act 'may be obtain'd for Restraining the present excessive and scan-'dalous Liberty of Printing wicked Books at Home, and import-'ing the like from Abroad; in such manner as to the Wisdom of 'Your Majesty, and Your Parliament, shall seem most expedient. 'For as we take this Liberty to have been one chief Source and 'Cause of those Evils whereof we have spoken, so we question 'not but the Restraint of it would go a great way in the Cure 'of them.

'There is another pernicious Custom that has very much 'prevail'd among us, under the false Notion of Honour, which 'we beg Leave to mention in this place, and that is the Practice of 'Fighting Duels, which has so far obtain'd, that Your Majesty 'hath had many Occasions, and some very lately, to see the dis-'mal Effects of it.

'We do therefore, in all humble Duty, beg Your Majesty to 'take the most effectual Methods to extinguish those false Notions, 'so contrary to the Laws of God, and so destructive of all Society, 'and to put a Stop to this wicked and unchristian Practice, by 'such Means as Your Majesty, in Your great Wisdom, shall 'think most proper.

'We have also good hope, that all employ'd *in Authority under Your Majesty, will, as we pray, truly, and indifferently minister Justice to the Punishment of Wickedness and Vice, and to the Maintenance of true Religion and Virtue*; and wish that some Way may be 'found for the Recovery and Improvement of Christian Knowledge 'and Piety in Families, which we fear is too much neglected.

'We likewise hope, that special Care will be taken of the 'Education of young People at the Universities, by providing, 'that Tutors make it their Business to teach their Pupils the 'Principles of the Christian Religion in the course of their 'other Studies, and endeavour to make them serious in it, with 'a particular Eye to such as are design'd for Holy Orders.

And for Ourselves, who are called to this Holy Function, 'We beg leave to assure Your Majesty, that we will take all 'possible Care of the Discharge of our own Duty, and do all 'that in us lies, that the Canons of our Church may be strictly 'observ'd, both by Ourselves and those committed to our Charge.

'We

Digitized by Google

'We have those Parts of our Discipline, which Your Majesty hath, in Your great Goodness, thought fit to recommend to us for further Improvement, under our most serious Consideration; and hope in some measure to answer the Wants of the Church, and Your Majesty's Expectations in referring them to us; as we shall at all times hereafter, as often as Your Majesty shall be pleased to require our Attendance for these Purposes, endeavour to make our Synodical Meetings subservient to the good Order and Establishment of this Church, the Interest and Advantage of the Christian Religion, the Satisfaction of Your Majesty, and the Honour of God.

'And our daily and fervent Prayer to God shall be, That Your Majesty may be the happy Instrument of these and many other Blessings to this Church and State; That you may be as prosperous in your Designs against Infidelity and Vice here at Home, as you have been in all your Undertakings against the Common Enemy Abroad; and may, by that means, add what alone is wanting to compleat the Glory, and crown the Successes of Your ever memorable Reign.

The Lower-House adhering to their Representation, neither is presented to the Queen

The Bishops having transmitted this Representation to the *Lower-House*, for their Approbation, the Inferior Clergy thought fit tn adhere to the Draught made by the Joynt-Committee; after they had added other Matters to it; and particularly that Passage which acknowledges Her Majesty's *Care to transmit the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, as establish'd by Law*: Which material Clause was forgot by the Person who made that Draught. Thus neither of these Representations was presented to the Queen, and the *Convocation* rose with the *Disreputation* of doing *Nothing*, in so important a Matter, so heartily recommended to them by the Queen. The Fault of this the *Weekly* ‡ *Panegyrist* of the Zealot-Party fail'd not shrewdly to charge upon the Bishops, under Pretence of Lamenting,

‡ *The Fault of it laid on the Bishops.*

That

§ *See the Examiner of the 21st. of* June. *Numb.* 47.

That the § *unhappy Stop that had been put to the design'd* Representation, *had given the Enemies of our Holy Religion (too numerous and politick a Party to be armed by our selves against ourselves) a seeming Occasion to deride our* Divisions. Adding, That, *As if those Reverend Proceedings were all but a Jest, these Ungodly Persons were not afraid to be merry with the Conceit of the Upper House's Dissenting from what Five of their own Members had before, in Committee, agreed to in the Lower; as tho' they were acting a* RELIGIOUS FARCE, *call'd* A CONVOCATION *and* NO-CONVOCATION: *Nor will they believe our Bishops can have such concurrent Fears of the Growth of* Impiety, *when they do not proceed to the Means that should put an effectual Stop to it, only for a* Form; *or to use the Words of our Church-Adversaries, 'til the last remaining* Encroachment *be made by the* Upper-House *upon the* Priviledges *of the* Lower. 'These Reflections *(says he, in 'the Conclusion)* are Arrows in the Heart 'of every honest Church-man: We would 'recriminate in vain; our Enemies flatter 'themselves we lie too open for a Defence. 'We must therefore be content to wait 'with Patience and Prayer, for a Remedy 'to these Misfortunes, till *the Lord of the 'Harvest*, in his good Time, *shall separate 'the Tares from the Wheat?*

You might, perhaps, be at a Loss to know who are the Persons this Author allegorizes by the *Tares?* But he has already put it out of Doubt that he means the *Bishops* made by the late King *William*, of ever glorious Memory; having in another

another of his Papers, written near Six Months * before, ſuggeſted, *That the Majority of our preſent Biſhops, are ſuſpected of Principles bordering upon thoſe profeſs'd by Enemies to Epiſcopacy; That they favour thoſe Leaders that have a ſet Quarrel againſt Chriſtianity*; That, *if the Majority of the Lower Clergy ſhould differ from the preſent Set of Biſhops, it would call ſome Things to Mind, which might turn the Scale of General Favour to the Inferior Clergy's Side; who, with a profound Duty to Her Majeſty, are perfectly pleas'd with the preſent Turn of Affairs. That this will make curious People apt to enquire into the* Dates *of* ſome Promotions, *to call to mind what Deſigns were then upon the Anvil, and from thence make malicious Deductions.* That *nothing* (not even the ſpreading Blaſphemy and Irreligion of the Age) *had given him more Offence, for ſeveral Years paſt, than to obſerve, how ſome of that Bench had been careſſed by certain Perſons, and others of them openly celebrated by the infamous Pens of Atheiſts, Republicans and Fanaticks:* And, which he ſeems to think the ſaddeſt Part of the Story, that *there is no leaving a Staff and a Pair of Shoes at their Doors, but that* Time *and* Mortality *can only remedy theſe Inconveniences in the Church, which are not to be cured, like thoſe in the State, by a Change of Miniſtry.* 'By this a ſpiteful Reader (ſays a Writer † who animadverted upon theſe injurious Reflections) 'would be apt 'to think that the *Examiner* wou'd infer, 'That he that knocks theſe Biſhops on the 'Head, does *(by Remedying theſe Inconveni-ences)* the Church a real Piece of Service.

* *See* Examin. *of the* 28. Dec. 1710. Numb. 22

Other Reflections caſt on the Majority of the preſent Biſhops.

† *See a Pamphlet call'd*, the Caſe of the preſent Convocation conſider'd, in Anſwer to the *Examiner's* unfair Repreſentation of it, and unjuſt Reflections upon it.

We may here, occasionally, take Notice of another Reflection which the same *Weekly Fault-Finder* immediately † subjoins: 'If we may guess, *says he*, the Temper of 'a *Convocation*, from the Choice of a *Pro-* 'locutor, as it is usual to do that of a House 'of Commons by the Speaker, we may 'expect great Things from that Reverend 'Body, who have done themselves much 'Reputation, by Pitching upon a *Gentle-* 'man of so much Piety, Wit, and Learn- 'ing, for that Office; and one who is so 'thoroughly vers'd in those Parts of 'Knowledge which are proper for it. It is very far from my Intention and De- sign, in the least, to derogate from the Praises due to that learned and ingenious Divine; But, as a *Faithful* and *Impartial Journalist*, I cannot but observe that *the Late Ministry* entertain'd different Thoughts of his Qualifications for that Post; as ap- pears by the following Letter:

† Examiner *Number* 22. *Col.* 4th. *Reflections on the Choice of a* Prolocutor.

Whitehall, Nov. 11th, 1708.

SIR,

The Earl of S——d's *Letter to* Dr. C—— *Dean of* —— *about the Choice of a* Prolocutor *in the Year* 1708.

'I Depend upon your Goodness to par- 'don this Trouble, which I should not 'give you, were it not upon a *Publick Ac-* 'count. The *Convocation*, you know, meets 'upon to morrow Sevennight, where there 'will be Two Competitors set up for the 'Chair of Prolocutor, Dr. *A*——*y*, and 'Dr. *Willis* Dean of *Lincoln*: As for the 'First, his Character is too well known 'for me to say any Thing to it: The Lat- 'ter, I will venture to say, is qualified with

'with all the Abilities neceſſary for ſuch 'a Poſt, as well of known Zeal for Her 'Majeſty's Government, and the Eſta- 'bliſh'd Church; and of ſuch a Temper, 'and Prudence, as would tend towards '*Healing* the Diviſions in the Church, ra- 'ther than *Widening* of them. I have ven- 'tur'd to give you my Opinion very 'frankly, and if you are of the ſame, I 'hope you will be in Town by the Time 'appointed for the Meeting of the *Convo-* 'cation; and if you could engage Arch- 'deacon *P*——*s* in the ſame Intereſt, it 'would be a double Service to the Publick. 'I beg Pardon for this Trouble, and ſhall 'be glad of all Occaſions of ſhewing with 'how much Truth and Eſteem I am, *Sir*,

Your moſt Faithful Humble Servant,

S——d.

It is further obſervable, that the *Convocation* being met accordingly, on the 19th of *November*, 1708; and the Court being apprehenſive that, notwithſtanding all the Meaſures that had been taken, their Deſire, as to the Choice of a *Prolocutor*, was like to be fruſtrated, and the Diſpute between the *Metropolitan* and the *Lower Houſe* revived; the *Convocation* was, thereupon, unexpectedly ‡ prorogu'd to the 25th of *February* next following, before they proceeded to that Choice. Now, whether the *Preſent Miniſtry* have reaſon to be pleaſed with the Proceedings of this *Convocation*, I ſhall not preſume to determine: But only acquaint you, That I don't find they have made any greater Progreſs in the other

‡ *See the Annals of Queen* Anne, *Year* VIIth, *p.* 257, *and ſeqq.*

Matters recommended to them by the Queen's * Letter, than in the *Representation of the present State of Religion.*

* *See the* Polit. State *for Febr.* p. 199.

The Convocation *taken up with Mr.* Whiston's *Business.*

'Tis true, That Reverend Assembly have been indispensably oblig'd to bestow great Part of their Time on the Consideration of what was proper for them to do in the Case of Mr. *William Whiston*, Master of Arts, some Time Mathematical Professor at *Cambridge*, who, on the 30th of *October*, 1710, was banish'd from that University, upon Account of his Reviving and Defending the condemn'd Doctrine of *Arius* about the Trinity. This Affair having already made a great Noise, and being yet undetermin'd, I doubt not but an *Impartial Account* of it will be acceptable to you.

His Case impartially related

Not long after his Expulsion from *Cambridge*, Mr. *Whiston* and his Friends dispers'd Proposals * for Printing by *Subscription* his *Collection*, entituled, *Primitive Christianity Reviv'd*, in Four Volumes, *Octavo*: Containing, *Vol.* I. 'The Epistles 'of *Ignatius*, Bishop of *Antioch*, in *Greek* 'and *English*; both according to the lar- 'ger and smaller Copies: And because the Larger are generally acknowledg'd, both by the *Romish* and *Protestant* Divines, as *spurious*, and on the contrary the Smaller look'd upon as *Genuine*; 'To this Edi- 'tion (says Mr. *Whiston*) will be prefix'd a 'Preliminary Dissertation upon the same E- 'pistles, plainly proving, That the *larger* 'Copies are alone the *Genuine Ones*, and 'that the *smaller* are no better than an Ex- 'tract out of the same, made by the Here- 'tick *Marcellus*, or some of his Followers, in 'the 4th *Century* of the *Church*.

* *Dated* Dec. 23. 1710.

He Publishes Proposals *for Printing his Collection of* Primitive Christianity Reviv'd.

Contents of the Four Volumes.

Vol.

'Vol. II. *A New Edition* of the *Apostolical Constitutions*, in *Greek* and *English*; To 'which will be added an *English* Translation from the *Arabick* of the *Doctrine of the* 'Apostles, which appears to be a sacred 'Book of the *New-Testament*, long lost to 'the Christian Church?

It is to be observed, That these *Apostolical Constitutions*, which are father'd upon St. *Clement*, being rejected by most of the Learned Divines of Both Communions, as is also the second Book of *Apocryphal Esdras*; and that *Cornelius a Lapide*, a Jesuit, who endeavour'd to prove the Latter to be Genuine, was answer'd by *Alcazar*, another Jesuit, in his *Vestigatio Arcani Sensus in Apocalypsi*, * therefore Mr. *Whiston* thought fit to publish a Third Volume, containing,

* See Bayle's *Dictionary*, in the Article Alcazar.

Vol. III. 'An *Essay on the Apostolical Constitutions*: Wherein will be clearly prov'd, 'That these Books are the most sacred Part 'of the *Canonical Scripture* of the *New-Testament*; and that they were own'd as such 'in all the first Ages of the Gospel. To 'which will be added an *English* Translation of the *Arabick* Copy of the Second 'Book of *Apocryphal Esdras*.

'Vol. IV. *An Account of the Primitive Faith*, as to the Doctrines of the *Trinity* and *Incarnation*; and that in the very Words 'of the Sacred and most Ancient Writers 'themselves, both in their Originals, whether *Greek* or *Latin*, and in *English*. With 'some Notes for Illustration, and to obviate the *unfair Deductions* of the Writers of 'Controversy.

Dec. 22. 1710. *Mr.* Whiston's *Historical Preface*.

At the same † time, Mr. *Whiston* thought fit

fit to publish a large HISTORICAL PREFACE to his intended *Primitive Christianity Reviv'd*, both *for general Information*, and his own *Vindication, before he could venture to expect a general Reception of these Books in the World*. With an APPENDIX *containing an Account of the Author's Prosecution at, and Banishment from the University of* Cambridge. In this Preface, which contains 116 Pages, (in 8vo, of the same Character with the Text of these *Memoirs*) the Author freely owns, * *That the Assertions contain'd* in the Books he intends to publish, *are so strange, and so contrary to the general Belief of Christians in these latter Ages, that it will not be improper to give some Account by what Methods, and on what Occasions the several Particulars were discover'd, and the Whole brought to its present State.* Now, *That the Reader may, at least, be satisfy'd in his Care, Honesty, and Sincerity, in this whole Management*, Mr. *Whiston* acquaints us in the next † place, *That, being desired by a Friend or Two to draw up a* Method, or Directions for the Study of Divinity, *as he used in Conversation to propose to them and others, as the only Way for the Union of Christians, and the Restauration of the Primitive Faith and Practice, he consented*; And, in his first Draught, enlarg'd more particularly upon the great Advantage of that Method he then propos'd, *viz. That it would make us distinguish between the Articles of the Christian Faith, especially that of the ever-blessed* TRINITY, *so as it was really a part of our Religion, and believ'd by the first Christians, and so far as latter Inferences and Explications*

* Page 1.

† Page 2.

Digitized by Google

plications had been ſince added to it. In theſe firſt Papers he had given ſome Account, how far he apprehended that Doctrine to be True and Genuine; and how far Modern and of Men's deviſing: And, in ſhort, he therein plainly own'd, *That the Original Doctrine, in that important Matter was very different from the common Opinion, and was moſt certainly nearer that of the* Arians *in the* IV. *Century than of the* Athanaſians, *and preſent Orthodox.* When he had † drawn up this *Advice for the Study of Divinity*, and began to ſpeak of it to ſome Friends, and freely to declare his Thoughts about the Doctrine of the Trinity, he was made ſenſible, what a Niece Point he was engag'd in; and what a Noiſe, and *Odium*, and perhaps Perſecution, he ſhould raiſe againſt himſelf, if he ventur'd to Talk and Print at that rate. But tho' he very well knew the Duty of a Chriſtian, and firmly reſolv'd that ſuch Arguments ſhould have no influence upon him, nor in the leaſt diſcourage him from Speaking and Writing the Truth of *Jeſus Chriſt*, yet the Importance of the Subject, and the Conſciouſneſs that his preſent Thoughts were taken up, rather from his former gradual and occaſional Obſervations in the Holy Scriptures, and in the moſt ancient Writers, than from a direct and particular Examination of this diſtinct Subject in Both, made him reſolve to re-examine the whole Matter; not in the Modern Books of Controverſy, (that *grand Method of Impoſition on the Chriſtian World*) but, as before, in the Books of the *New Teſtament*, and in all the moſt ancient Genuine

† *Hiſt. Pref.* p. 3.

Monument

* Ibid, p. 4. ‘ Monuments of our Religion now Extant, ‘ without making * use of any vain Deductions, or philosophick Reasonings in such ‘ sacred Points of reveal'd Religion, but exactly and singly to be guided by the *Original Testimonies*, and determine his Faith ‘ and Practice, as a Christian, by them only. ‘ Having done all this with all possible honesty, and sincerity of Mind, and hearty ‘ Prayers to God, that he might not be deceiv'd by himself, nor become the Cause ‘ of deceiving his Church in any Thing; ‘ and so far dispens'd with his propos'd Method, as to run over Bishop *Bull*'s celebrated Work of this Nature: Mr. *Brocklesby*'s ‘ *Gospel Theism*; Dr. *Grabe*'s *Spiciligium*, and

† Ibid, p. 7. ‘ consulted Dr. *Grabe* himself about the *Eternity* † *of the Son of God*, he was able to affirm, ‘ and assuredly pronounce, that the *Arian* ‘ Doctrine was in these Points most certainly

* Ibid, p. 8. ‘ the Original *Doctrine* of *Christ* himself, of his ‘ Holy *Apostles*, and of the most primitive ‘ Christians; and that if our best * Writers ‘ for Orthodoxy, as Bp. *Bull* and Dr. *Cave*, ‘ have nothing but poor, unintelligible, ill-grounded Evasions to support their Faith ‘ withal, 'tis high Time to lay them all ‘ aside; and to have our Recourse to the ‘ Original Primitive Texts and Testimonies ‘ themselves for Satisfaction. He then also ‘ observ'd, That Philosophical Notions derived generally from the ancient Hereticks, ‘ and propagated chiefly in the Days, and ‘ by the Means of the famous, but unhappy ‘ *Athanasius*, were the Cause of that fatal ‘ Change afterwards made in the Church's ‘ Faith and Practice, under the Name of

‘ OR-

ORTHODOXY, which was not fully eſtabliſh'd, but by the Means of the over-bearing Tyranny of the See of *Reme*, and thoſe that ſupported it. This diſcovery made Mr. *Whiſton* reflect upon two Paſſages which he well remember'd, tho' they happen'd many Years before: The one of the very Learned Dr. *Allix*, who being, in his Hearing, aſk'd by Dr. *Pain*, (who was then beginning to ſee the Falſehood of the common Opinions in theſe Matters) *Whether there were any inſtance of* Invocation *of the* Holy-Ghoſt, *in the three Centuries?* He readily anſwer'd, *That there was not.* The other Paſſage was of an excellent Friend of Mr. *Whiſton*, *(whom he forbears naming)* who told him, *That for his* † *Part, had it not been for the Church's farther determination, he had been contented with the* Arian *Scheme.* Which Words, at that time, a little ſhock'd them both; tho' now Mr. *Whiſton* is more ſhock'd, that the ſame Perſon does not more freely declare the Reaſons of ſuch his ancient Sentiments.

† *Ibid* Pag. 9.

About this Time it was alſo, that Mr. *Whiſton* drew up ſome PLAIN QUESTIONS, proper to be propos'd to the Conſideraion of the Learned, being as follows:

1. 'Where are the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, call'd *One God*, in the Scripture, or the moſt Primitive Writers? I deſire but one plain Inſtance.

2. 'Where is Chriſt ſaid to be properly *Equal* to the Father, in Scripture, or the moſt Primitive Writers? I deſire but one plain Inſtance.

3. 'Where is Chriſt call'd by any of the known Titles or Epithets of the *Supreme God?* Such as *God the Creator*; the *Invi-*

Digitized by Google

'ſible *God*; the *Omnipotent God*; the *Omniſcient God*; the *Great*
'*God*; the *True God*; (ἀληθινὸς Θεὸς) the *Bleſſed*, or the *Bleſſed*
'*God*; the *Eternal God*; the *One God*; the *Only God*; the *Li-*
'*ving God*; the *Good God*; the *God of Heaven*; the *God over*
'*all*; the *Immortal God*; the *Higheſt*, &c. either in the *New-*
'*Teſtament*, or the moſt Primitive Writers? I deſire a few plain
'Inſtances.

4. 'Where do the Scriptures, or moſt Primitive Writers, ſay
'any Thing of the *Subſtance* or *Eſſence* of God? and where do
'they affirm the Father and Son to be *Co-eſſential* and *Conſub-*
'*ſtantial?* One plain Inſtance is only deſired.

5. 'By what new Revelation did the Council of *Nice* conſe-
'crate the Word ὁμοούσιος, when it had been directly rejected
'by the Council of *Antioch*, ſo long before?

6. 'Whether it be a Sign of the ſacred Authority of the ſame
ὁμοούσιος, that it was therefore introduced, becauſe it was known
'that a great Part of the Chriſtian Church highly diſapprov'd
'of it?

7. 'How the Sameneſs or Equality of the Son *with the Father*,
'which in the Days of *Origen* * *was barely* the
* *Contr. Celſ.* L. VIII. *p.* 387. 'Miſtake of a few raſh Chriſtians, *can now*
'become a Fundamental Article of the Chri-
'ſtian Faith.

8. 'How the *Eternal Generation* of the Son of God, which
'was ſo utterly unknown at the Council of *Nice*, came to be in
'latter Times advanc'd into a fundamental *Doctrine of Chriſti-*
'*anity*?

9. 'How it comes to paſs that the known Hereſy of Cerinthus
'in denying the Sufferings of the *Divine Nature* of our Savior
'is now ſo current and orthodox Doctrine in our Days?

10. 'Where is the *Holy Ghoſt* directly call'd *God*, or *Lord*
'in the Scripture, or moſt Primitive Writers? I deſire but one
'plain Inſtance.

11. 'What one Chriſtian, till ſome Time after the Council
'of *Nice*, ever ventur'd to invocate the *Holy Ghoſt?* a *ſingle* In-
'ſtance is here alone deſired alſo.

12. 'How it comes about, that we eſteem thoſe, and only
'thoſe, Doctrines Orthodox in this Matter, which are approv'd
'and eſtabliſh'd by the *Church of Rome?* And this at a Time
'when Antichriſtianiſm was Riſing apace in Her.

13. 'How it comes to paſs, in particular, that a Creed made
'under Antichriſtianiſm, and not receiv'd till it was at the
'Height, is ſtill the *Standard of Orthodoxy*, in any of the Re-
'form'd *Churches?*

14. 'How

Digitized by Google

14. 'How the *First four general Councils* come to be ſo ſacred and infallible; when all the ſucceeding Ones are of ſo little Authority with us?

15. 'Why *Athanaſius* muſt be eſteem'd almoſt infallible, 'while thoſe much greater and more learned Men, *Origen*, *Euſebius*, and *Apollinarius* are rejected as Heretical, without 'Examination?

16. 'Why ſo Many of the antient Books are loſt? And, in Particular, why almoſt all the *Arian* and *Apollinarian* Writings 'are utterly periſhed?

17. 'Why do we cry out againſt *Socinians*, for ſetting up 'human *Reaſonings* againſt *plain Teſtimonies*, when ſo *much of* 'our *modern Belief* is wholly built on *human Reaſonings* againſt 'as *plain Teſtimonies* alſo?

18. 'Why do we cry out againſt the *Papiſts* for taking away, 'the Cup, and for Prayers in a ſtrange Tongue, notwithſtanding 'the Inſtitution and Command in Scripture, while

'we aſſert that the *Father is not Greater than the* Joh. XIV. 28.
'*Son*, and that *The Son was not Ignorant of the* Mat. XXIV. 36
'*Day of Judgment*, notwithſtanding our Lord's Mat. XIII. 32.
'own expreſs Declarations to the contrary.

19. 'How the implicit Faith in General Councils, nay in '*Athanaſius*, and in the Church of *Rome*, as to theſe Matters, is 'conſiſtent with the owning the Proteſtant Rule of Faith, the 'Holy Scriptures; with the Duty of all to ſearch thoſe Scriptures; and with our Belief that the Church of *Rome* is Anti-'chriſtian?

20. 'Why do the Diſputants for the common Notions, never ſtate and prove the Meaning of the Words they uſe, and 'Reaſon from? Such as, Θεὸς· υἱὸς· μονογενὴς· ἀΐδιος· ἀιώνιος· 'ψυχὴ· κτίζειν· κτίσμα· ποιεῖν· ποίημα· γεννᾶν· γεννητὸς 'γενητὸς· &c. nor ſhew that the modern Signification of them 'is the ſame in this Controverſy, that it was in the Firſt Ages 'of the Goſpel? Eſpecially when the whole Controverſy turns 'upon the right Stating the ſame?

21. 'Why the *Athanaſians* ſo often charg'd the *Arians* with 'falſifying the Scripture, and antient Authors, without the leaſt 'Proof? While 'tis notorious, that they have themſelves been 'ſo wicked in this Matter.

After * Mr. *Whiſton* had made his entire ‡ Extract out of the acknowledg'd Books of the *New Teſtament*, and of the two firſt

‡ *Ibid. p.* 14.

Digitized by Google

Centuries, he was confirm'd in his Opinion by the Book entituled, *Novatian*'s Treatise of the *Trinity*, and by St. *Clement*'s *Apostolical Constitutions*; which last Book he had been prejudic'd against, but which, upon Perusal, he found to *be* ‡ *full of the Simplicity, Piety, Honesty, Strictness and Discipline of the most Primitive Ages, and belonging to the Companions of the Apostles, if not to the Apostles themselves.* Upon this, Mr. *Whiston* set † himself to the thorough Examination of the Nature and Authority of the same *Constitutions*; 'And what was the Result of his Enquiries, his *Essay*, which is 'to be the 3d Volume of his Collection, 'will shew at large. About the same 'Time, he ventur'd to apply himself to 'the Two Archbishops, to both whom he 'had the Honour to be known; and in 'Two Copies of the same * Letter to give 'them an Account what Discoveries he 'had already made in Points of the great-'est Consequence; and to beg their Ad-'vice, in what Manner and Method those 'Discoveries might, with the greatest Qui-'et, Peace, and Advantage, be communi-'cated to the World, and especially *to* 'the Learned; and so, upon their Exami-'nation and Corrections, an Authentick 'Account might be publish'd of these great 'Doctrines of our Religion, in the very 'Words of the sacred and most Primitive 'Writers themselves, and free from the 'Perversions of the Writers of Controver-'sy. 4 The Archbishop of *Canterbury* re-'turn'd him a short Answer, importing, 'That *He could not judge of his Work, with-*

‡ Ibid. *p.* 13.

† Ibid. *p.* 14.

Mr. Whiston *writes to the Two Archbishops to consult them about his Discoveries.*

* *Dated* Cam. July 17, 1708

Dr Cantuar.

Digitized by Google

out perusing it, and his Grace had rather, at first, see it in Writing than in Print; That Mr. Whiston's *Second Thoughts might be different from his first, after he had drawn them out, and laid them before others, and they had given him their Opinions upon them: Amongst whom, it seems to the Abp. very proper to consult the learned Bishop* Bull; *And that his Grace would give him, freely and without Byas, his poor Thoughts of his Scheme, when he had seen it.* The Archbishop of *York*, who took more Time to consider of this important Matter, wrote Mr. *Whiston* a larger Answer, wherein his Grace frankly told him, *He did by no Means approve of the Design he was upon; as thinking that if he did pursue it, he would do a great deal more Hurt to the Christian Religion among us, than he would do Good; and being of this Opinion,* His Grace *could give him no Advice as to the Method in which Mr.* Whiston *should make the World acquainted with his Design.* That *if he were able to give him any Advice it should be this, that he would lay aside this Project, at least till he had an Opportunity of Talking freely about this Matter with his Friends at* London, *which he might have in Parliament-Time; for a great many Things may be offer'd in Discourse, for the Conviction of either of the Differing Parties, which cannot be so easily writ in Letters. I my self,* continued his Grace, *now think that I have a great Reason to believe that it will be a great Sin in you to disturb the Peace and Unity of the Catholick Church, by endeavouring to impose new Articles of Faith upon us about the Blessed Trinity; different from, or contrary to the Definitions of.*

The Abp. of Canterbury's *Answer, dated* July 24, 1708.

Dr Sharp.

And the Abp. of York's, *dated* Aug. 6, 1706.

Digitized by Google

of the Council of Nice, *as you have to believe, that it is your Duty to expose the* Nicene *Creed, as contrary to the Common Belief, for almost three Centuries of the Primitive Church. But perhaps, if you and I were to talk of these Matters, we shou'd not part at so wide a Difference one from the other. I do sincerely profess that I not only love you, but have a great Esteem of your extraordinary Abilities, in all the Sorts of Learning of which you have treated in your Books. And, indeed, I know no Author, whose Works I read with more Pleasure than I do yours: And I do likewise believe you to be a sincere, honest, undesigning Man. But, then give me leave to add (for I would desire that you should think me an honest Man also) that, if you have any Weakness, it is that you are too fond of new Notions; and oftentimes lay too great Stress upon them; at least it appears so to me. Forgive me this Freedom: I dare say you will; because it is the pure Effect of hearty Friendship and good Will to you. You seem in your Letter to intimate that you, have a Collection of your Authorities and Reasons, &c. in Order to your Designs, already drawn up. If you have a Copy of them by you, which you can spare, and would be so kind as to send it down to me, I should own it as a very great Favour, and will return it you again as soon as I have perus'd it. By this Means I shall be the better able to form a Judgment of what you are now Designing, and consequently more fit to give my Opinion when I shall have the Happiness of Seeing you. I heartily wish you all Health and Happiness, and I pray God most earnestly to direct you in all your Undertakings, that they may be for his Glory, and the Good of his Church, &c.*

Upon

Digitized by Google

Upon the Receipt of these Letters, Mr. *Whiston* resolv'd to comply with the Direction of his Metropolitans: And having about this Time receiv'd a Letter * from the Bishop of *Worcester*, who, *to his great Grief, had heard he was Running into* Socinianism; and thereupon threatned *to break Friendship with him once for all: For after that, his Lordship could not but look upon him as a Subverter of Souls, and an Enemy to the Church of Christ*; Mr. *Whiston* return'd him an † Answer, That *He took his Lordship's Admonitions very kindly; but begg'd leave to say the main Foundation of them was not true*, viz. *That he was going over to* Socinianism, *to which he had not the least Disposition.* That *he own'd himself not satisfy'd with the Creed of* Vigilius Tapsensis, *and some other novel Notions, introduc'd long after the first Times of the Gospel. But that he might go upon sure Grounds, he had made an Extract of almost all the Texts of Scriptures, and most ancient Testimonies relating to the Trinity and Incarnation, which he design'd to publish, with a very few Notes. That if the common Doctrines disagree with those Texts and Testimonies, they ought certainly to be discarded; if they agree, his Book would be an unanswerable Vindication of them: And it would make an honest Man amazed to see what Fears and Jealousies were conceiv'd from so fair and unexceptionable a Method as this is. Good my Lord,* added Mr. *Whiston, let us once act like Christians, concern'd for the Faith once deliver'd to the Saints by our Saviour and Apostles; and not like Men, ready to maintain all the Corruptions which* Pagan Philosophy, *and* Antichristian Tyranny *have*

* *Dated* July 30th, 1708. *The Bishop of* Worcester *writes to Mr.* Whiston.

† *Mr* Whiston's *Answer, dated* Aug. 26. 1708.

See the Hist. Pref. *p.* 22.

Digitized by Google

have brought in and impos'd upon the Church since the First Ages, &c.

This Answer occasion'd several other Letters between the Bishop of *Worcester* and Mr. *Whiston*; wherein that Learned and Pious Prelate endeavour'd to reclaim the latter from his Erroneous Opinions; and amongst other Things, to prove the Spuriousness of St. *Clement*'s *Apostolical Constitutions*, from some Differences * in the Accounts as to the Circumstances of our Lord's Passion; and Mr. *Whiston*, on the other Hand, maintain'd the Derivation of those two Constitutions from the Apostles themselves: Urging, *That two or three appearing Difficulties, or seeming Contradictions are no more Arguments of their spurious Character, than above ten Times so many in the Books of the* New-Testament, *in our present Canon, are Arguments of their Falshood and Spuriousness.*

* *See Hist. Pref. p.* 44. *and seqq.*

* Ibid. *p.* 49. The Bishop of *Norwich*, with whom Mr. *Whiston* * had an intimate Acquaintance for many Years, endeavour'd to dissuade him from going on with his Design: 'As 'I see no Hurt, *(said his Lordship in Answer to one of his Letters* †) in such a *fair* 'and intire Collection as you speak of, 'so I see none of that Good you propose 'by it: Because People, the Learned at 'least, will think of these Matters as they 'have done from such a Perusal of the 'Scriptures and Fathers, unless by some 'Comment of yours they are shewn that 'they ought to do otherwise. And when 'it comes to the Drawing of Inferences 'from such a Collection, I leave it to you

† Ibid. *p.* 50. *The Bishop of* Norwich *dissuades Mr.* Whiston *from Printing his Collection.*

to

'to consider whether it is likely that your 'Inference should be more just than that 'which the Church in that General has 'so long acquiesc'd in, after so much acute 'Contention and Search, as has been into 'and about these Matters. I think you 'have already shewn that you can Err, 'and that a little more Coolness would do 'you no Hurt.

Notwithstanding this Advice, Mr. *Whiston* remain'd fix'd in his Resolution to publish his *Essay upon the Apostolical Constitutions*; But Dr. *Laney*, Master of *Pembroke-Hall*, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*, refusing to grant his Licence, for the Printing of it there, Mr. *Whiston* came up to *London*, with Design to print it here. Before he put his Manuscript to the Press, he thought fit to communicate it to Dr. *Grabe*, who, upon Perusal of it, not * knowing that Mr. *Whiston* intended to make Use of the *Apostolical Constitutions* towards the Reviving of *Arianism*, own'd the genuine Truth and Antiquity of this Collection, excepting some Points, wherein the later Alterations in the Church's Discipline, had occasion'd Alterations in it; adding, he had several Years before offer'd to have put out a new Edition of these *Constitutions*, which, in his Opinion, ought to be restor'd to be the Guide of the Church, as the best Method for the Determination of modern Controversies. Dr. *Grabe* did inform † Mr. *Whiston* of Two Eminent Citations of the *Constitutions*, the one by *Origen*, the other by *Chrysostom*; and promis'd to write immediately

To little Purpose.

† Ibid. p. 51.

* Ibid. p. 54. *Mr.* Whiston *consults Dr.* Grabe, *who seems to approve the Publishing of the* Apostoli. Constitutions

† p. 55.

Digitized by Google

to *Vienna*, for a ſmall *M. S.* mention'd in his *Spicilegium*, which was likely to give Light who was the Collector or Writer of theſe *Conſtitutions*.

* Ibid. p. 56. Soon after began a * Correſpondence by Letters, between Mr. *Whiſton* and his Friend Dr. *Bradford*, occaſion'd by ſome Reports ſpread of the Firſt in *London*. In one of theſe Letters Dr. *Bradford* tells his Friend, 'That whatever he might think of Dr. 'Grabe, he was perfectly of the ſame Mind 'with him, (Dr. *Bradford*) that there ap- 'pear'd to be many Marks of Forgery in 'the ſaid Conſtitutions. Mr. *Whiſton* af-

† Ibid. p. 60. *A M. S. ſent for from Vienna, proves againſt Athanaſius, and not againſt Mr. Whiſton.*

firms † That when the *Vienna M. S.* came, inſtead of *Knocking him down with one Shock*, as 'twas pretended it would, *it appear'd to knock down* Athanaſius: *It proving to be a Part of thoſe* Ethiopick *Conſtitutions* in Greek, *with which* Athanaſius, *or ſomebody under him, cheated the poor Chriſtians of* Ethiopia.

‡ Ibid. p. 67. Mr. *Whiſton* having ‡ complied with the Deſires of the Two Archbiſhops, in ſending to them his Papers in Writing, before he

* Ibid. p. 70. ventur'd to print; Both their Graces * were ſo fair, as not only to peruſe them themſelves, but encourag'd others to follow their Example, by Committing the ſame to ſeveral learned Men alſo for their Peruſal and

† Ibid. p. 71. Opinions: *All which*, ſays Mr. *Whiſton*, † *are ſo far from having given, or undertaking an Anſwer to them, that, on the contrary, ſome of the fitteſt of them, who have been earneſtly preſt to undertake it, have wholly declin'd the ſame.*

Mr. Whiſton accus'd.

‡ Ibid. p. 75. About *May*, 1709, Mr. *Whiſton* was † accus'd to his Dioceſan, the Biſhop of *Ely*, by the

the Minister of that Parish in *Cambridge*, where, by his Lordship's Favour, he enjoy'd a Catechetick Lectureship, *That in his Explications of the Church Catechism, he did assert Things that were contrary to the Doctrine of the Church; and also, that when he once read Prayers, he omitted the third and fourth Petitions of the Litany, or the* Invocation *of the* HOLY GHOST, *and of the* TRINITY. These Accusations Mr. *Whiston* confess'd to be true; and was *ready to justify and support his Opinions and Practices as to these Matters.* Accordingly, when his Diocesan appointed the Time and Place for hearing the Accusation and Defence, Mr. *Whiston* appear'd; but his Accuser not appearing then at the same Time; tho' he came afterward when the Bishop and Mr. *Whiston* were gone, this Accusation, in a Manner, came to nothing.

Endeavours to remove him from the University.

However, from that Time a Design was laid by the most Zealous Orthodox Members of the University of *Cambridge* to get Mr. *Whiston* removed from thence. In the first Place, the Form of a Grace, (as they call it there) was drawn up, and carry'd to Dr. *Covel*, Master of *Christ's Colledge*, then Vice-Chancellor, in order to his Degradation or Expulsion, without allowing him a publick Hearing. But the Vice-Chancellor, with the rest of the Heads of the Senate, appear'd so unwilling to go into those Steps, that this was soon dropt. About the same Time the Lord Bishop of *Ely* sent Mr. *Whiston* a Message, concerning his * *quitting that Lecture, which he enjoy'd by his Lordship's Favour; tho' with the Assurance of the private continuance of the same Allowance:*

* Ibid. p. 77.

Which Proposal Mr. *Whiston*, at first, would not consent to, 'because he † understood it to be in-
† Ibid. p. 79. 'tended in such Circumstances as carried too great 'an Appearance of Discouragement to the Truths 'he had there declared; and a kind of publick 'Discountenance to those free and honest Enquiries 'whereby alone the true Genuine and Primitive 'Faith, Worship and Discipline can be recover'd. But upon Consideration of the Inconveniencies that had already arose, and might still follow, he relinquish'd
‡ Oct. 27. 1709 *He resigns a Lecture* ‡ that Lecture, and accepted the Bishop's generous Offer about the Continuation of his Allowance.

About the latter End of *January* 1709, Mr.
* Ibid. p. 81. *Whiston* (as he acquaints us * himself) 'discover'd 'another Thing of the greatest Consequence to the 'Christian Church, and to his main Designs, *viz.*
He publishes Ignatius's *larger Epistles genuine.* 'That the *larger Epistles* ascrib'd to *Ignatius*, and 'which have of late been still'd his *interpolated* '*Epistles*, were not only a Work sufficiently early 'in the second Century, but that they were the *O-*'*riginal genuine Epistles* themselves. This Dis-'covery he was so highly pleas'd with, that he 'could not forbear immediately drawing up and 'publishing a small imperfect *Essay* on that subject, 'to set the Learned upon the Re-examination of 'that Matter; but which had a contrary Effect,
† Ibid. p. 83. *Which gives Offence.* giving great † Offence to many eminent Divines, particularly to Dr. *Roderick*, Provost of King's College, and Dean of *Ely*, then Vice-Chancellor of *Cambridge*, to whom Mr. *Whiston* sent a printed Copy of his *Essays*, with a Letter to be communicated to the Heads, wherein *he earnestly desired the Assistance, which a fair and solemn Examination, by a select Number of Learned Men, impower'd and required to enquire and speak freely, would afford him*; Adding, That *if this be refus'd or neglected, especially by the University and by the Clergy, he thought no small Guilt would lie upon them, both before God and Men; and he hoped he should himself be esteem'd wholly clear and blameless; as having sincerely discharg'd his Duty and Conscience in this serious and weighty Concern.*

No Notice being taken of this † Challenge, *Mr.*
‡ Ibid. p. 89. *Whiston still went on to guide his own Faith and Practise by* (what he thought to be) *the Original Rules of the Gospel, and the Apostolical* Constitu-
'tions

tions, without concerning himself with the Doctrines and Rules of the present Age. Accordingly, upon the Birth of a Child in June 1710, *he drew out of the* Apostolical Constitutions *as exact a* * *Form for the Baptizing of Infants, as he could, and made Use of it on that Occasion.*

* Ibid. p. 89. *Mr.* Whiston *makes a new Form for the Baptizing of Infants. Printed in his* Hist. Preface.

'About the same time, Mr. *Whiston* happen'd to † read over the Learned *Montfaucon*'s accurate Account of the Life of *Athanasius*, which appear'd to him a very remarkable one, and such as deserved a nicer Review; especially as compar'd with other Facts and Observations, belonging to him; and indeed, such a one as afforded Suspicions of not a few Instances of *Insincerity*, if not of direct *Forgery* also. Upon this he read it over again more carefully, and with a watchful Eye upon several Particulars therein related; which, to him, did now more plainly appear liable to the same Suspicions: And this occasion'd his drawing up a Paper, entituled, ‡ *SUSPICIONS concerning* Athanasius. It contains seventeen Heads; the First of which is as follows: 1. *Athanasius* was plainly a violent *Party-Man*, and the known *Head of a Party*; and is therefore to be no more depended on, in Matters wherein Himself and his own Affairs were peculiarly concern'd, than others, the like *Party-Men*, and *Heads of Parties*, are to be in parallel Cases. And I need not tell the Honest and Impartial, especially in this Age of Division, and Faction, how little Regard is to be given to such Testimonies.

† Ibid. p. 97.

‡ Ibid. p. 98. *Mr* Whiston's *Suspicions concerning* Athanasius. *Printed in his* Hist. Preface.

This Paper bears Date *July* the 5th 1710; *not long after which Mr.* Whiston *made an* * *Attempt to rectify the* Doxologies *in the* Singing Psalms *at* Cambridge. *He had, it seems, been employ'd by the Stewards for the Charity Schools to select the most proper Parts of the* New Version of the Psalms, *by Dr.* Brady *and Mr.* Tate, *for the Use of the Charity Schools and Parishes in* Cambridge; *which he had done accordingly:* But *when he came to the End, and was to add the* Doxologies, *he saw them so different from those in the first Times of the Church, especially* (as he pretends) *as to the* Holy-Ghost, *and the stiling the Three Persons one God, that he made new Ones, exactly agreeable to the Ancients; and recommended them to the Ministers for their Approbation and Use, by a Paper he drew up for that Purpose*

* Ibid. p. 109. *He attempts to reform the* Doxologies *in the Singing Psalms.*

Digitized by Google

† *Dated* Aug. 12. 1710.

pose, entituled, Reasons † for the Doxologies. One of these *New Forms* was as follows:

'To God the Father, through the Son,
'And in the Holy Ghost,
'Be Glory now, and ever paid,
'By us and all his Host.

'But his Labour was in vain; the Ministers 'over-rul'd him, and order'd other Doxologies to 'be added. All ‡ he could do was to take Care 'that his own *Doxologies* should be printed at the 'End of a Hundred of the Copies, which were to 'be at his own Charge, for his own Use, and the 'Use of some Friends. Some Time after *Mr. Whiston* wrote a Third Letter to the Two Archbishops, importing, That *having now compleated his Designs, and he was going to print his* Dissertation on *Ignatius*'s Epistles, *with the* Epistles *themselves*; *his* Essay on the Constitutions, *&c. He thought it would become him to acquaint their Graces with it*; *that still, if their Graces, and the rest of the Bishops, pleas'd, all or any of these might come to a solemn and publick Examination before they were printed. That he plainly found, the Learned were no ways able to oppose the Evidence he had in these Matters*; *but how sensible soever any of them might begin to be of this, till they were empower'd by those in Authority freely to examine, and as freely to declare the Result of their Examination, there would be little Appearance of their generally owning the Truth of what he had proved on these Subjects*: Considering *how far Education, Prepossession, Worldly Interest, Fears for the Reputation of Parties, and Dread of the Greatness of the Alterations to be made in Faith, Practice, and Discipline do byass and influence Mankind: That he must content himself to act upon the Supposition, that no Publick Examination would be allow'd his Papers before their Publication*; *and so he must make them as compleat as he could, and leave the further Success to the good Providence of God. And that, in the* Historical Preface *to the whole Collection, he should be oblig'd to Print their Graces Letters to him formerly, with other the like Papers, absolutely necessary to such a Design; for Publick Information, for the Satisfaction of the Church, and for his own Vindication*: To which *Letter Mr. Whiston having receiv'd no*

‡ Ibid. p. 112. *He writes a third Letter to the Two Archbishops, dated Sept.* 5. 1710.

Ibid. p. 113.

reply

Reply, he look'd * *upon himself as at perfect Liberty to proceed to the Publication of his Papers, without any further Application to any one about them.*

* Ibid. p. 115.

Mr. *Whiston* having thus openly asserted and professs'd *Arianism*, the University of *Cambridge* thought it their Duty to lop off such a Member from their Body: Accordingly, on *Sunday* ‡ the 22d of *October*, on which Day a Sermon in Defence of the *Athanasian* Creed was preach'd by Mr. *Hughes* of *Jesus College*, Mr. *Whiston* was summon'd to appear the next Day before Dr. *Roderick*, the Vice-Chancellour. He obey'd this Summons; but when he was brought before the Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of the University, he would not own the *Sermons and Essays upon several Subjects*, that were shewn him; nor so much as look upon the Book; affirming, that *all he had to say was in a written Paper in his Hands.* Hereupon the Vice-Chancellor being oblig'd to call for other Evidence, Mr. *Crownfield*, a Printer, depos'd, that Mr. *Whiston* had sent the small *Essay upon the Epistles of* Ignatius, to be dispers'd in *Cambridge*; and the Depositions of Mr. *Hughes*, Mr. *Townsend*, Mr. *Amyas*, Mr. *Macro*, and Mr. *Thackham*, concerning Mr. *Whiston*'s Reviving and Asserting *Arian* Tenets, were openly read to him. This done, Mr. *Whiston* desir'd to know, when it was a proper Time to give in his Answer? Which, when it was intimated, he read, and deliver'd in a Paper, wherein he *desired a true Copy of the Statute on which he was charg'd, and of the Articles and Depositions; as also a competent Time for making his Defence. The Two former Demands were readily granted, but the Third much debated.* Mr. *Whiston* desired Six Weeks Time, and gave particular Reasons for it, but it seems the Majority were resolv'd to allow him only a Week. Accordingly, when he was finally call'd in, he was order'd to appear again on *Wednesday* the 25th, when he had the main Charge given him, and a solemn *Admonition* therewith, *to leave his Errors, and return to the Doctrine of the Church of* England, *or else on the* Monday *following they would proceed to execute the Statute upon him.* However, he was then allow'd to read and deliver in Two Papers as an *Answer, or as his Complaints of, and*

‡ *Proceedings of the University of* Cambr. *against Mr.* Whiston. ‡ *See the* Appendix *to the* Hist. Pref. p. 1. 2. *and seqq.*

Digitized by Google

and Exceptions to these Proceedings; but when he afterwards insisted on *Examination* * before *Censure*, he was told, 'That he knew well enough, that 'when *Hereticks* arose, it was not usual to argue with 'them, but to quote some Canon of a Council which 'condemn'd them, and so to anathematize them 'immediately. Accordingly, Mr. *Whiston* having, on the 30th of *October*, declin'd to retract his Tenets, which were urged to be *contrary to the Church's Doctrine*, and deliver'd in a *Protest* against the Proceedings of this Consistory Court, the *Vice-Chancellor* and the Heads soon came to a Resolution to *banish* and *expel* him: For which Purpose Dr. *Roderick*, and eleven other Heads, signed a publick Act whereby they did 'decree, declare, and pronounce, that Mr. 'William *Whiston*, Mathematick Professor of this 'University, having asserted and spread Abroad di-'vers Tenets contrary to Religion, receiv'd and esta-'blish'd by publick Authority in this Realm, had 'incurr'd the Penalty of the Statute, and that he 'was banish'd from this University.

* Ubi supra, p. 22.

Mr. Whiston *banish'd the University of* Cambridge *by a publick Act, dated,* Oct. 30. 1710.

This is the true Case of Mr. *Whiston*, faithfully extracted out of his *Historical Preface* and *Appendix* to the same, which he, some Months ago, printed and publish'd; inscrib'd to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Bishops his Suffragans, and the Clergy of the Lower-House in CONVOCATION assembled. I shall, in my next, give you an Account of the Proceedings of that Learned and Pious Assembly in this important Affair; as also, of several Pamphlets written on that Occasion. *I am*, &c.

THE

Digitized by Google

THE CONTENTS OF THE POLITICAL STATE For the MONTHS of *January*, *February*, *March*, *April*, *May*, and *June*, 1711.

A.

Abingdon, E. of, made Chief Justice in *Eyre*, on the South-side of *Trent*, *Page* 67. Sworn a Privy-Counsellor, *p.* 208.

Abingdon, Countess of, made Lady of the Bed-Cham. *p.* 67.

Abuses, Inquired into, *p.* 192, 235. Resolutions about them, *p.* 237, 239, 440, 445.

Accounts or *Estimates* laid, or order'd to be laid before the Commons, *p.* 49, 194, 233, 244, 246, 346, 352, 431, 432.

Acts pass'd, *p.* 55, 250, 256, 353, 355, 441, 467.

Address of the New-Lieutenancy of *London*, *p.* 11. Of the Lords, *p.* 41. Of the Commons, *p.* 44. Of the Bishops, *p.* 59. Of the Quakers, *p.* 70. Of the Commons, *p.* 72. Of the Lords, *p.* 73, 141. Of the Commons about Contingencies, *p.* 192. Of the Convocation, *p.* 197. Of Both Houses, *p.* 270. Of the Commons, *p.* 358. Of Both Houses, *p.* 430. Of the Commons in favour of their Officers, *p.* 456. Of the same about the Forces in *Spain* and *Portugal*, *p.* 464. Of the same about the Trade to *Africa*, ibid; and in Favour of the Inhabitants of *Nevis*, &c. *p.* 465.

Admiralty, see Navy.

Advertisement, remarkable in the *Gazette*, *p.* 32.

Advice to the Refugees, *p.* 17. Sharp Letter or Answer to the Author of it, *p.* 20.

Africa, Trade there, *p.* 349, 464.

Aldrich, Dr. dies, *p.* 62. His Character, *p.* 63.

Anglesey, Earl of, Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*, and Privy-Counsellor, dies, *p.* 6, Is Succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Brother *Arthur Annesley*, Esq; who, with the Lord *Hyde*, is made Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*, ibid.

Digitized by Google

Anne see Queen.
Argyle, Duke of, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, and Commander in chief in *Spain*, *p.* 220. His Pedigree, Character, Employments, &c. *ibi.*
Arrears of Taxes, Resolutions about them, *p.* 440.
Atterbury, Doctor, chosen Prolocutor, *p.* 56.
Audiences of Foreign Ministers, *p.* 67.

B.

Baker, Mr. Examin'd about the Depositions for the Prince of *Wales*, *p.* 376.
Bakers, their Petition, *p.* A Bill order'd for their Relief, *p.*
Bank of *England* puzzled about the Over-plus paid for the Lottery, *p.* 361. Receives Subscriptions for Circulating Exchequer-Bills, *p.* 361. Resolves to return Thanks to their Old Directors, *p.* 363. Election of the Governor, and Directors, *p.* 365, & seq.
Bath, Earl of, Dies, *p.* 413. His Pedigree, *ibid.*
Beaufort, Duke of, Sworn of the Privy-Council, *p.* 66.
Benson, Mr. Author of a Letter to Sir *Jacob Banks*, *p.* 373. Order'd to be Prosecuted, *p.* 375.
Benson, *Robert*, Esq; made Chancellor of the Exchequ. *p.* 465.
Barkley, Lord, of *Stratton*, made Chancellor of the Dutchy of *Lancaster*, p. 5.
Berkley, Earl of, made Lord Lieut. of *Gloucestershire*, *p.* 8.
Bertie, *Charles*, Esq; Dies, *p.* 372.
Bewdley, Controverted Election of that Borough, *p.* 50. The New Charter of it voted illegal, *p.* 55.
Bishops, new, Nominated, *p.* 9. Consecrated, *p.* 35.
Bishops, their Address to the Queen propos'd to the Inferior Clergy, *p.* 59. They Consult the Queen about Two Questions, *p.* 265. They except against some parts of the Representation of the Joynt-Committee, *p.* 485. Their Representation, *p.* 486. Reflected on, *p.* 494, 495. Vindicated, *p.* 496. and seq.
Blunt, Mr. *John*, his Schemes for Lotteries, *p.* 255, 360.
Books, Account of them, *p.* 372. and seqq. 463, and seqq.
Bothmar, Baron *de*, his Letter communicated to the Commons, *p.* 350.
Bribery in Elections, Bill to prevent it, dropt, *p.* 427.
Brokers and *Stockjobbers*, *Bill* to regulate them, *p.* 433.
Bromley, *William*, Esq; chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, *p.* 36. His Character, *ibid.* His Speech to Mr. *Harley*, *p.* 330.
Bromley, *Clobery*, Esq; *Dies*, *p.* 355.
Buckingham, Duke of, made Lord Steward, *p.* 3. His Character, *ibid.*
Bussiere, Mr. Dresses Mr. *Harley*'s Wound, *p.* 309, and *Guiscard*'s, *p.* 310. Reason why he attends no more Mr. *Harley*, *p.* 310. Sent for by the Queen, *p.* 312. Order'd to attend the Sieur de *Guiscard*, *ibid.* His Report, *p.* 327.

Digitized by Google

Byſſe, Dr. made Biſhop of St. *David's*, *p.* 9. Conſecrated, *p.* 35.

C.

Cæſar, *Char.* Eſq; made Treaſurer of the Navy, *p.* 466.
Carliſle, Lord Biſhop of, cenſured, *p.* 345.
Caution to Writers, *p.* 388.
Chancellor, Lord High, ſee *Cowper*.
Charles I. His Martyrdom obſerv'd, *p.* 195.
Charles III. The Queen reſolves to advance him to the Imperial Throne, *p.* 428, 429.
Charteris, Lieut. Colonel, Proceedings againſt him, *p.* 241, 242, 449, 450.
Church-Party, ſee *Tories*.
Churches to be Built in *London* and *Weſtminſter*, *p.* 351, 357, 358, 436.
Clark, Mr. made one of the Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, *p.* 67.
Coalition, Deſign of it, *p.* 2. Ineffectual, *ibid.*
Colonels of the City Regiments choſen, *p.* 11.
Commiſſioners of the Great-Seal, *p.* 5. Of the Navy, *ibid.* Of the Lieutenancy of *London*, *p.* 10. For the publick Accounts, *p.* 353. For reſuming King *William's* Grants, *p.* 427. Of Trade, *p.* 467.
Commons, their Reſolution, and Debate about an Addreſs, *p.* 43. And about the ill-News from *Spain*, *p.* 72. Money granted by them, *p.* 191. Their Reſolutions, upon a Meſſage from the Convocation, *p.* 268. And upon *Guiſcard's* Villainous Attempt, *p.* 272. Reſolve to compliment Mr. *Harley* on his Eſcape and Recovery, *p.* 330. And to provide for the Building of Churches, *p.* 357, 358. And to ſatisfy all Publick Debts, *p.* 406.
Convocation meets, *p.* 56. Their Proceedings, *ibid*, and ſeqq. Adjourn'd, *p.* 62. Meets again, *p.* 196. Their Proceedings, *ibid*, and ſeqq. as alſo, 263, and ſeqq. Meſſage of the Lower-Houſe to the Houſe of Commons, *p.* 267. Their Proceedings, *p.* 470. Their Repreſentation, *p.* 471. and ſeqq.
Cotesworth, Dr. appointed to attend the Sieur *de Guiſcard*, *p.* 326. His Report, *p.* 327.
Cowper, Lord, refuſes to continue Lord Chancellor, *p.* 4. A remarkable Speech of his, *p.* 155.
Craggs, Mr. named Envoy Extraor. to K. *Charles*, *p.* 371.
Craven, Mr. made Governor of *Carolina*, *p.* 64.
Criticiſm on a Letter from a Foreign Miniſter to Mr. *Petkum*, Confuted, *p.* 219.
Cuſtoms, Reſolutions of the Commons about the Loſſes in that Revenue, *p.* 455.

D.

D'Arcy, Mr. made Gentleman of the Horſe to the Q. *p.* 72.
Debates in the Houſe of Lords about the Affairs of *Spain*, from *p.* 75. to *p.* 190.
DEBTS, Publick, inquired into, *p.* 193, 235. Project to ſatisfy them, *p.* 406. Reſolutions of the Commons thereupon, *ibid.* 408, 440.

Digitized by Google

Deering, Sir *Cholmley*, Kill'd by Mr. *Thornhill*, *p.* 441.
Delaval, Captain, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to *Portugal*, *p.* 8. And to the Emperor of *Morocco*, *p.* 63.
Depositions in favour of the *Pretender* publish'd, *p.* 376. An Answer to them publish'd likewise, *p.* 377.
Difficulties, about the Dissolution of the Parliament, *p.* 2. Remov'd, *p.* 3.
Directors of the *East-India* Company, *p.* 366. Of the Bank of *England*, *p.* 369.
Douglass, *Walter*, Esq; made Governor of the *Leeward-Islands*, *p.* 340.
Duelling, Bill to prevent it, 443.
Duncomb, Sir *Charl.* dies, *p.* 370.
Dupré, Mr. *James*, his Letter about the Palatines, *p.* 426.

E.

East-India Company Election of their Directors, *p.* 365. and seq. Their Petition about the *South-Sea* Compa. *p.* 448.
Elections for Parliament-Men, *p.* 13. In favour of the Church Party, *p.* 14. Elections in *Scotland*, *p.* 25, 35. Controverted in Parliam. *p.* 50, 195,
Emperor, his Death, *p.* 428.
Equivalent of *Scotland*, Bill to state the Accounts of it, *p.* 437.
Estimates, see Accounts.
Examiner, his villainous Aspersions, with just Censures upon him; *p.* 315, 316, and seqq. 452, 494, 495, and seqq.
Exchequer-Bills made Specie, *p.* 198, 245.
Exeter-Castle of, granted to the Justices of Peace of *Devon*, *p.*

F.

Fast observ'd, *p.* 356.
Finch, *Heneage*, Esq; made Master of the Jewel-House, *p.* 465.
Fitz-Patrick, Lieut. Colonel; order'd into Custody, *p.* 354.
Foley, *Edward*, Esq; made Receiver of the Duties on Hides and Skins, *p.* 466.
Frankland, Sir *Thomas*, appointed to manage the Revenues of the Post-Office, *p.* 465.
Freind, Dr. examin'd by the Lords, *p.* 119.
French, see Refugees.
French Wines, Bill to Import them, *p.* 234. Reasons against it, *p.* 347, 349.
French Nation, unfair Reflections cast upon them by the *Examiner*, *p.* 316. Modestly vindicated, *p.* 317.
Funds, Publick, full, *p.* 13, 39. Rises, *p.* 453.
Furnese, Sir *Henry*, chosen Alderman, *p.* 371.

G.

Galway, Earl of, his Audience of the Queen, *p.* 35. Is summon'd to appear before the Lords, *p.* 75. Is Examined by their Lordships, *p.* 76. His Narrative, *p.* 79, and seqq. His Petition, *p.* 122. Rejected, *p.* 129. His Reply to, or Observations on the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Recapitulation, *p.* 168, and seq. A Copy of Verses in his Praise, *p.* 184. Question put to him, about his giving the Right to the *Portuguese*, *p.* 190. Which is Voted Dishonourable to the *British* Nation, *ibid.*

Gaming,

Digitized by Google

Gaming, Bill to prevent it, *p.*
Garter, Knights of, inſtall'd, *p.* 71.
Generals, whoſe Commiſſions are ſuperſeded, *p.* 65.
Gifford, Sir *William*, made Governor of *Greenwich* Hoſpital, *p.*
Gledhill, Colonel, his Charge againſt Sir *James Montague*, *p.* 343.
Godolphin, Earl of, his Letter to the Earl of *Peterborow*, *p.* 133.
Gould, *Nathaniel*, Eſq; choſen Governor of the *Bank* of *England*, *p.* 366.
Grants of King *William*, Bill to reſume them, *p.* 346, 427. Rejected, *p.* 428.
Granville, *George*, Eſq; made Secretary at War, *p.* 6.
Greg, Genuine Account of his Buſineſs, *p.* 322.
Grievances, Military, redreſs'd, *p.* 9.
Griffin, Colonel, dies, *p.* 231.
Gwin, *Francis*, Eſq; made one of the Commiſſioners of Trade, *p.* 467.
Guiſcard, Marquis of, being ſeized for High-Treaſon, ſtabs Mr. *Harley*, *p.* 268. Falſe Accounts of him, *p.* 272. Genuine Account of him, *p.* 273. and ſeq. as far as Page 300. Firſt diſcovery of his Treaſonable Practices, *p.* 301. He endeavours to Speak to the Queen, but is prevented, *p.* 303. Is ſeiz'd in St. *James*'s Park, *p.* 304. Examin'd by a Committee of the Council, *p.* 305, 306. Deſigns to Kill Mr. Secretary St. *John*, *ibid.* Stabs Mr. *Harley*, *p.* 307. Receives ſeveral Wounds, *p.* 308. Is bound, *ibid.* Deſires the Duke of *Ormond* to Kill him, *p.* 309. His Wounds dreſs'd, *ibid.* Nature of his Wounds, *p.* 311. He deſires a Prieſt, and is committed to *Newgate*, *ibid.* Hopes to live, *p.* 312. Improbability of his being at the Head of a Conſpiracy, *p.* 314. Clauſe to Attaint him left out, *p.* 324. Is Examin'd in *Newgate*, *p.* 325. The Promiſe of the Queen's Pardon being recall'd, he grows Delirious, *ibid.* His apprehenſion of being Hang'd, *ibid.* Cannot Speak, *p.* 326. Undergoes the Operation of the *Empyema*, *ibid.* Dies, *ibid.* Of his Bruiſes, *p.* 327. Indignities offer'd to his Dead Body, *p.* 328. Which, by the Queen's ſpecial Order, is buried, *ibid.* His diſmal End a uſeful Caution to all Men, *p.* 329. Clauſe to Indemnify thoſe that Kill'd him, *ibid.*

H.

Hamilton, Duke of, made Lord Lieutenant of *Lancaſter*, *p.* 7. Sworn of the Privy-Council, *p.* 66.
Harcourt, Sir *Simon*, refuſes to be made Lord-Keeper, and is appointed Attorney-General, *p.* 4. Is made Lord-Keeper, *p.* 8. Complaint againſt him over-rul'd, *p.* 48. His Speech to the Earl of *Peterborow*, *p.* 161. And to the Earl of *Oxford*, *p.* 453.
Hardy, Sir *Thomas*, appointed Rear-Adm. of the Blue, *p.* 227.
HARLEY, *Robert*, Eſq; endeavours

Digitized by Google

to settle a good Correspondence between the Archbp. and the Prolocutor, *p.* 57. Is Stabb'd by the Sieur *de Guiscard*, *p.* 269. His great Resolution, *p.* 309. Waits upon the Queen, 330. His Answer to the *Speaker's* Speech, *p.* 332. A Copy of Verses address'd to him, *p.* 333. Report of his being shortly to be made Lord-Treasurer, *p.* 335. His Project to satisfy all Publick Debts, *p.* 406. Which very much advances his Reputation, *p.* 409. Is created Baron *Harley* of *Wigmore*, and Earl of OXFORD, and Earl *Mortimer*, *p.* 451. Preamble of his Patent in *Latin*, *ibid.* In *English*, *p.* 453. His Pedigree, *p.* 455. Genuine Account of the present Earl of *Oxford*, *p.* 446. and seqq. Constituted Lord High-Treasurer, *p.* 452. Is Sworn, *p.* 453.

Hauersham, Lord, Dies, *p.* 26. short Account of his Life and Character, *ibid*, and seq.

Heathcote, Sir *Gilbert*, chosen Lord-Mayor, *p.* 10. Installed, *p.* 17. Sworn without solemnity, *p.* 261

Hertford, Earl of, made Governour of *Tinmouth*, *p.*

High-Church, see Tories.

Hill, *Richard*, Esq; appointed Envoy Extraordinary to *Holland* and *Flanders*, *p.* 65. Excuses himself from going, *p.* 72.

Honywood, Brigadier, his Commission superseded, *p.* 65.

Hops, Duties laid upon them, *p.* 234.

Hyde, Lord, made, with the E. of *Anglesey*, Vice-Treasurer of *Ireland*, *p.* 6.

I.

Jefferies, Mr. appointed Resident in *Sweden*, *p.* 67.

Jeffreys, *Edward*, Esq; made one of the Justices for *Pembroke*, &c, *p.* 466.

Inglis, Mr. made Chirurgeon-General in *Great-Britain*, *p.* 371.

Justices of Peace, new, for the City of *Westminster*, and County of *Middlesex*, *p.* 231.

Justices Displaced, *p.* 232. Bill to qualify them, *p.* 350.

K.

Knights, see Garter.

L.

Lambert, *John*, Esq; made a Baronet, *p.* 209. His eminent Services, *ibid.*

Land-Tax, Subscriptions upon it fall short of Expectation, *p.* 56.

Leake, Sir *John*, appointed first Lord Commissioner of the Navy, *p.* 5. His Character, *p.* 6. Appointed Admiral in Chief, *p.* 227.

Letter to the Author of the Advice to the Refugees, *p.* 20. Of the Queen to the Archbishop, *p.* 56. Of the Earl of *Sunderland* to the Earl of *Galway*, *p.* 136. Scurrilous Letter why a certain General had not receiv'd the Thanks of either House, *p.* 201. A Letter to the Author of these Memoirs, *p.* 251. And one about the Qualifying.

Digitized by Google

ing-Bill, *ibid.*, Letter explanatory about the Qualification-Bill, *p.* 340. To Sir *Jacob Banks*, *p.* 372.
Licence, granted by the Queen to the Convocation, *p.* 196. New Licence which occasions some Difficulties, *p.* 263, 264.
Lieutenancy, New, of *London*, with the Design of it, *p.* 10.
List of the Convocation, *p.* 257.
Lottery, Parliamentary, *p.* 233, 234, 255. Act for it pass'd, *p.* 256. More than full before the Opening of the Books, *ibid.* Another Lottery by Classes, *p.* 360, 435, 436, 456.

M.

Mackartney, Major-Gener. his Commission superseded, *p.* 65.
Mackworth, Sir *Humphrey*, owns the Writing of a scandalous Paper, and beggs Pardon for it, *p.* 436, 437.
Managers, some of them rechosen, *p.* 24.
Manley, *John*, Esq; made Surveyor General, *p.* 6.
Mansel, Sir *Tho.* made Comptroller of the Houshold, *p.* 466.
Marlborough, Motion, about returning him Thanks dropt, *p.* 48. He arrives in *London*, *p.* 72. Is visited by the Ministers, *p.* 200. Expectation of his being Thank'd by the Parliament disappointed, *p.* 201. Speaks in favour of the Earl of Galway, *p.* 76, 153, and seqq. His Letter to the Earl of *Peterborow*, *p.* 183. Account of his Reception, *p.* 139. Expectation of his being Thank'd disappointed, *p.* 201. He resolves not to lay down his Command, *p.* 202. Resigns his Dutchess's Places, *ibid.* Is made easie in his Command of the Army, *p.* 210. Remarkable Passage in a Pamphlet concerning him, *p.* 211. Goes to *Bleinheim* House, *p.* 228. Sets out for *Holland*, *p.* 230.
Masham, Mrs. made Lady Privy-Purse, *p.* 226.
Mayor, New Lord, Sworn without solemnity, *p.* 26.
Memorial of the Church of *England*, Account of it, *p.* 383.
Meredith, Lieut. General, his Commission superseded, *p.* 65.
Merit often unrewarded, with the Reasons of it, *p.* 399.
Mine-Adventure, see *Mackworth*.
Ministry, late, censur'd, *p.* 159. Vindicated as to the bringing over of the *Palatines*, *p.* 418.
Mistake rectify'd, *p.* 232.
Mobb, Outragious, *p.* 15. Particularly in *Westminster*, *p.* 16.
Moore, Mr. made one of the Commissioners of Trade, *p.* 7.
Morocco, Ambassador of, his Speech to the Queen, *p.* 68.
Mountague, Sir *James*, groundless Complaint against him, *p.* 342, 344.
Mourning ceases, *p.* 71. Order'd, *p.* 428.
Musters, false, inquired into, *p.* 241. Clause to prevent them, *p.* 243. Resolutions of the Commons thereupon, *p.* 449.

N.

Napier, Col. made a Brigadier General, *p.* 230.

Nash,

Digitized by Google

Nash, Mr. an Action of Scandal brought against him, *p.* 230.
Naturalization-Act, Bill to repeal it, *p.* 193. Rejected by the Lords, *p.* 232.
Navy, Abuses in it discover'd, *p.* 192.
Newcastle, Duke of, appointed Chief-Justice in Eyre, beyond *Trent*, *p.* 6.
Northey, Sir *Edward*, appointed Attorney-General, *p.* 8.

O.

Officers, see Generals.
Officers, Bill to limit their Number in the House of Commons, *p.* 195. Rejected by the Lords, *p.* 255.
Order of the Earl Marshal for Mourning, *p.* 428.
Orders for New-Writs, *p.* 465.
Orkney, Earl of, made a Privy-Counsellor, *p.* 371.
Ormond, Duke of, made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, p. 8. His memorable Answer to the Sieur de *Guiscard*, *p.* 309. Goes to see him in *Newgate*, *p.* 324.
Orrery, Earl of, appointed Envoy Extr. to the States General, and to the Council of State of *Brabant*, *p.* 207. His Character, *ibid.* Sworn a Privy-Counsellor, *p.* 208. Sets out for *Holland*, *p.* 230.
Oxford, Earl of, see *Harley*.

P.

Packington, Sir *John*, his Speech, *p.* 50.
Paget, *Henry*, Esq;
Palatines, Petition against them, *p.* 193, Report and Resolutions about them, *p.* 417, 418. Those who brought them over, vindicated, *p.* 418. Their Settlement at *New-York*, *p.* 422.
Pamphlets, Account of them, *p.* 372, and seqq. 463, and seqq.
Parke, Colonel, Account of his Life and Tragical End, from *p.* 335, to *p.* 340.
Parliament, dissolv'd, *p.* 3. A New call'd, *idid.* and *p.* 10. Meets, *p.* 35. Adjourn'd, *p.* 55, Meets again, *p.* 71. Adjourn'd, *p.* 355. Prorogued, *p.* 470.
Paterson, Mr. his Letter to the late Lord Treasurer, *p.* 390, His Claim on the Equivalent, *p.* 400. His Petition laid by, *p.* 451.
Peers of *Scotland* chosen, *p.* 29.
Peterborow, Earl of, appointed to go to *Vienna*, *p.* 63. Questions put to him by the Lords, *p.* 75, His Answers, *p.* 93. and seqq. His Opinion in a Council of War held in *Valencia*, *p.* 116. His Letters read, *p.* 118. Thanks voted to him by the Lords, *p.* 161. His Answer to the Lord Keeper's Speech, *p.* 163.
Petition, against the *Palatines*, *p.* 193. Against Persons listing themselves in the Guards for Protection, *p.* 242. About the *African* Trade, *p.* 349.
Philips, *Edward*, Esq; made Comptroller of the *Mint*, *p.* 466.
Phips, Mr. Knighted, and made Chancellor of *Ireland*, *p.*
Plate, Bill to alter the Standard of it, *p.* 433, 439, Wrought Plate receiv'd into the Mint, *p.* 439.
Plot, pretended, *p.* 32, 313, 314.
Portmore, Earl of, made Commander in chief in *Portugal*, *p.* 9.

Digitized by Google

p. 9. Discovers *Guiscard's* treasonable Practises, *p.* 301.
Post-Boy, notable Paragraph in it, *p.* 320, 321.
Post-Office, Duties of it increas'd, *p.* 235.
Poulet, Earl of, Question propos'd by him, p. 120.
Pretender, a Paper in his Favour dispers'd, p. 24. Depositions for him, p. 376. Verses in his Praise, p. 379.
Pringle, Mr, order'd to attend the Sieur de *Guiscard's* p. 312.
Privy Counsellors, sworn, p. 66. 208. Bill to punish with Death an Attempt upon them, p. 324, 371.
Proclamation, for a Fast, p. 268. Against *Papists*, p. 272.
Protests of several Lords, p. 163, and seq.

Q.

Quakers, their Address to the Queen, p. 70.
Qualification-Bill, p. 246, 247. A Letter about it, p. 251. further Observations upon it, p. 255, 340, 342.
Quarantain, Bill for it, p. 50.
Quarendon, Lord, a Company in the Foot-Guards bestow'd upon him, p. 230.
QUEEN Anne, goes to *Hampton* Court, p. 10. Her Answer to the Address of the Lieutenancy of *London*, p. 13. Comes from *Hampton-Court* to *St. James's*, p. 35. Her Speech at the Opening of the Parliament, p. 37. Her Answer to the Lords Address, p. 42. And to the Commons, p. 47. Her Letter to the Archbishop, p. 57. Her Answer to the Quakers Address, p. 71. She goes out of Mourning, *ibid.* Her Message to the Commons, p. 71. Her Answer to their Address, p. 73. And to that of the Lords, p. 74. She comes to the Lords House *incognito* p. 78. 141. She grants the Desires of the Lords, p. 141. She gives the Commons a Reason why the Account of the *Contingencies* cannot be laid before them, p. 192. Her Licence to the Convocation, p. 196. Her Answer to their Address, p. 198. Her second Letter to the Archbishop, *ibid.* She resolves to reconcile the Duke of *Marlboro'* with Mr. *Harley*, p. 201. Her Answer to the Lords Representation, p. 206. Her Birth-day solemniz'd, p. 227. She gives a noble Present to Major General de *Seissan*, p. 230. Her new License to the Convocation, p. 263. Her Declaration about it, p. 265. The Anniversary of her Accession to the Crown solemnized, p. 269. Her Answer to the Address of Both Houses about *Guiscard's* villainous Attempts, p. 271. She sends for Mr. *Bussiere*, p. 312. She orders *Guiscard's* Body to be buried, p. 328. Her Message to the Commons about the Building of New-Churches, p. 356. Her Answer to the Commons Address thereupon, p. 359. Her Resolution upon the Emperor's Death, p. 421. Her Message to the Commons thereupon, p. 429. Her

Digitized by Google

Answer to the Address of both Houses about the same, p. 431. Her Answer to several Addresses, p. 457. Her Answer to the Commons Representation, p. 463. Her Speech to both Houses, at the Close of the Parliament, p. 468.

R.

Raby, Lord, appointed to succeed the Lord *Townshend*, at the *Hague*, p. 269.

Ratcliff, *Jasper*, Esq; dies, p. 371.

Raymond, *Robert*, Esq; appointed Solicitor General and Knighted.

Refugees, *French*, Advice to them, p. 17. Disapproved by most of them, p. 20. They vote for General *Stanhope*, *ibid.* Great Numbers of them naturaliz'd, p. 194.

Regiments, several, dispos'd of, p. 210.

Reports, false, p. 5. 31. 64. 209. 313.

Representation of the Lords, about the Affairs of *Spain*, p. 203. Of the Commissioners of the Victualling, p. 236. Of the Commons about Abuses and Mismanagements, p. 448. 457. Of the Joynt Committee of Both Houses of Convocation, p. 471. Of the Bishops, p. 486. Neither of them presented, p. 494. Fault laid on the Bishops, *ib.*

Reservation of the Royal Family solemniz'd, p. 452.

Ridge, Proceedings against him, p. 192. 236, 237.

Rifle, Colonel, apprehended, and put into Custody, p. 314.

Rivers, Earl of, named *Envoy Extr.* to the Court of *Hanover*, p. 63.

Robinson, Dr. made Bishop of Bristol, p. 9. consecrated, p. 35.

Rocayrol, Mr. *Tobias*, sent to the *Cevenes*, p. 279. taken and sent to the Gallies, p. 281.

Rochester, Earl of, made President of the Council, p. 3. His Death and Character, p. 409, and seqq.

Rudge, *John*, Esq; chosen Deputy-Governor of the Bank of *England*, p. 366.

S.

Scheverel, Dr. buys Stock, and is very busy in the Election of the Bank of *England*, p. 362. Mortification and Insults put upon him, p. 370.

Scarsdale, Earl of, Question propos'd by him, p. 141.

Saint-John, *Henry*, Esq; made one of the Secretaries of State p. 4. His Character, *ibid.*

Salisbury, or *Sarum*, Bishop of, his Exception to a Question put in the House of Lords, p. 119. brings an Action of Scandal against Mr. *Nash*, p. 230.

Scotch Peers, chosen, p. 25. A witty Saying of one of them upon the Union, p. 389.

Seissan, Major General, an Account of him, p. 228. The Queen gives him a noble Present, p. 230.

Seymour, *Edward*, Esq; dies, p. 371.

Shannon, Lord, resigns his Command of six Regiments embark'd for *Portugal*, p. 35.

Snape,

Digitized by Google

Snape, Dr. Thanks order'd to him, p. 356.
Somerset, Duke of, appointed Keeper of the House-Park of *Hampton-Court*, p. 5.
Somerset, Dutchess of, made Groom of the Stole, and Lady of the Wardrobe, p. 226.
South-Sea Trade, p. 406. Bill for it, p. 447, 448.
Spain, New Scheme of carrying the Seat of the War thither, p. 63. Ill-News from thence, p. 71.
Spain, Debates and Proceedings about the Affairs there, from p. 75, to p. 190.
Spanheim, Baron, his Death, and Character, p. 33.
Speech of the Queen at the opening of the Parliament misconstrued, p. 37. Of Sir *John Packington*, about the New Charter of *Bewdley*, p. 50. Of the Lord-Keeper to the Earl of *Peterborow*, p. 161. Of the Speaker of the House of Commons to Mr. *Harley*, p. 330. Of the Lord-Keeper to the same, on his being made Earl of *Oxford*, p. 453.
Stanhope, General, *French* Refugees Vote for him, p. 20. Reflections made upon him, p. 64. Part of his Letter to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*, p. 109. The whole Letter, p. 113.
Stock-Jobbers, Bill to regulate them, p. 433.
Sunderland, Earl of, his Letter to the Earl of *Galway*, p. 136. Part of his Letter to General *Stanhope*, p. 144. His Letter about the Choice of a Prolocutor in the Year 1708, p. 497.
Supply, Resolutions about it, p. 49, 191, 235, 350, 354, 435.
Suspected Persons apprehended, p. 313.

T.

Tellers, New, of the Exchequer, p. 7.
Thanksgiving appointed, p. 10. Observ'd, p. 31.
Thompson, Mr. his Petition voted Frivolous and Vexatious, p. 232.
Thornhill, Mr. Kills Sir *Cholmley Deering* in a Duel, p. 442. Account of his Trial, p. *ibid.* and seqq. brought in guilty of Manslaughter only, p. 447.
Tories, Elections in their favour, p. 14. Very active and industrious in the City of *London*, p. 16. Endeavour to get a Majority in the Elections of the *Bank* of *England*, and *East-India* Company, p. 362, and seqq.
Townshend, Lord Viscount, recall'd, p. 269.
Tredenham, Mr. his Death, p. 71.
Tyrawley, Lord, examin'd by the Lords, p. 75, 76, 107. 111. His Petition, p. 122. Rejected, p. 129. Censure past upon him, p.

V.

Victualling, Resolutions about the Abuses committed in it, p. 237. Nature of those Abuses, p. 239.
Villeboeuf, Colonel, apprehended, but immediately releas'd p. 314.
Union, Witty Saying of a *Scotch* Peer upon it, p. 389.

W.

Digitized by Google

W.

Walter Sir *John*, made Clerk-Comptroller of the Green-Cloth, p. 231.

Ward, *John*, Esq; made one of the Queen's Council, *&c.* p. 466.

Ways and *Means*, to raise the Supply, p. 194, 355, 356, 433, 437.

Webb, General, made Governor of the *Isle of Wight*, p. 9.

Whigg-Lords reflected on, p. 323.

Whiggs, Several of them kept in Place, with the Reasons for it, p. 7. Uneasie, p. 48. Aspers'd by the Tories, p. 315. They carry their Point in the *Bank* of *England* and *East-India* Company, 362, and seq.

Whitworth, Mr. appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Czar of *Muscovy*, p. 67.

Whiston, Mr. his Case, p. 498, and seqq.

Windsor, Lord, restored to the Queen's favour, p. 9.

Wissenart, Sir *James*, made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, p. 67.

Wyndham, Sir *William*, made Master of the Hart and Buck-Hounds, p. 465.

AN

AN APPENDIX.

A LIST of the Principal Officers, Civil and Military, in GREAT BRITAIN, Directors of the BANK, and EAST-INDIA Company, &c.

The Right Honourable the Lords and other of Her Majesty's Most Honourable PRIVY-COUNCIL.

THomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
Simon, Ld. Harcourt, Lord Keeper.
John Lord Archbishop of York.
Robert E. of Oxford and Mortimer, Ld. High-Treasurer.
John Duke of Newcastle, Lord Privy Seal.
John Duke of Buckingham, President of the Council.
James Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
John Earl of Poulett, Ld. Steward.
Charles Duke of Shrewsberry, Ld. Chamberlain.
Charles Duke of Somersset, Master of the Horse.
Charles Duke of Bolton.
Henry Duke of Beaufort
Meinhard, Duke of Schonberg.
Thomas Duke of Leeds.
John Duke of Marlborough.
James Duke of Montrose
John Duke of Argyle.
John Duke of Roxburgh.
James Duke of Hamilton.
Robert Marquiss of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England.
Marquis of Dorchester.
Thomas Earl of Pembroke.
Lord Berkley of Stretton, Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster.
Charles Earl of Manchester.
Charles Bodvile, Earl of Radnor
Charles, Earl of Carlisle.
Richard Earl of Scarborough.
Hen E. of Suffolk and Bindon.
Richard Earl of Ranelaugh.
Hugh Earl of Cholmondley.
Richard Earl Rivers.
Arthur Earl of Anglesea, one of the Pay masters of Ireland.
Mountag. Venables E. of Abingdon
George Earl of Orkney.
Charles Earl of Orrery.
Charles Earl of Winchester.
James Earl of Seafeild.
John Earl of Marr.
Hugh Earl of Loudon.
Tho. Earl of Stafford.
Charles Lord Viscount Townshend.
Henry Lord Bishop of London.
Robert Earl Ferrers.
Wil. E. Dartmouth, Secr. of State.
Earl of Rochester, one of the Paymasters of Ireland
Thomas Coke, Esq; Vice Chamberlain.
Sir Tho. Mansel, Bar. Comptroller.
Right Hon Robert Benson, Esq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir Tho. Parker, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.
Hen. St. John, Esq; Secre. of State.
John How, Esq;
Henry Paget, Esq;
Sir John Trevor, Master of the Rolls.
Sir Tho. Trevor, Kt. Lord Chief Justice of the Com. Pl.
Sir Charles Hedges, Kt.
James Vernon, Esq;
General Erle.
Sir Richard Onslow.
William Bromley, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

Attendants of the Council.

Sir Edw Northey, Attorney-Gen.
Sir Rob Raymond, Solicitor-Gen.

Clerks of the Council.

William Blathwaite, Esq;
John Povey, Esq;
Edward Southwell, Esq;
Sir Chri. Musgrave.

Clerks Extraordinary.
James Vernon, Jun. Esq;
Tho Smith, Esq;
Abraham Stanyan, Esq;
Chamber Keepers.
Mr. Richard Gregson.
Mr. John Cocks.

The Principal Officers *of Her Majesty's* HOUSHOLD.
Groom of the Stole, the Dutchess of Somerset.
La. Privy-Purse, Mistress Masham.
Board of Green-Cloth.
John Earl of Powlett, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Houshold.
Hugh Earl of Cholmondeley, Treasurer.
Sir Tho. Mansel Comptroller.
Charles Duke of Shrewsbury, Ld. Chamberlain.
Tho. Coke, Esq; Vice-Chamberlain.
Brigadier Masham, Cofferer.
Edm. Dunch, Esq; Master of the Houshold.
Clerks of the Green-Cloth.
Sir William Forester, Kt.
Charles Scarborough, Esq;
Clerks Compt. of the Green-Cloth.
Charles Godfrey, Esq;
Sir John Walter, Bart.
Ladies of Her MAJESTY's *Bed Chamber.*
The Dutchess of Somerset.
The Dutchess of Ormond.
The Dutchess of Devon.
Countess of Sunderland.
The Countess of Abingdon.
The Countess of Burlington.
The Countess of Scarborough.
The Lady Fretchville.
The Countess of Rochester.
Lady Rialton.
Maids of Honour.
Mrs. Kingdome.
Mrs. Forester.
Mrs. Wyvel.
Mrs. Warburton.
Mrs. Yelverton
Mrs. Scarborough.
Bed Chamber Women.
Mrs. Danvers.
Mrs Cooper.
Mrs. Fielding.
Mrs. Masham.
Mrs. Hill.
Mrs. Hartstongue.
Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod.
Sir William Oldes.
Lady of the Robes.
The Dutchess of Somerset.
Master of the Great Wardrobe.
Duke of Mountague.
His Deputy, Tho. Dummer, Esq;
——— Dummer, Esq; Clerk of the Office.
William Van-Hulst, Esq; Clerk of the Robes and Wardrobes.
Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.
William Earl Dartmouth, for the Southern Provinces.
Under Secretaries.
Richard Warre, Esq;
Erasmus Lewis, Esq;
Clerks of the Office.
Charles Delafaye, Esq;
Mr. Payzant.
Mr. Weston.
Mr. Wace.
Mr. Mauries.
Chamber-Keepers.
Mr. Marlow.
Mr. Pearson.

Hon. St. John, Esq; *Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, for the Northern Provinces.*
Under Secretaries.
George Tilson, Esq;
Thomas Hare, Esq;
Clerks of the Office.
Mr. William Jones.
Mr. David Eger.
Mr. Jos. Birch.
Mr. Daniel Preverau.
Mr. Ja. Davis.
Mr. Henry Marshall.
Chamber Keepers.
Mr. Tho. Shorter. Mr. Mynatt.
Gazetteer. Mr. Scot.
Treasurer of the Chamber.
John, Lord Viscount Fitzharding.
Comptroller, John Vanbrugh, Esq;
Deputy, Moles Geraudau
Clerk, Mr. John Holbetch
Officers in Her Maj. Chappel Royal.
Ld. Almoner. The Archbp. of York.
Dean of the Chappel.
Henry, Lord Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean. Dr. Ralph Battle.
Clerks

Digitized by Google

Clerks of the Closet, executed by Doctor John Younger. Doctor Wm. Grahme Dr. Samuel Prat.

Chaplains at Whitehall.

Dr. Atterbury, Mr. Groves, Mr. Swinsen, Dr. Ovington, Mr. Brown, Dr. Marshal, Mr. Case, Mr. Key.

Keeper of the Queen's Closet.

Mr. Charles Lucas.

Master of the Horse.

His Grace Charles D. of *Somerset.*

Gentleman of the Horse, Coniers Darcy, Esq;

Hereditary Earl Marshal of Engl.

Thomas D. of *Norfolk*, Executed by Henry E. of Suffolk & Bindon.

Kt. Marsh Sir Ph. Meddows, Jun. Kt.

Master of the Ceremonies.

Sir Clem. Cotterel Kt.

Master of the Jewel-Office.

Heneage Finch, Esq;

Master Falconer.

Charles Duke of St. Albans.

Master of the Hart and Buck-Hounds.

Sir William Wyndham

Master of the Revels.

Charles Killegrew Esq;

Secretary to the Lord Chamberlain.

Sir John Stanley, Bar.

Clerk. Mr. John Evans.

Register of the Papers and Records of State. John Tucker, Esq;

Physitians to Her Majesty.

Dr. Tho. Lawrence.

Dr. Mar. Lister. Sir Dav. Hamilton.

Dr. Arbuthnot. Dr. Shadwel, in Ext.

Sir William Read, Kt. Oculist.

Rog. Grant, Esq; Oculist Extraor.

Ambrose Dickins, Esq; Serj. Chirur.

Edw. Green, Esq; *Chirurgion to the Household.*

John Manley, Esq; *Surveyor Gener.*

Lord Chief Justice, & Justice in Eyre, of all Her Majesty's Forests, &c.

On the Northside of Trent.

John, Duke of Newcastle.

On the Southside of Trent.

—— Earl of Abingdon.

Ranger of Windsor *Great Park.*

The Dutchess of Marlborough.

Little Park

Warden of New-Forest.

Hen. Duke of Beaufort.

Ranger of Hide-Park.

Hen. Portman Seymour, Esq;

Ranger of St. James's Park.

Mrs. Masham, Jun.

Warden of the Forest of Dean,

James, Earl of Berkley.

Hen. Wise, Esq; *Chief Gardner.*

Warden of the Forest of Sherwood.

John Duke of New Castle.

Warden of the Stanaries.

Hugh Boscawen, Esq;

Surveyor General of the Works.

Sir Christopher Wren, *Kt.*

Comptroller of the Works.

John Vanbrugh, Esq;

Groom Porter, Tho. Archer, Esq;

John Thurston, Esq; *Kt. Harbinger.*

Officers of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Charles Duke of St. Albans, *Capt.*

William Seymour, Esq; *Lieutenant.*

Charles Fane Esq; *Stand. Bearer.*

Rob. Manley Esq; *Clerk of the Check.*

William Smith, Esq; *Paymaster.*

Richard Reeves, Gent. *Harbinger.*

Officers of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Henry Paget Esq; *Captain.*

Chiverton Charlton Esq; *Lieuten.*

William Uphill Esq; *Stand. Bearer.*

Horatio Walpole,
John Capel,
John Bigg,
Tho. Windham,
} Esqs; *Exempts.*

Ch. Hanbury, Esq; *Clerk of the Check Equerries to Her. Majesty.*

Peter Wentworth Esq;

William Duncomb Esq;

George Feilding Esq; Col. Britton.

Tho. Panton Esq;

Clerk of the Market.

Will. Wroth, Esq;

TREASURY.

The Right Honourable *Robert* Earl of *Oxford* and *Mortimer*, Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain.*

Secretary, William Lownds Esq;

Coadjutor to the Secretary, Thomas Harley Esq;

Solicitor, William Borret Esq;

Officers of the Exchequer, relating to the Disposal of Her Maje. Revenue.

The Rt. Hon. Robert Benson Esq; Chancellor, & Under-Treasurer.

Joseph Musgrave Esq; *his Secretary.*

Hen. Seager, Gent. *Clerk.*

Four First Clerks of the Treasury.

John Taylor Esq; Chr. Tilson Esq;

Digitized by Google

William Glanville, Esq;
Richard Powys, Esq;

Five Under Clerks.

William Lowndes Esq; *Junr.*
Mr. Edward Webster,
Mr. Miles Granger, Mr. Tho. Jet,
Mr. William Este.
Supernumeraries, Mr. John Lowndes
Mr. Thomas Spence.
Chamber-keeper, Mr. Will. Wicket.

Agents for Taxes.

William Clayton Esq;
Richard Shoreditch Esq;
Robert Barker Esq;
Trustees for Circulating Exchcq. Bills
Sir James Bateman Knt.
John Heathcote, Esq;
Henry Fermor Esq;
Lionel Hern Esq; *Secretary.*
Sam Edwards, Esq; *Cashier.*
Inspectors over the Vouchers in the Exchequer.
Tho. Railton, Esq;
Tho Creamer, Gent.
Million and half Lottery-Tickets.
Sir John Humble, Bar. *Pay-master.*
John Duncomb, Esq; *Comptroller.*
Transfer-Office to the Exchequer.
Mr. Richard Davis
Mr. James Courthope.
Mr. Tweedy Crowther.
Chamberlains of the Exchequer.
Sir Wm. Ashburnham, Bar.
Charles Cole Esq;
Auditor of the Receipts of the Exchequer.
Charles Lord Hallifax.
His Secretary, Wm. Clayton, Esq;
Clerk of the Pells.
Henry Pelham, Esq;
The Four Tellers.
John Lord Viscount Fitzhardinge.
James Vernon Esq;
Russel Roberts Esq;

Commissioners of the Customs.
Cha. Godolphin Esq;
Sir John Worden, Kt.
Wm. Culliford, Esq;
Sir John Stanley, Bar.
Thomas Newport Esq;
Sir Mat. Dudley Kt.
John Shute, Esq;
Their Secretary, Ch. Carkesse Esq;

Inspector General.

Charles Davenant, Esq;

Commissioners of the Excise.
Whitlock Bolstrode, Esq;
William Strong Esq;
George Townshend Esq;
Philip Riley Esq;
Sir Marm. Wyvel Bar.
Edward Noel Esq;
Nico. Pollexfen, Esq;
Sir William Gifford.
Christopher Mountague Esq;
Secretary John Brougham Esq;
Comptroller, the Lord How.
Register, Tho. Yarborough, Esq;
Sol. John Ellis, Esq;

Commissioners of Appeal.

Sir Wm. Honywood, Bar.
Edm. Chaloner Esq;
Dr. Thomas Goodman.
Ja. Ashburn Esq;
Walter Hungerford, Esq;

Commissioners for Wine Licenses.

Thomas Lake Esq;
John Harwood, Esq;
Robert Lownds, Esq;
Thomas Goodall Esq;
William Congreve, Esq;

Commissioners of the Stamp-Office.

Edw. Lloyd Esq;
Robert Pooley Esq;
Rich. Martin, Esq;
Richard Steele, Esq;
Secretary, Mr. William Brydges.
Comptroller, Mr. W. Ashurst.
Receiver, Wm. Frankland, Esq;

Commissioners for Hackney Coaches.

Daniel Blake Esq;
Edmond Clark Esq;
Charnock Heron Esq;
Abraham Magny Esq;
Evert Jolivet, Esq;
Receiver, Mr. Wharton.

Commissioners for Salt.

John Danvers Esq;
Thomas Aram Esq;
Humphry Griffith Esq;
Edw. Brereton, Esq;
Ja. Cardonel, Esq;
Secretary, Michael East Esq;
Comptroller, Thomas Hall, Esq;
Cashier, The Honourable Francis Brydges Esq;
Accomptant, Mr. William Sumpter.

Commissioners for Hawkers, &c.

Sam. Atkinton, Esq;
John Henley, Esq:

Tho.

Digitized by Google

Thomas Earisby, Esq;
Peter Crank Cashier Clerk.

Governors of the Post-House.
Sir Tho. Frankland Bar.
John Evelin Esq;
Wm. Frankland Esq; Comptroller of the English Office.
Ashburnham Froude, Esq; Comptroller of the Foreign Office.

Officers of the Penny-Post.
Nath. Castleton, Esq; Comptroller.
Mr. Dan. Darnely, Accomptant
Mr. John Green Collector.
Lord Privy-Seal.
John Duke of New Castle
His Secretary, Tho. Boteler, Esq;
Clerks of the Privy-Seal.
Thomas Goslin Esq;
Sir George Piers Bar.
Henry Ludlow, Esq;
George Sawyer, Esq;
John Tench Gent. Dep.
John Woodson, Gent. Dep.
Mr. Nich. Fountain Office-Keeper.
Clerks of the Signet.
Sir Wm. Trumbul Kt.
John Gauntlet Esq;
Wm Cook, Esq; Jos. Moyle, Esq;
George Woodson, Gent. Dep.
Under Clerk, Rich. Gregson, Gen.
Office-Keeper, Mr. Nich. Fountain.

ADMIRALTY.

Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, Ireland, *&c.*
Sir John Leake. Sir George Bing. Sir James Wisheart. George Clarke, Esq; Sir William Drake, and John Aislabie, Esq;
Admirals.
Sir John Leake, Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Fleet.
Sir John Jennings, Knt. Admiral of the White Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet.
Sir John Norris, Kt. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet.
The Rt. Hon. James E. of Berkley, Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet.
Sir Edw. Whitaker, Kt. Vice-Adm of the White Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet.
John Baker, Esq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet.
Sir Cha. Wager, Rear Adm. of the Red Squadron of Her Majesty's Fleet.
Sir Tho. Hardy, Rear-Admiral of the Blue Squadron.
Secretary to the Lords Commissioners, Josias Burchet, Esq;
Mr. John Fawler, his Assistant.
Council to the Affairs of the Admiralty *and* Navy.
William Ettrick, Esq;
Sollicitor and Assistant.
John Warter, Esq;
Judge-Advocate by Sea.
Villiers Bathurst, Esq;
His Deputy.
Edw. Honywood, Esq;
The Clerks in Ordinary.
Mr. Edward Burt.
Mr. George Gordon.
Mr. Robert Crosfield.
Mr. John Oldner.
Mr. Edward Cole.
Mr. Leonard Oakes.
Mr. Philip Barnet.
Mr. William Pembroke.
Mr. Peter Cricket.

Treasurer of the Navy.
Charles Cæsar, Esq;
Commissioners.
Comptroller, Sir Rich. Haddock, Kt.
Surveyors, Dan. Furzer.
William Lee, Esq;
Clerk of the Acts.
Charles Sergison, Esq;
Comptroller of the Treasurer Accounts. Dennis Lyddal, Esq;
Comptroller of the Victualling Accounts, Benjamin Tymewell, Esq;
Comptrol. of the Store-keepers Accounts, Capt. Thomas Jennings.
Extraordinary Commissioners.
George Tollet, Esq,
Anthony Hammond, Esq;
Sir Thomas Hopson,
Hen. Greenhill, Esq;
Other Commissioners.
George St. Loe, Esq; at Chatham.
Isaac Townshend, Esq. at Portsmouth.

W.

Digitized by Google

Rich. Edwards, Esq; at Plimouth.
Lawrence Wright, Esq; at Kingsale, Ireland.
Receiver Gen. John Dodd, Esq;
Paymaster, &c. Rich. Burton, Esq;
Capt. Austen Commissio. by Water.

Commissioners for Transportation.

Samuel Atkinson, Esq;
Nicholas Roop, Esq;
Thomas Coleby Esq;
Treasurer, Tho. Micklewait, Esq,

Commissioners of Victualling-Office.

Kendrick Edisbury, Esq;
Henry Vincent, Esq;
Capt. Thomas Harlow.
Denzil Onslow, Esq;
Thomas Bere, Esq;
Thomas Reynolds, Esq;
Secretary Mr. Sprigge Manestry.

Commissioners for Regisiring Seamen

Benj Tymewell, Esq;
Anthony Hammond, Esq;
Chief Clerks, Mr. Rich. Thurloe,
Mr. Andrew Hill,

Commissioners of the sick & wounded

Phillip Herbert Esq;
Dr. Richard Adams.
Dr. Thomas Lawrence.
Dr. Henry Plumtree.
Dr. Peter Silvester.
Secretary Mr. Francis Lynn.
Treasurer, Capt. Tho. Savery.

Commissioners for Trade & Plantat.

Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor
Lord High-Treasurer.
Lord-President.
Lord Privy-Seal.
Charles Earl of Whinchelsea.
Principal Secretaries of State.
Bishop of London.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Sir Phillip Meadows, Senior, Kt.
Arthur Moore Esq;
Robert Monckton, Esq;
Francis Gwin, Esq;
Sir Cha. Turner. Geor. Bailie, Esq;
Their Secretary, Will. Popple, Esq.
Dep. Secretary, Adrian Drift, Gen.
Chief Clerk, Will Barker, Gent.

Her Majesty's Ministers Abroad.

John Duke of Marlborough. *Ambassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States-General.*

In Conjunction with the E. Stafford
Charles Earl of Orrery, *Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the States General, and Council of* Brabant.
Earl Rivers, *Envoy Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Elector of* Hannover.
Sir Rob. Sutton, at Constantinople.
Capt Gen. Delaval, *Envoy Extrd. to the King of* Portugal
Lieut. Gen. Palmes, *Envoy Extra. at* Vienna.
John Wych, Esq; *to the Courts of* Holstein, Mecklenburg, *and to the* Hans *Towns.*
John Duke of Argyle, *Amb. Extr. to the King of* Spain.
James Craggs, Esq; *Envoy Extraordinary to the same.*
Daniel Poultney, Esq; *to the King of* Denmark.
William Jefferies, Esq; *Resident to the King of* Sweden.
—Jackson, Esq; Resident in Sweden.
Charles Whitworth, Esq; *Ambas. Extraor. to the Czar of* Muscovy.
Jam. Scot, Esq; *to the K. of* Poland.
—Chetwynd, Esq. *to the D. of* Savoy.
R. Molesworth, Esq; *Envoy Extra. to the Duke of* Tuscany.
Abraham Stanian, Esq; Envoy Extraordinary *to the* Swiss Cantons.
Hen. Davenant, Esq; *Resi. at* Frankf.
James d' Ayrolles Secretary at the Hague.
John d' Alais, Secreta. at Hanover.
George Mackenzie, Secretary to the King of Poland.
Christian Cole, Esq. *Secret. at* Venice
John Laws, Esq; *at* Brussels.
Fr. Manning, Esq; *to the* Grisons.

CONSULS.

John Milner, Esq; *at* Lisbon.
Joseph Kirby, Esq; *at* Amsterdam.
Hugh Broughton, Esq; *at* Venice.
James Paul, Esq; *at* Zant.
Wm. Chetwind, Esq. *at* Genoa.
Robert Cole, Esq; *at* Algiers.
John Goddard, Esq; *Agent and Consul at* Tunis.
Dr. William Sherrard, *at* Smirna.
Benj. Loddington, Esq; *at* Tripoli.
.... Frankland, Esq. *at* St. Sebast.an

Francis

Francis Haſtings, Eſq; *at* Tripoli *in* Syria.
John Loggan, Eſq; *at* Oſtend *and* Bruges.

The High Court of Chancery.
Lord Harcourt, Lord Keeper.
His Secretary, Chriſtopher Appleby, Eſq.
Maſter of the Rolls, Sir John Trevor Kt.
The 12 *Maſters of the* Chancery.
Sir John Trevor, Kt.
Sir Jacon-William Child, Kt.
Sir Robert Legard, Kt.
Samuel Browning, Eſq;
Sir Richard Holford, Kt.
Thomas Pit, Eſq;
Thomas Gery, Eſq;
Will. Rogers Eſq;
J. Hiccocks, Eſq;
William Fellows, Eſq;
John Mellor, Eſq;
Ja. Medlicot, Eſq;
The Six Clerks.
Baſil Herne, Eſq;
John Suffeild, Eſq;
John Highlord, Eſq;
——— Smith, Eſq;
Will. Lamb, Eſq;
William Brydges, Eſq.
Clerk of the Crown, George Wrighte, Eſq.
Protonotary of the Court.
Jonath. Goſtelow Snow, Eſq.
Clerk of the Hanaper, Thomas Edwards, Eſq.
Joſ. Whitehead, Eſq.

Warden of the Fleet.
Ant. Grinden, Eſquire.
Two Examiners.
Arthur Trevor, Eſq.
——— Davy, Eſq.
Maſters of the Subpœna-Office.
Lionel Vane, Eſquire.
Thomas Lyddal, Eſquire.
Clerk of the Patents.
Charles Cocks, Eſq.
Maſter of the Affidavit-Office.
John Pointer, Eſq.
Enrollment-Office, Tho. Jones, Eſq.
Luke Phillips, Eſq.
Commiſſioners of the Alienat. Office.
James Saunderſon, Eſq.
Henry Villiers, Eſq.
Thomas Plot, Eſq.

The Judges *of the Court of* Queens-Bench.
Sir Tho. Parker, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice.
Sir John Powell, Knight.
Sir Littleton Powys, Knight.
Sir Robert Eyre, Knight.
Chief Clerks of the Court of Queen's-Bench.
Rowland Holt, Eſquire.
Edward Ventris, Eſq.
Secondary, Giles Clerk, Eſq;
Crown-Office.
Clerk of the Crown, Symon Harcourt, Eſq.
His Secondary, Rob. Sylyard, Eſq.

Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas.
Sir Thomas Trevor, Kt. Lord Chief Juſtice.
Hon. Robert Tracy, Eſq.
Sir John Blencow, Knight
Robert Dormer, Eſq.
Chief Protonotary, John Cook, Eſq.
Second Proton. Rich. Foley, Eſq.
Third Proton. John Borrett, Eſq;
Cuſtos Brevium Office.
Maſter, Edw. Henry E. of *Litchfield*
Secondary, Joſeph Yates, Eſq;
Chirographers Office.
Maſter, Monta. Gerrard Drake, Eſ.
Chirographer, Mr. Bird.

The Barons of the Exchequer, &c.
Sir Edward Ward, Kt. Ld. Ch. Bar.
Sir Thomas Berry, Kt.
Robert Price, Eſq;
Sir Sala. Lovel, Kt.
Sir Wm. Sympſon, Kt. Curſitor, Bar.
The Queen's Remembrancer's Office.
The Queen's Deputy Remembrancer.
H. Stephens, Eſq;
The Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer,
Leonard Thompſon, Eſq;
Firſt Secondary and Philazer.
John Taylor, Eſq;
Second Secondary, Cha. Batteley, Eſ.

The Pipe Office.
Wm. Farrer, Eſq; *Clerk of the Pipe.*
His Deputy, Phillip Tully, Eſq;
Foreign Appoſer, Cha. Whitaker Eſ.
Auditors

Digitized by Google

Auditors of the Imprest.
Arth. Manwaring Esq;
Edw. Harley Esq;
Thomas Jett, Esq;
Auditor of the Revenue.
Audit. of the Principality of Wales.
Sidney Godolphin Esq;
Audit. of the Dutchy of Cornwall.
The Hono. Albemarle Bertie Esq;

Her Majesty's Attorney-General.
Sir Edward Northey, Kt.
Mr. Tench, his Clerk of the Patents,
Solicitor-General
Sir Rob. Raymond.
Mr. Tench, his Clerk of the Patents.
The Queen's Serjeants at Law.
Sir Thomas Powys Kt.
Sir Joseph Jekill Kt.
Nicholas Hooper Esq;
The Queen's Council at Law.
Sir Will. Whitlock Kt.
W. Jennings, Esq; John Ward Esq;
Thomas Lutwich, Esq.
Dutchy and County Palatine of Lancaster.
Lord Berkley, Chancellor.
Attorney General.
Sir Edw. Northey
Receiver General,
John Chetwind Esq.
Auditor of the North.
Will. Bellamy, Esq.
Auditor of the South.
Robert Thornhill, Esq.
Sir Cheek Gerrard Bart. Clerk of the Council.
Surveyor of the North.
John Statham, Esq.

Surveyor of the South.
Ri. Woollaston
Mr. Benj. Ayloffe, Deputy Clerk, and Keeper of the Records
Mr. John Wolph, Dep. Cl. and Register.

Mr Richard Husband, } Attornies
Mr. Thomas Asheton, }
Mr. Rich Worthington, Usher.
Mr. Sam. Gellibrand, Messenger.
Officers within the County Palatine.
Geo. Kenyon, Esq. Vice Chancellor
Nich. Starkey Esq. *Attor. General.*
Sir Alex. Rigby, Kt. *Cl. of the Crown*
Geo. Kenyon, Esq. *Cl. of the Peace.*
—— Henshaw, Esq. Protonotary.
Mr. Tho. Winckley, Register.
Mr. James Asheton, Attorney.

Judges of the Civil Law, *&c.*
Dr. Betsworth, Dean and Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury, and Vicar-General to the Most Reverend Father in God Thomas Ld. Archbishop of Canterbury,
Sir Nath. Lloyd L. L. D. her Majesty's Advocate General.
Sir Charles Hedges Kt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
Deputy Dr. George Bramston.
Sir Richard Raines Kt. Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury
Her Majesty's Advocate in the High Court *of* Admiralty.
Henry Newton L. L. D. Advocate to the Lord High Admiral.

The Civil Government *of the City of* London.

COURT of ALDERMEN.

In the Chair, *or* Lord-Mayor.
Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, Alderman of *Walbrook*-Ward.

Aldermen above the Chair, *that is, who have been* Lord-Mayors.

Sir Thomas Stampe — Cripple-Gate within and without.
Sir John Fleet — Langbourn-Ward.
Sir William Ashurst — Billingsgate-Ward.

Sir

r John Houblon	Cornhill Ward.
r Franc's Child	Farringdon without
r Richard Levet	Bridge-Ward without.
ir Thomas Abney	Vintry-Ward.
r John Parſons	Baſſiſhaw-Ward.
r Owen Buckingham	Biſhopſgate within and without.
r William Withers	Farringdon-Ward within.
r Samuel Garrard	Alderſgate within and without.

Aldermen below the Chair.

r Robert Beachcroft,	Limeſtreet-Ward.
r Richard Hoare,	Breadſtreet-Ward.
r Joſeph Wolfe,	Broadſtreet-Ward.
r Samuel Stanier,	Aldgate-Ward.
r William Humphreys,	Cheap-Ward.
r Charles Peers,	Tower-Ward.
r James Bateman,	Colemanſtreet-Ward.
/illiam Lewen, Eſq;	Caſtle-Bernard-Ward.
hn Ward, Eſq;	Candlewick-Ward.
r George Thorold, Bart.	Cordwayner-Ward.
—— Andrews, Eſq;	Portſoaken-Ward.
hn Fryer, Eſq;	Queenhithe Ward.
r Henry Furneſe,	Bridge-Ward within.
ir Ambroſe Crawley,	Dowgate-Ward.

ir George Thorold, } Sheriffs.
hn Eyles, Eſq, }

ir Peter King, Recorder, who takes Place of all the Aldermen below the Chair.
ir Wm. Fazakerley, Kr. Chamberl.
)uncan Dee, Eſq; Common-Serjea.
ames Gibſon, Eſq; Town Clerk.
andal Stracy, Eſq; Comptroller of the Chamber.

Judges of the Sheriffs-Court.
Seri. Richardſon.
William Lightfoot, Eſq;
Secondaries.
Zachariah Foxall, Eſq;
John White, Eſq;

The Commiſſioners of the LIEUTENANCY of the City of *London*, as it paſs'd the Great Seal of *Great-Britain*, and was, on the 9th of *October* 1710, deliver'd to Sir *Samuel Garrard*, Baronet, then Lord-Mayor.

The Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, *Court of* Aldermen, *and the* Recorder *for the Time being.*

SIR Robert Adams,	Thomas Blackmore,	William Betteriſe,
Sir Jonath. Andrews,	Peregrine Bertye,	Samuel Benſon,
ir Benjamin Ayliffe,	Charles Bernard,	Sir Ambroſe Crawley,
William Andrew,	William Beckford,	Sir Alexander Cairnes,
Daniel Allen,	Daniel Brattle,	John Caſs,
William Atwyll,	George Buckley,	Thomas Coulſon,
Walter Acton,	Robert Briſcoe,	Robert Child,
John Amy,	Simon Beckley,	Richard Crawley,
Henry Bertye,	Charles Baynton,	John Cartlidge,
Sir William Benſon,	Gibbon Bagnall,	Samuel Clarke,

Digitized by Google

John Craddock,
Henry Carter,
Richard Craddock,
Alexander Cleave,
Edmond Clarke,
Richard Cambridge,
Gerrard Conyers,
Edward Coulston,
Edward Coulston, Jun.
John Cooks,
Sir Thomas Davall,
Sir Francis Dashwood,
Sir Robert Dunckley,
Jacob Desbovery,
Paul Docminique,
George Dashwood,
Duncan Dee,
Edmund Doughty,
Sir Stephen Evance,
William Etrick,
Robert Edwards,
Edward Etrick,
John Elderton,
Sir Wm. Fazakerley,
George Finch,
Zachary Foxall,
Francis Forbes,
George Fewterell,
John Fellows,
Edward Gibbon,
William Gore,
Jeremiah Gough,
Peter Godfrey,
Sir William Hodges,
Sir James Hallet,
Nathaniel Herne,
Edward Hamond,
Frederick Herne,
Richard Hoare,
Henry Hoare,
William Hooker,
Urban Hall,
Robert Heysham,
Jasper Harmer,
Solomon Hougham,
John Hulls,
Roger Hudson,
John Jeffryes,
Peter Joy,
Edward Jeffryes,
John Knapp,
Sir John Lethieullier,
Henry Lamb,
George Ludlam,
William Lightfoot,
John Lad,
John Lingard,
Thomas Loveday,
Henry Lyell,
Nathaniel Manlove,
Arthur Moore,
Francis Mollineux,
John Mead,
Joseph Major,
George Mertyns,
John Midgeley,
John Morgan,
Joseph Martin,
Sir George Newland,
Samuel Ongley,
John Paige,
William Parrot,
Thomas Payne,
Abraham Parrot,
William Procter,
Thomas Preston,
Sir Gabriel Roberts,
Richard Richardson,
John Roydhouse,
Sir John Scott,
Samuel Sheppard,
Thomas Scisson,
Braham Smith,
Edmond Sheppard,
John Sherman,
Charles Shales,
Francis Stratford,
William Strong,
Anthony Tourney,
John Taylor,
Benjamin Tudman,
Nathaniel Turner,
Benjamin Tomlinson,
Edward Vernon,
Robert Vansittart,
Richard Wynne,
James Ward,
Clere Windham,
John West,
Joseph Webb,
John Wright,
William Yerberry.

Colonels of the Six City Regiments of Train-Bands.

Red Regimt. Sir Sam. Garrard, Bar.
Orange Regim. Sir Fran. Child, Kt.
Blue Regimt. Sir John Parsons, Kt.
White Regimt.
Yellow Regim. Sir Wm. Withers, Kt
Green Regim. Sir Rich. Hoare, Kt.

BANK of ENGLAND.

Nathaniel Gould, Esq; Governour.
John Rudge, Esq; Deputy-Governour.

DIRECTORS.

SIR Thomas Abney,
Sir John Cope, Junior.
Mr. William Henry Cornelison.
Mr. Gerrard Conyers.
Mr. Peter Delme.
Mr. Denis Dutry.
Mr. Josiah Diston.
Francis Eyles, Esq;
Sir William Ashurst, Kt.
William Gore, Esq;
Sir Gilbert Heathcote.
Sir John Houblon.
Sir William Hodges.
Mr. John Hanger.
Mr. Philip Jackson.
Mr. John Lordell.
Justus Beck, Esq;
Sir Charles Peers.
Mr. Jeremiah Powell.
Mr. John Shipman.

Mr.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Thomas Scawen:
John Smith, Esq; of Beaufort Build.
Sir George Thorold.
John Ward, Junior, Esq;

Directors *of the* East-India *Company*; *for the Year* 1711.

Sir Jonathan Andrews.
William Betts, Esq;
Thomas Coulson, Esq;
William Cotesworth, Esq;
Robert Child, Esq;
Mr. Richard Cocke,
John Cook, Esq;
Mr. William Dawsonne.
Mr. John Eyles.
Sir John Fleet.
Peter Godfrey, Esq;
Edmond Gibbon, Esq;
Sir Edmond Harrison,
William Hewer, Esq;
Nathaniel Herne, Esq;
Frederick Herne, Esq;
Sir William Humfreys.
Mr. Henry Lyell.
Mr. Henry Kelsey.
Sir George Matthew.
Gregory Page, Esq;
Sir William Scawen.
Mr. Nicholas Tourton.
John Ward, Esq; Alderman.

Civil Government of Westminster.

Lord High Steward, His Grace James Duke of Ormond.
Deputy-Steward, Thomas Medlycott, Esq;
High Bayliff, John Huggins, Esq;
Burgesses of St. Margaret's Westminster.
Mr. Richard Brocklesby
Mr. Leonard Martin.
Mr. Robert Jeffs.
Mr. John Duck.
Mr. William Avis.
Mr. Francis Carne.
Mr. Thomas Hughes.
St. Martin's in the Fields.
Mr. Benedict Whell.
Mr. John Rigby.
Mr. Richard Vincent.
St. James's
Mr. Isaac Terret.
Mr. Benjamin Ridge
St. Anne's.
Mr. John Cooke.
Mr. Charles Maddox.
Covent-Garden.
Mr. James Cunningham.
St. Clement's
Mr. Robert Blinkhorn.

MILITIA. *One Regiment, Ten Companies.*

Colonel.

Philip Howard, Esq;
Richard Crisp, Esq;
} Lieutenant Colonels.
John Ward, Esq; Major.

A LIST of the Commissioners Names appointed by Her Majesty to take Subscriptions to the Corporation for carrying on a Trade to the *SOUTH-SEAS.*

THE Right Honourable Richard Earl of Ranelagh.
The Right Honourable Wm. Bromley, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.
The Right Honoura. Tho. Ld Coningsby
The Right Hounoura. Robert Benson Esq; Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.
The Right Honourable Perigrine Bertie, Esq;
The Right Honourable John How, Esq,
The Right Honourable Sir Richard Onslow.
The Right Honourable James Vernon, Esq;
The Right Honourable John Smith, Esq;
The Right Honourable Sir Charles Hedges.
The Commissioners for executing the Office of High-Admiral of Great Britain now & for the time being, and every of them.
The Commissioners for Trade and Plantations now and for the time being, and every of them.

Digitized by Google

The Commiſſioners for taking and ſtating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom.
The Lord-Mayor and Alderm. of the City of *London* now and for the time being, and every of them.
And the Recorder of the ſaid City for the time being.
The principal Officers of the Office of Ordnance now and for the time being, and every of them.
The principal Officers and Commiſſioners of the Navy now & for the time being, and every of them.
The Commiſſioners for Victualling the Navy now and for the time being, and every of them.
The Commiſſioners for taking care of ſick and wounded Seamen and Priſoners at War now and for the time being, & every of them,
The Commiſſioners for Tranſport-Service now and for the time being and every of them.
The Governour Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England now and for the time being, and every of them.
The Directors of the United Company of Merchants of *England* trading to the Eaſt-Indies now and for the time being, and every of them.
Francis Anneſley, Eſq;
Robert Allen.
Francis Acton,
Coleby Apſley, Eſq;
Edward Atkins,
Robert Atkins,
Thomas Alliſon.
William Atwill,
Theophilus Armet.
Robert Atwood,
John Arbuthnot, Dr. of Phyſick.
John Aſlick,
Nehemiah Arnold,
William Aſtell,
John Amie.
Allen Bathurſt,
Richard Blunt,
John Blunt,
Charles Blunt,
Joſeph Burchet,
Samuel Benion,
Richard Burton,
Samuel Ball,
John Blackwell,
Sir Lambert Blackwell
John Biſhop,
William Blackmore,
James Brydges,
Robert Burton,
William Barrett,
John Braſſey,
Juſtus Beck,
Moſes Beranger,
Roger Bradyle,
Rene Baudowin,
Lancelot Burton,
Humphry Brens,
Francis Beeuzlin,
George Bodington,
Sir William Benſon,
John Brown,
Arthur Bayly,
James Clarke,
George Caſwal.
Thomas Coutts,
John Child,
Stephen Child,
John Cooks;
Alexander Cleve,
John Crawley,
John Chomley.
Thomas Colby,
William Clayton.
James Chambers,
..... Coward,
John Copeland,
John Chapwick,
Thomas Cornwallis,
Wm. Chamberlaine.
Peter Cheſhire,
Rupert Clarke,
Henry Corneliſon,
Edward Courtney.
Edward Coulſon,
John Child,
James Colebrook.
Henry Clark,
Edmund Clark.
Thomas Clark,
Samuel Clark of Coleman-Street.
Samuel Clark of Mincin-Lane.
Joh. Mendez da Coſta.
Thomas Chambers.
William Chapman,
Francis Child Jun.
Dr, Cade,
James Chambers,
Henry Corniſh,
John de Couſemaker,
John Caſwell,
Walter Cock.
Sir Richard Child,
Peter Crank,
Sir Alexander Cairnes,
Henry Cairnes,
John Cartlitch,
John Ducade,
Thomas Dixon,
William Dunch.
James Dolliffe,
Sir William Dodwell,
George Doddington,
Chriſto. Dezboverie,
Henry Durley.
Richard Ducane,
John Deagle.
John Duncomb,
Abraham Demetrius,
Matthew Decker,
Lord Duplin,
David Davarreener de la Brittonere.
Richard Dunning,
Michael Danwell,
Sir Thomas Daval,
Charles Dubois.
Paul Dufour,
William Eaſt,
John Engliſh,
Samuel Edwards,

Francis

Digitized by Google

Francis Edwards.
Joſeph Eyles,
Robert Edwards,
John Edmonds,
Benjamin Edmonds,
Sir Stephen Evance,
John Eyles,
John Freek, Eſq;
Ralph Freeman,
Frederick Finley,
John Freek, Merch.
Robert Finlay,
Zachariah Foxal,
John Fellows of Towerhill.
Anthony Forty,
Edward Foley,
Charles Fox,
John Fawley,
Thomas Foley,
Edward Foley.
John Girardot de Tillieux.
Sir Edward Gould.
Sir James Gray,
John Gould,
John Granger,
William Granvil,
Samuel Granger,
George Granville,
Miles Granger,
Charles Goulſton.
David Griel,
Edward Greenly,
James Gormer,
John Goddard,
William Grigſon,
Jeremiah Gough.
Benjamin Gaſcoyne,
Thomas Gilbert,
Thomas Gaugain,
Sir John Humble,
John Hibbert,
John Hadley,
Thomas Harley,
Edward Harley
William Houblon,
Francis Haws,
Solomon Hougham,
Richard Horſey,
John Haſlewood,
Charles Hoſier,
William Herne,
Thomas Herne,
Bernard Hutchins,
Richard Houlditch,
Urban Hall,
Sir Samuel Hallet,
John Hopkins,
Captain Hyde,
Daniel Haye,
Henry Hoare,
Richard Hoare,
James Hoare,
Matthew Howard,
John Harris,
James Harris,
Lionel Herne,
Richard Harnage.
Peter Henriques,
Sir Roger Hill,
Orlando Humphreys,
William Hamond,
John Harvey,
Sir Joſeph Jekill,
Tobias Jenkins,
Sir Henry Johnſon,
William Johnſon,
Henry Johnſon,
Peter Joy,
Charles Joy,
Captain Jones,
Nathaniel Jackſon.
Captain Samuel Jones,
William Illiffe,
Sir Theodore Janſſen,
Thomas Jett,
Randolph Knipe,
Robert Knight,
James Keith,
William Levingſtone,
Nehemiah Lyde.
John Lockington,
William Lewis,
Sir John Lambert,
Robert Lyddell,
Wm Lowndes, Sen.
Wm. Lowndes Jun.
Chriſtoph. Lethieulier
Balthazar Lyell,
William Lowther,
John Lloyd,
Peter Le Neve,
Stephen Lilly,
Byby Lake,
Col. Charles Lodwick,
John Lade,
John Meade, Eſq:
Richard Mount,
Richard Minſhall,
Joh. Mead, Goldſmith,
Thomas Martin,
George Mertins,
Joſeph Martin, Sen.
Joſeph Martin, Jun.
Peter Meyer,
Jacob Marſon,
James Marye,
Philip Moreau;
Thom. Micklethwaite
Joſeph Moyle,
Sprigg Maneſty,
Roger Millart,
James Miſſon,
George Muſſel,
John Man,
James Milner,
Iſaac Milner,
Humphrey Morris,
George Maggott,
Sir George Markham,
Richard Martin,
John Medlicot
De Ferdinan. Muddez.
Sir Strenſham Maſters,
Thomas Mann,
John Morley,
Anthony Morrey,
Horatio Mitchell,
William Mitchell,
Richard Morſon,
Arthur Manwaring,
Daniel van Mildert,
William Maſon,
William Mitford,
George Moeke,
John Merril,
Sir George Newland,
Iſaac Fernandes Nunes,
Nathaniel Newnham,
Richard Nichols.
John Nicholſon,
Robert Nightingale,
Thomas Onſlow,
Newdigate Onſlow,
Samuel Ongley, Eſq;
Samuel Ongle, Junior.
Henry Owen,
Michael Owen,
John Percivall,
Philip Papillion,
Edward Pancefort,
Tracy Pancefort
William Paterſon,
Richard Powys,

David

Digitized by Google

David Perry,
Joseph Pace.
William Parrett,
Henry Pelham,
John Palmer,
Henry Palmer,
William Perkins,
Peter Paggen,
Richard Partridge,
John Preston,
John Pettit,
James Pettit,
Thomas Pindar,
Henry Parsons,
Francis Pereira,
Joseph Pember,
James Pym,
George Pitt,
Thomas Pitt,
Samuel Perry,
Sir Wm. St. Quintin,
The Ho. Ruffel Robarts,
John Richards,
Peter Renewe,
Dr. John Ratcliff,
Anthony La Roque,
Benjamin Rutland,
Edward Rolt,
Samuel Read Junior
Stephen Ram,
Sir Isaac Rebow,
William Sloper,

Stephen Seignoret,
Robert Stamper,
Charles Shales,
Samuel Shepperd,
Francis Shepperd,
Jacob Sawbridge,
Samuel Shepperd Jun.
Robert Stephens,
Sir William Scawen,
Sir John Scott,
Francis Scobell,
Jeffery Staynes,
John Scophens,
Francis Stratford,
Sir Isaac Shard,
Lancelot Skinner,
Chambers Slaughter,
John Silke,
Nicholas Santini,
William Snelling,
Thomas Styles,
James Sanderson
Frederick Tilney,
John Thompson
Joseph Thompson
William Thompson,
Benjamin Tudman,
Fisher Tench,
Caleb Trenchfield,
John Taylor,
John Taylor,

Christopher Tilson,
William Taylor,
Deputy Townsend,
Edward Turner,
Richard Turner,
Deputy Taylor,
Robert Trimbril,
Anthony Tourney,
Eleazer Turner,
Henry Trent,
Francis Throbridge,
John Vaus,
Robert Vansettart,
Thomas Vernon,
Salway Winington,
John Walker,
Sir Godfrey Webster
John Wright,
John Williams,
Ed. Webster,
John Ward, Jun.
Benjamin Waterhouse,
Thomas Walker,
John Warner,
Constable Wheeler,
Jonathan Winder,
Samuel Westall,
Samuel Walter,
Nathaniel Woolfrey,
Benja. Woodnoth, Jun.
John Ward of Hackney

Commissioners appointed for Managing and Directing of the LOTTERY of One Million and an Half, and the Adventure of Two Millions.

Nehemiah Arnold,
Charles Blunt,
William Borret, Jun.
Humphry Brent,
William Clayton,
Thomas Cornwallis,
William Chamberlain,
Peter Chefhire,
Henry Cornelison,
Ruport Clarke,
Edward Courtney,
Abraham Crop,
John Duncomb,
Matthew Decker,
John Edmonds,
William Glanville,
Thomas Gaugain,

Esquire.

Captain Jeffrey Gibbon,
Samuel Guiguier,
Charles Goulston,
David Griel,
Edward Greenley,
Jos. Hodges,
James Hoare,
Richard Holditch,
William Herne,
Thomas Herne,
Bernard Hutchins,
Thomas Jett,
Robert Knight,
William Lowndes, Jun.
Richard Mead, Jun.
Joseph Martin, Jun.
Joseph Moyle,

Esquire.

John

John Nicholas,
Samuel Ongley,
John Palmer,
William Parker,
Richard Powys,
William Taylor,
Chriſtopher Tilſon,
John Wood, Jun.
Mr. John Walker.
Francis Foote.
} Eſquire.

Their Secretary, Mr. C. Rhodes.
Receivers General for the Lottery of Two Millions,
John Granger,
Samuel Edwards,
Lancelot Burton,
Lionel Herne,
Edward Gibbons, Eſqs;
and Mr. John Blunt.

Commiſſioners for Receiving the Land-Tax, and the Duties on Windows, Hides and Skins.

PHilip Riley, Eſq;
George Townſhend, Eſq;
Roger Miller, Eſq;
Will. Wallbanck, Eſq;
Juſtinian Iſham, Eſq;
Richard Shoreditch, Eſq;
Treaſurer. Paul Foley, Eſq;
Secretary, Francis Sorrel, Eſq;
Comptroller, ——Risby Eſq;

Clerk of the Securities, and Solliciter to the Qu. J Huggins, Eſq;
Accountant, Mr. Needler.
Regiſter, Mr. John Rolfe.

OFFICERS *in the* TOWER *of* LONDON.

Conſtable, Earl Rivers.
Lieutenant, William Cadogan, Eſq:
Deputy Lieut.——Pindlebury Eſq;
Maſter General of the Ordnance, John Duke of Marlborough.
Lieut. General of the Ordnance, General Erle.
Clerk of the Ordnance, Chriſtop. Muſgrave, Eſq:
Surveyor General, Wm. Bryuges, Eſq:
Store Keeper, Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Clerk of the Deliveries, James Cragg, Eſq:
Treaſurer and Pay-Maſter, The Hon. Henry Mordaunt, Eſq;
Chief Engineer, John Bennet, Eſq;
Officers of the Mint, Craven Peyton, Eſq; Warden.
Sir Iſaac Newton, Knight, Maſter-Worker.
Comptroller of the Mint, Edward Philips, Eſq;
Her Majeſty's Engraver, John Root, Eſq;
Chief Clerk, Tho. Hall, Eſq;
Aſſay-Maſter, Daniel Brattle, Eſq;
Weigher and Teller, Hopton Hayns, Eſq;
Keeper of the Records within the Tower.
Richard Topham, Eſq;
His Clerk, Mr. Geo. Holmes.

A Liſt of the LORD LIEUTENANTS *of the ſeveral Counties of* England.

Bedford, and Middleſex.

Cambridgeſhire,
The Lord North and Grey.
Berks, William Lord Craven.
Bucks, Scroop, E. of Bridgwater:
Cheſhire, and North-Wales, Hugh, Earl of Cholmondley.
Cornwall.
Cumberland, and Weſtmorland, Cha. Earl of Carliſle.
Dorſet, Charles Duke of Bolton.
Devon, John Earl Poulett.
Derby, —— Earl of Scarſdale.
Durham, and Northumberland, Richard Earl of Scarborough.
Eſſex, Richard Earl Rivers.
Glouceſterſhire, James Earl of Berkley.
Hereford ſhire, Henry D. of Kent.
Hertfordſhire, Wm. Lord Cowper.
Huntingtonſhire, Charles Earl of Manchester.
Kent, Lewis Lord Rockingham.
Lancaſhire, James D. of Hamilton.
Leiceſterſhire, —— E. of Denbigh.
Lincolnſhi. Rob Marq. of Lindſey.
Monmouth, Wilts and South-Wales, Thomas Earl of Pembroke.
Northam-

Digitized by Google

Northamptonſhire, Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth.
Nottingham, John D. of Newcaſtle.
Norfolk, Ch. Viſcount Townſhend.
Oxfordſhire. John D. of Marlbro'
Rutland, Bennet Lord Sherard.
Salop, Richard Earl of Bradford.
Somerſetſhire, John Lord Viſcount Fitzharding.
Southampton, Hen. D. of Beaufort.
Staffordſhire, William Lord Paget.
Suffolk, Charles Duke of Grafton.
Suſſex. Earl of Hertford.
Surry, George Duke of Northumberland Tower & Hamblets. the Hon. Charles Churchhill Eſq.
Warwick, George E. of Northampt.
Weſtmorland Tho. E. of Wharton.
Wiltſhire, Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.
Worceſterſhire, Charles Duke of Shrewsbury.
North-Wales, Hugh Earl of Cholmondley.
Eaſt & North-Riding of York-ſhire, John Duke of Buckingham.
Weſt Riding of York, the Hon. Henry Boyle, Eſq.

Conſtables and Governors of Caſtles & Garriſoned Places.

Beaumaris Caſtle, Rich. Lord Viſ. Bulkeley.
Berwick, Major Gen. Edw. Maine
Brianel-Caſtle, Jam. E. of Berkley
Cardiffe-Caſtle, Hon. Sir Thomas Manſell, Bar.
Carliſle, Charles Earl of Carliſle.
Carnarvan, Charles Earl of Radnor.
Cheſter, Hugh E. of Cholmondley
Dover and Cinque-Ports, Charles Earl of Dorſet.
Deputy-Governor, and Deputy Warden, the E. of Weſtmorland
Dartmouth, Courtney Croker, Eſq.
Deal-Caſtle, Geo. Aylmer, Eſq.
Gravesend, & Tilbury, Lieut General Geo. Cholmondley Eſq.
Guernſey, General Churchill.
Hull, and Block-houſe, ———
Hurſt Caſtle, Henry Holmes Eſq.
Holy Iſland, under the Care of the Governor of Berwick.
Harleigh-Caſtle, Richard Vaughan, Eſq.
Jerſey-Iſland, Leut. Gen. Lumley.
Languard-Fort, Capt. Hammond.
Sr. Maws-Caſt. Hugh Bolcawen, Eſ.
Milford Haven, John E. of Carbery
Pendennis Caſtle, Geo. Granville, Eſq.
Plimouth, and Strick-Iſland, Major-General Trelawney.
Portland-Caſtle, Wm. Fountain Eſ.
Portſmouth, Lieut. General Erle.
Sandon-Caſtle, Col. Tho. Marſh.
Sangate-Caſtle, Philip Herbert Eſq.
Sheerneſs, Lieut. General Withers.
Scarborough, ———
Tinmouth-Fort E. of Hertford.
Tower of London, Earl Rivers.
Upnor Caſtle, Col. Haſtings.
Windſor-Caſtle, George Duke of Northumberland, Conſtable
Iſle of Wight, Lieut. Gen. Webb.

Governonrs of Her Majeſty's Territories in *America*.

New England, and New Hampſhire Colonel Joſeph Dudley.
Virginia,
Maryland,
Barbadoes, Rob. Lowther, Eſq.
Jamaica, Lord Archibald Hamilton,
Leeward-Iſlands, Walt. Douglaſs Eſ.
Burmudos, Benjamin Bennet Eſq.
Hudſon's Bay, Capt. James Knight.
New York and New Jerſey, Robert Hunter. Eſq.
Bahama-Iſlands, ...
South Carolina, Char. Cruven, Eſq.
North Carolina, Edw. Hide, Eſq.

Knights-Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the GARTER.

The Sovereign——King of Pruſſia.
Elect. of Hanover. Elect. Pr. of Han.
D. of Cleveland, & Southampton,
D. of Bucks and Normanby,
D. of Leeds, D. of Richmond,
D. of Somerſet. D. of Northumber.
D. of Ormond, D. of Shrewsbury,
Earl of Pembroke, E. of Albemarl.
Duke of Marlborough,
D. of Schonberg,
E. Godolphin. D. of Devon.
Duke of Argyle.

Com-

Digitized by Google

Commissioners for stating the Debts of King *William*.

Edm. Williamson, Esq.
Gregory King, Esq.
Wm. Vanbrugh, Esq;

A LIST of the GENERALS of the LAND-FORCE'S.

JOHN Duke of *Marlborough*, Captain-General.
Charles Earl of Peterborow, General of the Marines.
David Earl of Portmore, General and Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Portugal.
John Duke of Argyle, General and Commander in Chief of the Forces in Spain.

Generals of the Horse.

Richard Earl Rivers,
Henry Lumley, Esq;
Charles Ross, Esq; Colonel General of the Dragoons.

Generals of the Foot.

Charles Churchill, Esq;
Thomas Erle, Esq;
George Earl of Orkney.

Lieutenant-Generals.

1 Earl of Scarborough.
2 William Stewart, Esq.
3 Lord Tyrawley.
4 Richard Ingoldsby, Esq.
5 George Cholmondeley, Esq;
6 Cornelius Wood, Esq.
7 Charles Ross, Esq.
8 Daniel Harvey, Esq;
9 Lord Strafford.
10 Earl of Arran.
11 The Lord Windsor.
12 William Seymour, Esq.
13 Hatton Compton, Esq.
14 Robert Ecklyn, Esq.
15 Marquis of Lothian.
16 Henry Withers, Esq.
17 Edmund Maine, Esq.
18 John Tidcomb, Esq.
19 James Maitland, Esq.
20 Francis Langston, Esq.
21 Duke of Argyle.
22 Francis Palmes, Esq.
23 James Stanhope, Esq.
24 J. Richm. Webb, Esq.
25 H. Mordaunt, Esq.
26 Thomas Farrington, Esq.
27 William Cadogan, Esq.
28 Lord Shannon.
29 Marquis De Montandre.
30 Lord Mountjoy.
31 Richard Gorges, Esq.
32 Nicholas Sankey, Esq.
33 Earl of Crawfurd.
34 Henry Holt, Esq.
35 Duke of Northumberland.
36 George Carpenter, Esq.
37 Sir Richard Temple.
38 Lord North and Grey.
39 Earl of Stair.
40 Sir William Douglass.

Major-Generals.

1 Lord Barrimore.
2 Owen Winn, Esq.
3 William Tatton, Esq.
4 Thomas Handasyde, Esq.
5 John Bayne, Esq.
6 Bartholomew Ogilby, Esq.
7 Sher. Davenport, Esq.
8 Heyman Rook, Esq.
9 Thomas Whetham, Esq.
10 John Livesay, Esq.
11 Edward Braddock, Esq.
12 Gilbert Primrose, Esq.
13 William Tatton, Esq.
14 Joseph Sabine, Esq.
15 Edward Pearce, Esq.
16 Roger Elliot, Esq.
17 Thomas Pearce, Esq.
18 Willam Evans, Esq.
19 Joseph Wightman, Esq.
20 John Newton, Esq.
21 Thomas Crowther, Esq.
22 Charles Sybourg, Esq.
23 Richard Holmes, Esq.
24 George Kellum, Esq.
25 John Pepper, Esq.

Brigadier-Generals.

1 Thomas Poultney, Esq.
2 George Wade, Esq.
3 John Stewart, Esq.
4 Lord Ikercin.
5 William Watkins, Esq.
6 Earl Delaraine.
7 Lord Paston.
8 William Breton, Esq.

Digitized by Google

9 Richard Sutton, Esq.
10 Henry Durell, Esq;
11 Richard Ruffel, Esq.
12 Henry Morrison, Esq.
13 Samuel Masham, Esq.
14 Jacob Borr, Esq.
15 Hans Hamilton, Esq.
16 Lord William Hay,
17 Lord John Carr.
18 Francis Godfrey, Esq.
19 John Hobart, Esq.
20 Lewis Mordaunt, Esq.
21 Thomas Fearne, Esq.
22 Nicholas Lepell, Esq.
23 Thomas Stanwix, Esq.
24 Sir Charles Hotham.
25 James Nicholson, Esq.
26 Earl of Dalhousie.
27 Col. Bisset.
28 Col. Henry Watkins.
29 Col. Hill.
30 Col. Gore.
31 Col. Napier.

A LIST of Her Majesty's LAND-FORCES in the Pay of GREAT BRITAIN.

HORSE-GUARDS.

Earl of Portland.
D. of Ormond.
E. of Arran.
D. of Argyle.

Horse Grenaders.

Lieut. Gen. Cholmondley.
Earl of Crawfurd. Lt. Gen.

Regiments of HORSE.

D. of Northumberland.
Lieutenant General Lumley.
Lieutenant General Wood.
Lieutenant General Palmes.
Lieutenant General Langston.
Lieutenant General Cadogan.
Major General Harvey.
Marquis of Harwich
Duke of Ormond.
Brigadier Masham.

DRAGOONS.

Ld. Strafford, a Lieut. General.
Lieut. General Carpenter.
Sir Richard Temple, Lieut. Gen.
Earl of Stair, Lieutenant General.
Lieutenant General Ross.
Lieutenant General Ecklin.
Major General Pepper.
Major General Lepel.
Major General Pearce.
Lieutenant General Stanhope.
Brigadier Ilerin,

FOOT-GUARDS.

Duke of Marlborough, General Churchill.

FOOT.

1 Orkney,
2 Kirk,
3 Argyle,
4 Harrison,
5 Seymour
6 Maj. Gen. Pearce,
7 Tyrawley,
8 Webb.
9 Stewart.
10 North and Grey
11 Hill,
12 Livesay,
13 Barrimore,
14 Tidcomb,
16 Godfrey,
17 Wightman,
18 Maj. Gen. Newton,
19 Ingoldsby,
20 Erle,
21 Orrery.
22 Handaside.
23 Sabine,
24 Primrose,
25 Preston,
26 Jones,
27 Mountjoy,
28 Desaunay,
29 Gorges,
30 Gen. Mordaunt,
31 Colonel Windsor,
32 Farrington,
33 Wade,
34 Hans Hamilton,
35 Dormer,
36 Sybourg,
37 Col. Newton,
38 Sankey,
39 Wyndress,
40 Evans,
41 Elliot,
42 Bowles,
43 Moor,
44 Sutton,
45 Rook,
46 Paston,
47 Col. Edw. Stanhope,
48 Creighton,
49 Montandre,
50 Delaraine,
51 Kane,
52 Col. James Jones,
53 Wynne,
54 Butler,
55 Watkins,
56 Richard,

Digitized by Google

46 Richard,
57 Hocham,
58 Du Bourgnet,
59 Munden,
60 Clayton,
61 Stanwix,
62 Tyrrell,
63 Gore,
64 Blaine,
65 Whiterong,
66 Fielding,
67 Delaune,
68 Col. Edward Jones.

MARINES.

69 Holt,
70 Shannon,
71 Borr,
72 Wills,
73 Goring,
74 Char. Churchill.

John How Esq. Pay-Master Gen. of Her Maj. Guards and Garrisons.
Hon. Ja Brydges, Esq. Pay-Master of Her Majesty's Forces, acting in Conjunction with those of Her Allies.
Mich Hyde, Esq. Commissiory Gen. of the Musters, and chief Muster-master to all the Forces.
His Deputy, David Crawfurd, Esq.
Secret. at War, Geo. Granvile Esq.
His Chief Clerk, Sam. Lynne, Esq.
Clerk of the Marines, Francis Lynn Esq.
Judge Advo. by Land. Ch. Byde Esq.
Physician General of the Army, Dr. Lawrence.
Chirurgeon General of all the Forces in Great-Britain, Alexander Inglis, Esq.
Comptrollers for the Accompts of the Army, Sir Phillip Meadows, Kt. James Brace, Esq.
Secretary, Greg. King, Esq;
Clerks, Mr. Wm. Martyn, Mr. John Thomson, Mr. Samuel Astrey, Mr. John Kepling, Mr. John Matthews, Mr. Wm. Thomson.
Apothecary General, Mr. Lilly.
Walter Whitfield, Esq; Pay-Master General of the Marines.
Col. Pindlebury Master Gunner of Great Britain.

A LIST of Her Majesty's LAND-FORCES in North-Britain.

Generals.

Lieutenant-Generals.

David Earl of Leven.
Sir William Douglass.
Lieut. General George Hamilton.
Wm. Marquis of Lothian.
Ja. Maitland,

Dragoons, 6 Troops, 36 in each.
Colonel Patrick.
Lieut. Col. Lord Pedlewarth.
Another Regiment, the same Number.
James Lord Carmichell, Colonel.

FOOT.

Regiment of Foot-Guards, 16 Companies, 15 in each.
Wm. Marquis of Lothian, Colonel.
Earl of Dalhousie, Lieut. Colonel.
Colonel Tho. Hamilton, Major.
Col. Graunt's Regiment, 9 Comp. 36 in each.
Col. Ld. Strathnaver's Reg. the same
Brigadier Breton's Regiment, 12. Companies, 36 in each.
Four Independant Companies.
Edinburgh-Castle, Earl of Leven, Governour. Col. James Stewart, Deputy-Governour.
Sterlin-Castle, John Earl of Mar, Hereditary Governour.
Colonel John Areskin, Dep. Gov.
Dumbarton-Castle, Archibald Earl of Ilay, Governour.
Blackness-Castle, Earl of Buchan, Governour.
Fort William, Lieutenant General Maitland.

Principal Officers of that Part of North Britain called SCOTLAND.

Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
John Smith, Esq;
Commissioners of the Customs.
Sir Alex. Rigby. Tho. Fullerton Esq. Lionel Norman, Esq; John Kear Esq: William Boyle. Esq;
Receiver & Cashier of the Customs, Cha. Gradon, Gent.
Comptroller of the Accompts of the Customs, John Crookshanks, Esq;
Comptroller of the Excise, John Parsons Esq;
Auditor of the Excise, Geo. Tilson, Esq;

Comm

Commissioners of the Excise,
Alex Wedderburn, Esq;
John Witham, Esq;
David Ross Esq;
Alexander Forbes, Esq;
James Boyle, Esq;

Extraordina. Clerks of the Sessions.
William Marquis of Annandale.
Archibald Earl of Ilay.
Hugh Earl of London.
Vice-Admiral of Scotland, Earl of Weems.
Judges of the Admiralty, Sir Rob. Forbes.
Mr. James Graham.

Officers of the Crown.
The E. of Errol, High Constable.
The Earl of Mareschal, High-Mareschal.
The Earl of Kintore, Knight-Mareschal.
Duke of Argyle, Heretable Great-Master of the Queen's Houshould
Sir Alex. Dalmahoy, Deputy.
Sir Alex Cockburn, the Queen's Heretable Usher.
Sir Wm. Anstruther, the Queen's Heretable Carver.

Officers of the Queen's Works.
Mr. John Campbel,
Mr. John Urquabart.
Mr. John Auchmuty, Master of the Wardrobe.
Chief-Justice-Clerk,—Erskine, Esq
Justice-Gen. Archibald. E. of Ilay.

The College of HERALDS.

HEreditary EARL-MARSHAL of England, Tho. D. of Norfolk.
Deputy-Marshal, Henry Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

KINGS of Arms.
Sir Hen. S. George, Garter, Princip.
John Vanbrug, Esq, Clarencieux
Peter le Neve, Esq. Norroy.

HERALDS.
Gregory King, Esq Lancaster.
Charles Mawson, Esq. Chester.
Peter Madnit, Esq. Windsor.
Samuel Stebbing, Esq, Somerset.
Laurence Cromp, Esq, York.
John Hare, Esq, Richmond.

Heralds Extraordinary.
Rowland Frith, Esq; Mowbray.
Robert Dale, Esq; Suffolk

PURSUIVANTS.
John Gibbon, Gent, Bluemantle.
John Hesker, Gent. Portcullis.
John Bound, Gent. Rouge-Croix.
Dudley Downs, Gent, Rouge Dragon.
Thomas Coote, Esq, Rouge-Rose, Pursuivant Extraordinary.
Officers of the Earl-Marshal's Court
Queen's Advocate, Sir Nat. Lloyd, Doctor of Laws.
Register, Mr. Henry Farrant.
Secret. and Seal Keeper, Mr. Negus.
Earl Marshal's Proctor, Mr. Godfrey Lee.

PROCTORS.
Mr. Exton. Mr. Hill. Mr. Waller.
Mr. Shaw. Mr. Cook. Mr. Willymot.
Mr. George Sayer. Mr. Jones.
Mr. Boheme. Mr. Alexander.
Marshal of the Court. Mr. Curry.

FINIS.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

A fine of five cents a day is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google